REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

GEN

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01814 3765

GENEALOGY
977.302
C43CHBB

Chicago Historical Society

Bulletin

First Series

Volumes One-Four 1922-1926

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

https://archive.org/details/chicagohistorica1419chic

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume 1 CHICAGO, MAY, 1922 No. 1

1-4
1922-26

THIS Bulletin is planned to tell the members of the Chicago Historical Society and the public generally something of the Society's work. With the acquisition of the Gunther Collection, the Society now possesses one of the greatest historical collections in America. This informal Bulletin will, from time to time, describe some of the most interesting documents and other historical objects, and will carry announcements and reports of the activities of the Society. It will justify its existence if it succeeds in stimulating the interest of the members in the Society and in arousing their appreciation of the truly magnificent collection which it is their privilege to preserve for the City of Chicago.

X 708228

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephone Superior { 0401 / 5756

DOWNTOWN OFFICE:
ROOM 1213-79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

MAY, 1922

Officers

President.....CLARENCE A. BURLEY
1st Vice-President.....OTTO L. SCHMIDT
2nd Vice-President.....GEORGE MERRYWEATHER
Treasurer.....ORSON SMITH
Secretary.....FRANK J. LOESCH
Librarian.....CAROLINE M. McILVAINE

Board of Trustees

William H. Bush
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter
Robert C. Fergus
Marshall Field, III
Edward L. Glaser
William O. Goodman
Chalkley J. Hambleton
Frank Hamlin
Hon. Henry Horner
Chauncey Keep
Frank J. Loesch
Cyrus H. McCormick
Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Arthur Meeker
Joy Morton
Henry J. Patten
Mrs. Bronson Peck
Charles B. Pike
Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Edward L. Ryerson
Orson Smith
John A. Spoor
Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Mrs. Frank M. Taber

Membership Committee

William H. Bush
George W. Dixon
Robert C. Fergus
Frank Hamlin
Julian S. Mason
Charles A. Munroe
John L. Shortall
E. E. Wood, *Secretary*
TELEPHONE SUPERIOR 5756

Women's Auxiliary Board, C. F. Gunther Collection

Hon. Chairman.....MRS. FRANK O. LOWDEN
Chairman.....MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman.....MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman.....MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer.....MRS. LESSING ROSENTHAL
Cor. Secretary.....MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone Evanston 0334

GRANT CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

In commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of General Grant's birth, April 27, 1822, the Chicago Historical Society will maintain its exhibition of Grant relics until May 31. This exhibition tells the life history of Grant by means of photographs, letters and souvenirs of various kinds. There are pictures of his parents and of the house in which he was born. There are photographs of Grant himself at all ages, ending with one of a family group taken at Mount McGregor in 1885, just a short time before his death.

The great change which the Civil War made in Grant's life is well shown by a book of bills of lading. When the war came, Grant was a shipping clerk in his father's leather store at Galena; the last bill of lading is dated April 10, 1861, two days before Fort Sumter was fired upon. Before this bill of lading was a year old, Grant was a victorious general, had taken Fort Donelson, and fought at Shiloh. At the end of a second year he was in the midst of the Vicksburg campaign. The exhibition includes a number of letters relating to operations in this campaign, and the original letter, dated July 3, 1863, in which he tells the Confederate commander, General Pemberton, the terms on which he will accept the surrender of Vicksburg. Visitors may also see Grant's camp chair, his saddle and bridle, his Colt revolver and holster.

To represent the closing days of the war there are three items of unsurpassed importance. First there is a letter to Grant from President Lincoln, dated April 7, 1865, in which the President instructs Grant to press "the thing" to its end. Two days later Lee was surrendering at Appomattox Court House, and the very table on which Grant wrote out the terms of surrender is here on exhibition. Last of all is the original manuscript of General Lee's farewell address to the Army of Northern Virginia, written the day after the surrender. No nobler tribute to a defeated army has ever been penned; it is a message of which every American, whether born in the North or born in the South, must be proud.

It is earnestly hoped that members of the Society and their friends will visit the exhibition. These historical relics make it possible for a new generation to visualize the years when the life of the nation was endangered as it never was before, and let us hope, never will be again.

GRANT AND VICKSBURG

Military operations in the Civil War were confined, with a few minor campaigns excepted, to the southeastern part of the United States. On the west the battle area was limited by an irregular line drawn roughly along the western boundaries of Louisana, Arkansas, and Missouri. All the states of the Union east of this line include about 1,100,000 square miles. This area is divided into two parts of nearly equal size by another irregular line, drawn east and west along the valleys of the Potomac and the Ohio rivers. This new dividing line was the frontier between the North and the South at the beginning of the Civil War.

The capital cities of the North and South were both near this frontier, both on the eastern slope of a great mountain range not far from the Atlantic coast. Washington and Richmond are only 115 miles distant from each other. The proximity of these two cities affected the course of the war, for the possession of the rival capital, next to the destruction of the opposing armies, was the object most dearly desired and most constantly sought by each side. For four years the tide of battle ebbed and flowed across this frontier. Virginia, Maryland, and to a lesser degree Pennsylvania, were the battlegrounds. When Lee surrendered at Appomattox he was only a hundred miles from Bull Run, where Beauregard and Joseph E. Johnston defeated the Federals under McDowell. And Bull Run was only thirty miles from Washington.

The Virginia-Maryland campaigns bear a vague similarity to the western front in France during the World War. Both were major fields of operation, covering a small portion of the national territory involved. In both wars there was the same see-saw, the same alternation of advantage due to the momentary possession of a point of local strategic importance.

Now if we consider the Mississippi River in the Civil War we can see that it bears a hazy similarity to the eastern front in the World War. West of the Alleghanies there was no one point, at the outbreak of the war, which called for defense as did Richmond, or as did Paris in 1914. Nor, for that matter, was there any great general comparable to Lee in the east. The great object in the west was the possession of the Mississippi. This was a great natural highway, a line of communication, necessary to the Confederacy if it was to endure, vital to the North if it was to pursue military operations into the interior of the Confederacy. Its possession by the Union armies would cut off the Confederacy from the fertile areas of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, which were not only large contributors of man-power but were the granary of the Confederacy and its chief outlet, through Mexico, to the outside world. If the Allies had succeeded at Gallipoli in 1915, they would have cut off Turkey from Germany and Austria much as Grant did succeed in the Vicksburg campaign in dividing the Confederacy into two sections.

Grant Appears on the Scene

When the war came, Grant was at Galena, a clerk in his father's store. On April 21st, he wrote to his father:

> "Having been educated for such an emergency at the expense of the government, I feel that it has upon me superior claims, such claims as no ordinary motives of self-interest can surmount. I do not wish to act hastily or unadvisedly in the matter, and as there are more than enough to respond to the first call of the President, I have not yet offered myself. I have promised, and am giving all the assistance I can, in organizing the company whose services have been accepted from this place. I have promised further to go with them to the State capital, and if I can be of service to the Governor in organizing his State troops to do so . . . . Whatever may have been my political opinions before, I have but one sentiment now. That is, we have a government, and laws and a flag, and they must all be sustained. There are but two parties now, traitors and patriots, and I want hereafter to be ranked with the latter, and I trust the stronger party."

Grant carried out his intention of going to Springfield with the Galena company. After he had mustered it into the State service, he was asked by Governor Yates to assist in the Adjutant General's office. Grant mustered into service ten additional regiments authorized by the legislature, and then returned to Galena, whence he wrote to the Adjutant General at Washington, May 24, 1861, offering "his services until the close of the war in such capacity as may be offered." He adds: "I would say in view of my present age and length of service, I feel myself competent to command a regiment, if the President in his judgment should see fit to intrust one to me." Many years later this letter was found—misfiled and never answered—in the Adjutant General's office.

The very day on which he wrote this letter he returned to Springfield to find that the Governor had appointed him colonel of the 21st Illinois Infantry, one of the ten new regiments mustered into service a month before. Getting no reply from his misfiled letter to Washington, he accepted Governor Yates' appointment on June 17th. After a few weeks of training at Springfield, the regiment marched to Quincy, where it came under the direction of General John Pope, commanding the district between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Meantime President Lincoln asked the Illinois delegation in Congress to recommend some citizens of the state for the rank of brigadier general of volunteers. They unanimously recommended Grant first in a list of seven. Grant was commissioned on August 7th.

On the 28th, Grant, then serving at Jefferson City, Missouri, was ordered by General Fremont to assume command of all troops in the vicinity of the mouth of the Ohio River. Grant established headquarters at Cairo on September 2, scarcely a day too soon, for Leonidas Polk, the Confederate bishop-general, had changed his plans, decided that he could no longer allow Kentucky's neutrality to interfere with operations, and was proceeding up the Mississippi from Memphis. He fortified Columbus on the 4th, and sent a detachment from there toward Paducah. Grant learned of this movement just in time to seize Paducah with two regiments which he moved on transports from Cairo. These early movements, though seemingly of little significance, were in fact of great importance and affected the entire course of subsequent operations in the west. They gave Grant command of two strategic points, the junction of the Tennessee and the Ohio at Paducah, and the junction of the Ohio and the Mississippi at Cairo. These two points controlled water movement from Cincinnati to St. Louis, and were the determining factors in establishing the frontier between the North and the South. Had the Confederates been able to hold Cairo and Paducah, the war would have begun on northern soil.

"No Terms But Unconditional Surrender"

During the autumn and winter months both sides were gathering strength, but their relative positions remained practically unchanged.

3 D27185

Grant felt that he could have taken Columbus soon after the seizure of Paducah, and more than once asked permission to do so, but Fremont apparently disapproved. At any rate, in a letter to his sister, dated October 25th, 1861, Grant writes:

> "As to my not taking Columbus, there are several reasons for it which I understand perfectly and could make plain to any one else, but do not feel disposed to commit the reasons to paper."

The Confederates soon fortified Columbus so strongly that they were accustomed to speak of it as the "Gibraltar of the West"—the same name they afterwards gave to Vicksburg. Nevertheless on November 6th Grant attacked Belmont, on the Mississippi opposite Columbus. Grant knew that Belmont could not be held so long as the Confederates were in Columbus, for their guns covered Belmont, but he was successful in the object of his attack, which was to prevent the enemy from sending forces into Missouri to cut off an expedition sent there by Grant. Grant's horse was killed under him, and he writes to his father: "It was my bay horse (cost me $140) that was shot. I also lost the little pony, my fine saddle and bridle, and the common one. What I lost cost about $250."

Two days after the battle General Halleck replaced Fremont in command of the Department of Missouri. Grant was now given command of the District of Cairo, which was enlarged and in his own opinion was the most important district in the department.

Events now crowded fast upon the scene to make Belmont and all that had gone before it seem of no consequence. Unable to make the Ohio River their front line, the Confederates established defensive positions in southern Kentucky, from Columbus on the Mississippi to Cumberland Gap in the Alleghanies. At the weakest spot in this line, where it crossed the Tennessee and the Cumberland rivers, the Confederates built fortresses, hoping to block Federal gunboats on these rivers as they had done on the Mississippi. On the Tennessee was Fort Henry, and on the Cumberland was Fort Donelson, about twelve miles away. Both forts were in Tennessee, just below the Kentucky border. Grant repeatedly beseeched Halleck in vain for permission to attack these forts. Finally the start up the rivers was made on February 2, 1862. There has been much discussion as to who originated the plan, but as Colonel Preston Johnston says in the life of his father, Albert Sidney Johnston, "Grant *made* it, and it made Grant." Sherman, Buell and Grant had all urged it upon Halleck, but McClellan seems to have felt that the attack should be delayed until after eastern Tennessee had been occupied.

Grant had a force of 17,000 men, embarked on transports and escorted by seven gunboats under Commodore A. H. Foote. The success of the movement was due to its promptness, John Fiske says rather tartly, "as is usual in warfare, in which more strikingly than in any other pursuit in life we see the truth of the adage that time is money." General Tilghman, commanding Fort Henry, saw that he was doomed, and sent most of his men to reinforce Fort Donelson. He made an admirable bluff of defending Fort Henry, and after a short bombardment by the gunboats, he surrendered Fort Henry, with only ninety-six men, on February 6th.

Fort Donelson presented a vastly more difficult problem. It stood on a plateau near the great bend of the Cumberland River, about one hundred feet above the shore line. The position was naturally a strong one, and had been greatly strengthened by fortifications. There was the further difficulty that Hickman Creek, to the north of the fort, had overflowed its banks and created an impassable water barrier on that side. Grant had hoped to attack on the 8th, but it was not until the 13th that investment of the fort was completed. On the 15th the Confederates made a sortie with the intention of cutting their way out. So successful was this attack, which demoralized McClernand's division to the south of the fort, that General Pillow, flushed with victory, proceeded to attack Lew Wallace's division in the hope of turning the whole Federal position. This was his mistake. Had he kept to his original intention, most of his force could have cut their way out, but the fort would have been lost. Grant, perceiving the slowness of the Confederate advance, ordered Wallace at the center, and Charles F. Smith, on the left, to counter-attack. Both commanders succeeded. The Confederates were not merely driven back into their works, but lost about 2,000 men in the day's fighting. During the night, after a council of war, Generals Pillow and Floyd turned over the command of the fort to General Simon B. Buckner, and saved their own skins by escaping up the river in a small boat. At daybreak Buckner sent a message to Grant to request terms of surrender. Grant replied in the message which made him a national hero: "No terms but unconditional surrender. I propose to move immediately upon your works." Buckner lamented that such treatment was "unchivalrous", but submitted, giving Grant 15,000 prisoners, with 65 cannon and 17,000 muskets.

Measured purely by its physical dimensions, this was the greatest military achievement that the American continent had yet witnessed. Its strategic importance was not limited by its mere size. It smashed the center of the Confederate first line of defense, and laid open the two great rivers far into Alabama. Meanwhile Thomas was driving back the enemy to Nashville and beyond. A week after Buckner's surrender, a part of Buell's army was in Nashville. The retreat at these points compelled Polk to fall back on the Mississippi from Columbus to Corinth. Thus practically at a single blow the first defense line of the Confederacy collapsed.

Fort Donelson, soon followed by the battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, definitely

established two facts—first, that the Confederates were on the defensive in this theater of operations, and second, that one or two brilliant operations would not end the war. Grant felt certain of the second fact after Shiloh. Then at Corinth it was proved that the ground lost by the Confederates could not be regained. Corinth was a keystone in their defensive system. After the Confederates failed to retake it in October, Grant felt that he was strong enough to hold all the ground he had won.

Vicksburg Becomes the Key to the Mississippi

To get the proper perspective of the Vicksburg campaign, it is necessary to retrace our steps a few months. Almost immediately after the battle of Shiloh in April, it became clear to Beauregard that he would be unable to hold Corinth. Before the end of the month he had ordered the construction of fortifications at Vicksburg, which had hitherto been unfortified. At this time, Halleck, with all the available Federal forces, over 100,000 men, was advancing upon Corinth, and Farragut was passing the forts below New Orleans. When Farragut's advance division of gunboats reached Vicksburg, on May 18th, the fortifications were well under way, strong enough to discourage the Commodore. In spite of urgent orders from Washington, Farragut alone was unable to take Vicksburg, which now remained the only Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi. Halleck stated that the weakened condition of his forces rendered it impossible for him to detach any troops to co-operate with Farragut at Vicksburg, and the golden opportunity slipped out of the Federal hands. In a few short weeks, strongly reinforced, the Confederates regained their hold on about 300 miles of the river. Between Port Hudson and Vicksburg their hold was unshaken, and between these two fortresses was the mouth of the Red River, the great highway into the Trans-Mississippi granary of the Confederacy.

After Halleck's departure for Washington in July to assume the position of commander in chief, Grant was greatly handicapped by his chief's orders to hold various widely separated points, and it was not until October, when reinforcements in response to new levies were promised, that he felt strong enough to take the offensive. With his forces properly concentrated he wrote to Halleck on October 26th for permission to abandon Corinth, destroy the railroad around it, and move his forces against Vicksburg by way of the Mississippi Central Railroad. Confusing and contradictory orders from Washington delayed Grant for a month, so that it was November 24th before the movement began.

It is interesting to note that the first plan of the campaign against Vicksburg, like Grant's previous successful operations along the Mississippi, was in essence a flanking operation. One by one the great forts on the river had fallen, not because Grant had attacked them, but because his victories on the Tennessee and the Cumberland made the Mississippi untenable. Thus Columbus had fallen because of the surrender at Fort Donelson. Corinth, Island No. 10, Memphis, all fell because of the victory at Shiloh. Vicksburg might have been taken by the same strategy, had it not been for Nathan B. Forrest, who by one of the neatest raids of the war, cut the railroad across Tennessee by which Grant received his supplies. At the same time Van Dorn dashed around Grant's rear with 3500 cavalry—every horse Pemberton had—and captured Grant's base of supplies at Holly Springs. Cut off from the rest of the world, without stores and without a railroad to supply new ones, there was nothing for Grant to do but retreat the wearysome eighty miles from Oxford to Grand Junction, on the Memphis-Corinth line. He was even unable to apprise Sherman of the retreat, so that Sherman's Mississippi River expedition, unsupported by land forces, met a grievous defeat at Chickasaw Bluffs. Thus the year 1862 came to a close.

During February and March, 1863, Grant was attempting the capture of Vicksburg by two other plans. One of these was to find a passage, by digging a canal, whereby his supply ships might pass below Vicksburg without coming in range of the fortress. The other plan was to find a passage through the labyrinth of bayous to the north of Vicksburg, and thus come down upon the rear of the city. Both of these plans met gigantic difficulties, and were doomed to fail.

These early months of 1863 covered the McClernand intrigue, when that general was endeavoring to forward his own interests. Through his pre-war friendship with President Lincoln, added to his genuine ability, McClernand had risen to high command. After Sherman's defeat at Chickasaw Bluffs, he had replaced that officer, and he was itching to do great things, if only Grant would let him. The Chicago Historical Society has a letter written by Grant on March 23rd to Major General Hurlbut, which contains this reference to McClernand:

> Gen. McClernand has made application for the 18th Ill. regiment. If you can send it as well as not you may do so. As they are mounted, however, and no more mounted men are required here, it may not be advisable to send it. Feeling every desire to gratify Gen. McClernand in every possible way consistent with the good of the service, I leave this to you with the understanding that McClernand can send you a very poor new regiment in place of the 18th.

Grant concludes the letter with a characteristic paragraph which is well worth quoting:

> I may not want Lauman's Division at all, but if I do send for it it will be in an emergency, and will want it to move with the greatest possible promptness, leaving

baggage in charge of details from each regiment to follow.

Meantime weary weeks were dragging by, and Grant seemed as far as ever from taking Vicksburg. The North was getting impatient. There had been the terrible defeat of Burnside at Fredericksburg, and Rosecrans' heavy losses at Stone River accomplished nothing, and Grant, so the critics said, was wasting precious moments digging ditches. Fortunate it was that Lincoln could say: "I rather like this man; I think we'll try him a little longer."

Grant now adopted the most audacious plan he had yet tried. He determined to move his forces, still on the west bank of the Mississippi, to a point below Vicksburg, while the gunboats ran the batteries of the fort. His generals said it was sheer madness. But Grant's habit was to listen to what they said, and then do whatever he thought best. On this occasion he carried out his plan, but it was not until April 29th that the advance corps, after a month's splashing through the Louisiana swamps, reached the Mississippi again at the little hamlet of Hard Times, opposite the fortress of Grand Gulf. The next step was to cross the river. At Grand Gulf the attempt failed, but at Bruinsburg, six miles below, it succeded. Twelve miles from the river, at Port Gibson, the advancing Federals, McClernand's corps and part of McPherson's corps, were attacked. They swept the Confederates from the field and entered Port Gibson the next morning, May 1, in triumph.

Vicksburg Must Fall

This was the criticial moment in Grant's career. The enemy was surprised and somewhat demoralized. Grant's army, on the other hand, had reached the high ground east of the river, and had taken one of the strongest outposts of Vicksburg. Should Grant adhere to his original plan and establish himself at Port Gibson, giving aid meanwhile to General Banks in the reduction of Port Hudson? Banks himself forced the decision by sending word that he could not reach Port Hudson until May 10. A delay of ten days would give the enemy in Vicksburg time to reorganize, too great an advantage to overcome later. Grant determined to move at once. To do so he cut himself off from his base, determined to feed his troops on whatever they could forage. As soon as Halleck heard of the plan, he telegraphed Grant to return and help Banks, but Grant was already out of reach of the telegraph. The risk he was taking had no precedent in modern warfare. Had he failed, the destruction of his army would have been almost inevitable.

As it was, Halleck received the news on the 11th. On the 12th Confederates were defeated at Raymond, on the 14th at Jackson, and on the 16th at Champion's Hill. Champion's Hill made it practically certain that Vicksburg must fall. Shortly after the battle Grant scrawled a penciled note to Sherman, (it now belongs to the Chicago Historical Society):

Near Baker's Creek, Miss.
May 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. Sherman,
Comdg. 15th Army Corps.
Gen.

We met the enemy about four miles east of Edwards Station and have had a desperate fight. The enemy were driven off and are now in full retreat. I am of the opinion that the battle of Vicksburg has been fought. We must be prepared, however, for whatever turns up.

McClernand and McPherson are in full pursuit and will continue until night closes in. I want you to advance as far as possible tonight and start early in the morning again. When opposite Bolton turn north and get on to the Vicksburg road north of the railroad and follow that.

We took today about 1500 prisoners and three batteries. Loss in killed and wounded heavy on both sides.

Get to Black river as soon as possible.

Yours truly,
U. S. Grant,
Maj. Gen.

Although Grant did not know it, this order to Sherman actually cut off the line of retreat which General Joseph Johnston was urging on Pemberton. At midnight Grant penciled another letter to Sherman (this, too, is in the Society's collection):

Gen.

Our advance is beyond Edwards Station. All start as soon as it is light enough to see in the morning. The enemy have lost most severely, probably from 7 to 10 thousand killed, wounded and missing, besides large numbers were undoubtedly cut off from getting back across Black river the way they came. Your moving north of the railroad may enable you to get across at Bridgeport whilst the enemy are engaged at the bridge.

Blair has been well up today to the right of A. J. Smith. I have given him instructions for his movements in the morning and notified him that he would probably find you at Black river, where he would receive further instructions from you. The number of prisoners taken today will probably reach 3,000. Killed and wounded about 2,000 on each side. The enemy loss may be greater.

Yours
U. S. Grant
Maj. Gen.

P. S.

Your trains are up with provisions, and I supposed you would come in contact with them about where you turned from the southern Vicksburg road. Can you send some one to take a few loads of prisoners?

U. S. Grant.

At 8 a.m. on the 17th McClernand's corps reached the bridge over the Big Black River which Grant mentioned in this letter. Here a force of 5,000 men had been stationed by Pemberton. In less than an hour a third of them were captured and the rest in flight towards Vicksburg. But the bridge was burned, and Grant's forces were delayed a day. Had McClernand succeeded in getting across the bridge, Vicksburg would probably have fallen the same day.

On the 18th Sherman moved to the northwest, so that he was about halfway between Vicksburg and Haines Bluffs, but not close enough to the Mississippi to prevent a precipitate retreat from the latter point. All the northern approaches to Vicksburg, which Grant had coveted so long, were now in his hands. When Sherman met him that morning he said to Grant: "Until this moment I never thought your movement a success. But this *is* a campaign. This is a success, if we never take the town." And it is recorded that Grant took out a fresh cigar and said not a word.

So demoralized did the Confederates seem at Champion's Hill that Grant first believed he could take Vicksburg by storm. Visitors to the Society's exhibition in commemoration of the Grant centenary may see the original order for the attack on the 19th, written in pencil by General Rawlins:

Head Quarters, Dept. of the Tenn.
Near Vicksburg, Miss., May 19th, 1863,
11:16 a.m.
Special Field Orders, No. 7.

Corps commanders will push forward carefully and gain as close position as possible to the enemy works until 2 o'clock p. m. At that hour they will fire three volleys of artillery from all the pieces in position. This will be the signal for a general charge of all the corps along the whole line.

When the works are carried, guards will be placed by all Division commanders to prevent their men from straggling from their companies.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant.
Jno. Rawlins,
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

The attack was a costly failure, as was a second, even more desperate one, on the 22nd. On the 21st Grant had written to Sherman (this letter is also in the Gunther collection):

Head Quarters, Dept. of the Tenn.
Near Vicksburg, May 21st, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman,
Comdg. 15th Army Corps.

Gen.

The advance pickets near the Jackson road in front of McPherson's Corps report massing of troops since dark in their front, and that the rebels are coming outside of their works. This would indicate a night attack. Notify your command and be prepared, if any unusual commotion should be heard towards the center, to take advantage of it and go into the rebel works and fall upon the enemy's flank and rear. A night attack would certainly indicate, I think, a disposition to cut out.

Yours etc.
U. S. Grant,
Maj. Gen.

But the failure of Grant's attack on the next day made it clear that only a siege could take Vicksburg. However demoralized the Confederates may have been outside the defenses, once inside their morale improved, and they resisted valiantly. The siege was long and arduous, with endless mining, countermining and bombardments. Pemberton husbanded his ammunition and food, but it was only a question of time before he must surrender if no relief came from the outside, or if he could not cut his way out. Finally on July 3rd, after counseling with his division commanders, he decided that it was impossible to attempt the evacuation of the city, and that surrender was inevitable. Accordingly he sent one of his officers (General Bowen) with a flag of truce, to propose that three commissioners be appointed by each side to arrange terms. Grant replied that he did not favor the appointment of commissioners, and that his only terms were unconditional surrender. He did send word, however, that Pemberton might see him that afternoon at 3 o'clock. The afternoon conference resulted in no agreement, except that Grant was to formulate his terms in detail, and forward them to Pemberton at 10 o'clock that night. Here is the text of the letter, written entirely in Grant's hand.

Head Quarters, Dept. of the Tenn.
Near Vicksburg, July 3rd, 1863.

Lt. Gen. J. C. Pemberton,
Comdg. Confed. Forces,
Vicksburg, Miss.

Gen.

In conformity with agreement of this afternoon, I will submit the following proposition for the surrender of the City of Vicksburg, public stores, etc. On your accepting the terms proposed, I will march in one Division as a guard and take possession at 8 a. m. tomorrow. As soon as rolls can be made out and paroles signed by officers and men you will be allowed to march out of our lines, the officers taking

with them their side arms and clothing, and the Field Staff and Cavalry officers one horse each. The rank and file will be allowed all their clothing, but no other property.

If these conditions are accepted, any amount of rations you may deem necessary can be taken from the stores you now have, and also the necessary cooking utensils for preparing them. Thirty wagons, also, two horse or mule teams to count as one, will be allowed to transport such articles as can not be carried along.

The same conditions will be allowed to all sick and wounded officers and soldiers as fast as they become able to travel. The paroles for these latter must be signed however whilst officers are present authorized to sign the roll of prisoners.

I am Gen., Very respectfully,
Your obt. svt.
U. S. GRANT,
Maj. Gen.

This is one of the greatest relics of the Civil War. It marks the climax of Grant's military career, for never in subsequent campaigns did he rise higher as a tactician than in these months before Vicksburg. Fort Donelson, Shiloh, then Vicksburg—they mark a steady developement to a point which placed Grant among the great commanders of history. When the Confederate forces marched out of Vicksburg on the morning of July 4, 1863, the death-knell of the Confederacy had sounded. Coming almost at the very moment of Gettysburg, it transformed the character of the war. There was still desperate fighting to come, but it was the fighting of men who saw ultimate defeat, but men who were determined to fight until the end, until nothing should be left for which to fight.

THE CHARLES F. GUNTHER COLLECTION

By M. M. Quaife

In all its years of useful service, it is probably safe to say, the Chicago Historical Society has had no other collection in its building even remotely approximating in importance the one built up by the late Charles F. Gunther, which it is endeavoring to acquire by appealing to the generosity and civic patriotism of the citizens of Chicago.

To paraphrase the poet, "man moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform." Mr. Gunther was a plain, unassuming man, of ordinary education, as unpromising a worker in the historical field, apparently, as one could have found in a long day's search. He possessed, however, a genius for making and marketing candy, and for this service the world rewarded him liberally. The money which poured in upon him it was his delight to spend in the acquisition of historical objects. Through fifty years of such effort he built up a collection whose variety is no less amazing than its bulk is impressive. On the latter point it is sufficient to say that over seventy truck loads were required to transport it boxed from the warehouse to Mr. Gunther's building. As to variety, it may be noted that the writer, after spending four days surveying the collection, came away feeling that he had not yet gained as yet a bird's-eye view of it. There are seemingly thousands of prints and other thousands of autographs and other manuscripts. While chiefly devoted to Americana there are many items of European origin, and some even from other continents. One might write almost endlessly concerning individual items in the collection, but we content ourselves with mentioning a few of the more interesting specimens. Even such mention will suggest to some extent the wide-spread net which Mr. Gunther set for historical treasures. The Father of his Country is represented by a duplicate copy of the famous will, authenticated by the signature of Washington on each page; of equal interest to many is the seal with which he closed his letters. The first patent ever issued; the letter of Grant to Pemberton proposing terms for the surrender of Vicksburg; the manuscript copy of the negotiations for the Treaty of Greenville; the document transferring Louisiana from Spain to France, and the similar one transferring it from France to the United States; the pass given by Benedict Arnold to Major Andre when he was seeking to betray West Point to the British; together with its sad sequel, the report of the board of officers to Washington recommending that Major Andre be put to death—all these and hundreds of other papers rouse the envy of the collector. Of museum objects we note the table on which Grant drafted the terms of surrender at Appomattox; the bed on which Lincoln died, and the carriage in which he was wont to take the air; the compass used by Washington, his camp dishes and some of his Mount Vernon pewter; the compass used in laying out the streets of downtown Chicago. Mr. Gunther was not particularly noted as a collector of books, yet he succeeded in acquiring some surprisingly interesting volumes. In his collection may be seen Waldseemuller's Cosmographiae Introductio, wherein the name America was first proposed for the New World. Probably the oldest existing speciment of an American book may be seen here, followed by many others dating from the sixteenth century. Some of our readers may learn with surprise that these books were being printed in the city of Mexico half a century before John Smith came to Jamestown, and full seventy-five years before the Pilgrims cast anchor in Plymouth harbor. The acquisition of this collection by the Chicago Historical Society can hardly fail to promote the historical interest of the entire west.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume 1 CHICAGO, JUNE, 1922 No. 2

SOME years ago the Chicago Historical Society acquired the original manuscript of the diary of President Polk. It is a day-by-day record, written by the man at the helm during one of the most trying four-year periods of American history. Although these volumes had been consulted occasionally by historians who appreciated its importance, the full text was not printed until 1910, sixty-one years after Polk's death. It fills four volumes, most attractively printed in large type, bound in blue boards with tan buckram backs. Aside from the importance of its contents, the set would be a dignified addition to any library. The Society has a few sets remaining, which it is glad to offer to members at $12.00 the set. Non-members may purchase copies at $15.00 the set.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephone Superior { 6401 / 5756

DOWNTOWN OFFICE:
ROOM 1213-79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

JUNE, 1922

Officers

President.....CLARENCE A. BURLEY
1st Vice-President.....OTTO L. SCHMIDT
2nd Vice-President.....GEORGE MERRYWEATHER
Treasurer.....ORSON SMITH
Secretary.....FRANK J. LOESCH
Librarian.....CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE

Board of Trustees

William H. Bush
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter
Robert C. Fergus
Marshall Field, III
Edward L. Glaser
William O. Goodman
Chalkley J. Hambleton
Hon. Henry Horner
Chauncey Keep
Frank J. Loesch
Cyrus H. McCormick
Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Arthur Meeker
Joy Morton
Henry J. Patten
Mrs. Ryerson Peck
Charles B. Pike
Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Edward L. Ryerson
Orson Smith
John A. Spoor
Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Mrs. Frank M. Taber

Membership Committee

William H. Bush
George W. Dixon
Robert C. Fergus
Charles A. Munroe
John L. Shortall
E. E. Wood, *Secretary*
TELEPHONE SUPERIOR 5756

Women's Auxiliary Board, C. F. Gunther Collection

Hon. Chairman.....MRS. FRANK O. LOWDEN
Chairman.....MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman.....MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman.....MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer.....MRS. LESSING ROSENTHAL
Secretary.....MRS. FRANK M. TABER
Cor. Secretary.....MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone Evanston 0334

OUR LOSS

The Society has recently lost two of its most highly respected officers. Mr. Julian Mason, an annual governing member since 1911 and a member of the Board of Trustees since 1916, has removed to New York, thus reversing the counsel of Horace Greeley, his distinguished predecessor as editor of the New York Tribune. Mr. Mason has been one of the most active trustees, a regular attendant at board meetings, and in every way a hard worker in the Society's interests. Mr. Mason's interest in the Chicago Historical Society may be said to have been inherited, for his father, Edward Guy Mason, was its president from 1887 to 1898, and was also acting treasurer from 1893 to 1898.

Mr. Frank Hamlin, one of the best known lawyers of Chicago, died May 3, 1922. He was elected an annual governing member of the Society in 1913, and after 1917 served on the Board of Trustees. He was born at Bangor, Maine, September 26, 1862, the youngest son of Hannibal Hamlin, then vice-president of the United States. After his graduation from Harvard College in 1884 he attended Boston University Law School, and in 1888 removed to Chicago. He was assistant corporation counsel of the city of Chicago 1895-1897, counsel for the Lincoln Park Board in 1901, and attorney for the Civil Service Commission and the Board of Education in 1907. More recently he had been master in chancery in the Superior Court of Cook County. Mr. Hamlin took a keen interest in the work of the Society, especially in anything relating to Lincoln, and often expressed regret that he could give no more time to its activities.

ONE OF THE RAREST OF ALL BOOKS ON AMERICA

One of the foundation stones of any collection of Americana is the little book by Martin Waldseemuller in which he suggests the name America as appropriate to the New World. Two editions of this book were published, one on VII Calends May, which is April 25 in the Julian calendar, and the second on IIII Calends September, which is August 29. Of both issues there are now only about twenty copies known, more than half of which are in public or state libraries and will never again be for sale. Copies naturally are rarely offered for public sale—the last one recorded was sold at auction in New York in 1920 for $2500.00. But it is not the money value in which we are interested so much as the intrinsic and sentimental. The Chicago Historical Society was most fortunate in getting the copy which had belonged to Mr. Gunther. It is a fine copy, clean and complete, handsomely bound by Francis Bedford, the best English binder of his day. In short, it is a book of which the Society may well be proud, a book which many librarians and collectors will covet. Some account of this book, and of the circumstances under which it was published, appears on another page of this Bulletin.

SPECIAL WARM WEATHER ATTRACTION

Hear ye! Hear ye! Did your heart ever jump when you heard the barker cry the praises of Tom Tripod, the three-legged man, or of Mlle. Falloffski, the greatest horsewoman of the age, or of the Great Unknown, the bearded lady? If it did, you will want to renew the days of your youth at the exhibition of early posters and handbills of circuses, museums and menageries which the Society will hold during the month of July (if there is sufficient interest, it will be continued through August). There will also be shown a number of autograph letters of P. T. Barnum and other famous showmen. Much of the material will be selected from the Gunther collection, but some of the most interesting items are being loaned to the Society for this exhibition only by Mr. Walter C. Scholle. The children, too, will enjoy our show almost as much as the one in the big tent on the lake shore (it is due only two weeks after the opening of our show).

OUR GROWING MEMBERSHIP

During the month of May there was a net increase in the number of members from 1739 to 1752. Nine members were lost by death, and one member resigned, but enough new members were added to make a net increase of 13.

Necrology

Honorary Life Member
Adolphus C. Bartlett

Annual Governing Member
Frank Hamlin

Sustaining Life Member
Charles Pope

Sustaining Annual Members

Walter Scott Bogle	Edward Avery Shedd
Thomas H. Faulkner	Mrs. Gustavus Swift
Mrs. John Worthy	

Corresponding Member
John T. Long

Changes

Sustaining Annual to Annual Governing

Mrs. R. R. Donnelley	Frederick B. Moorehead
John B. Grommes	Edward L. Ryerson, Jr.
William L. Jacoby	Miss Eglantine D. Stewart

Sustaining Annual to Sustaining Life

Mrs. Chauncey B. Borland	John R. W. Sargent
Ruth C. Butler	Orson K. Tyler
Mrs. Milo G. Kellogg	Edward Waller

New Members

Annual Governing

Charles H. Hamill	Mrs. G. A. Soden

Sustaining Life

Mrs. Orson K. Tyler	Mrs. Caryl Young
Mrs. Hobart P. Young	

Sustaining Annual

Dr. Alfred Beirly	Mrs. Henry J. Reynolds
Mrs. Frank H. Connor	Bowen W. Schumacher
Max Epstein	James E. Gorman
David Fales	Mrs. Alvin C. McCord
Mrs. Marvin Farr	Joseph Medill Patterson
E. T. Gundlach	Andrew T. Porter
John Nuveen	Lincoln J. Scales
Mrs. Joseph M. Patterson	Mrs. Roger C. Sullivan
Miss Margaret Williamson	

Corresponding
Mrs. Charles H. Dennis

THE DIARY OF PRESIDENT POLK

Busy men and women of today are often perplexed by the energy and time spent by their forefathers in writing letters and in keeping diaries. How they found the time it is difficult for us to understand. Take President Polk for example. Polk's term of office was no idle period for the Chief Executive. The days that saw the Mexican War, the settlement of the Oregon boundary, the admission of Texas, the acquisition of California and the great Southwest, the beginnings of the acute discussion over slavery in the new territory, the Wilmot Proviso—no one can say that those were not busy days for the President. As Professor Andrew C. McLaughlin says in his introduction, "those days were filled with facts and opinions of supreme importance in our national history—and they can now be studied through the eyes of the stern, rigid, precise, purposeful man in the White House, who, limited as he was in his outlook upon the world, saw clearly along the line he intended to follow and took a hard, firm grasp of things that were near at hand."

"From this diary we can get an intimate view of the Executive Office as it was sixty-five years ago. In these pages we can see how (at least) one President did his work, how he was interviewed, how he dealt with congressman and office-holder, and how he treated—most amazing problem of all—the ever busy office-hunter. The Presidential office was still governed by the precedents of Jeffersonian simplicity and democratic unreserve; sight-seers and public ministers, office-seekers and congressmen, even beggars for alms found their way to the executive presence. And though Polk fretted at the interruptions and at the thoughtless importunity of callers, it does not seem to have occurred to him that he could imitate remotely the exclusive seclusion of a European potentate. That America should be simple and free, that it must avoid the ostentation and reserve of Europe, were ideas—so typical of thought and practice in the first half of the nineteenth century—which firmly held him."

Three days before the end of his term there appears a brief and characteristic entry in the diary:

> "Many persons called today and I transacted business with the members of my Cabinet and other public officers. Several persons annoyed me about offices, but I gave them very summary and short answers."

The night before he went out of office he wrote:

> "I was in my office at an earlier hour than usual this morning, and was constantly and incessantly occupied throughout the day * * The Cabinet dispersed and I disposed of all the business on my table down to the minutest detail and at the close of the day left a clean table for my successor."

Yet his entry in the diary for this eventful day covers ten and a half printed pages.

Polk asserted that he was the hardest worked man in the country. As Mr. Quaife says in his biographical sketch, a perusal of the diary leads one to agree with him. Throughout his term he toiled incessantly. In the first seventeen months his single absence from Washington consisted of a one day trip to Mount Vernon. Prior to the ten-day vacation from his duties at Washington in the summer of 1848 he records that in a period of thirteen months he had not been three miles distant from the Capitol. Certainly if any man ever deserved success by working for it, Polk was that man.

A LETTER FROM SAM HOUSTON

Even the most hardened autograph collector gets many thrills out of his pursuit. Some of these only the collector can appreciate, but even the lay reader can understand the thrill which comes of handling historic documents, or letters

which have led to great events in history. Sometimes these thrills do not come without a little study. Take for example, one brief letter, now belonging to the Society, written by Sam Houston to Andrew Jackson. It is a letter that is of interest in connection with Polk's Diary, for it concerns one of the main problems of Polk's administration. Here is the text of the letter:

Washington, Texas
17th February, 1844.

Dear General:

This note is intended to introduce to your kind attention my confidential secretary, Mr. W. D. Miller, who is on special business to Washington City. You will find Mr. Miller an interesting acquaintance, and able to answer any inquiries which you may present to him.

He will visit you at the Hermitage but make his stay no longer than you may desire. His business will require some expedition.

I am most truly
Your friend
SAM HOUSTON

Genl. Jackson,
Hermitage, Tenn.

What does this letter mean? On its face, nothing startling, merely a friendly letter of introduction. But if we look at it with some knowledge of the circumstances under which it was written, we have a chance to re-live one of the most exciting periods in American history.

When this letter was written, Houston was president of the republic of Texas. His was an extraordinary career even in a day when many careers were made and marred over night. Born in 1793, he tried living with the Cherokee Indians and school teaching before he first gained public notice as a soldier in Jackson's victory over the Creek Indians at Horseshoe Bend in 1814. Then he studied law, served two terms in the House of Representaties, and in 1827, being just thirty-four, was elected governor of Tennessee. While Houston was governor, Jackson was elected president, and it was often said that Houston was destined to follow in his friend's footsteps. Then came Houston's marriage, followed almost at once by his separation from his wife, his resignation of the governorship, and his decision once more to exile himself from civilization. Back to his friends the Cherokees he went, and was formally adopted a member of their nation. This dramatic climax, or anti-climax, Houston never attempted to explain. He offered no defense of himself, made no criticism of his wife, and merely said to his friends that "if my character can not stand the shock, let me lose it."

In the closing days of 1832, Houston went to Texas, ostensibly on a visit, but more probably (as evidence tends to show) with a vague plan in his head of wresting Texas from Mexico and of erecting a republic of which he himself should become president. Whatever his first purpose, the result desired was actually achieved. When this letter to Jackson was written Houston had already served one term as president, from 1836 to 1838. During these years he was the government; as one of his biographers says, he carried the nation on his shoulders. Through financial complications of a hopeless sort, through desultory invasions from Mexico and raids by hostile Indians, through a chronic mutiny in his unpaid army, even through the scorn of the world, Houston guided the new republic into something at least resembling solvency and prosperity. Under his successor, Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar, Texas was all but ruined because Lamar spent a few odd millions he did not have in order that the government might be as imposing as his name. Then in 1841 Houston took the reins for a second term.

On March 1st, 1837, he secured the recognition of Texan independence by the United States Senate; the approval of the Senate's vote was Andrew Jackson's last official act as President. Jackson, Houston, and the great majority of Texans desired the annexation of Texas to the United States, but there was strong opposition, and the question was a burning one by the end of 1843. Twice the Texans were declined with thanks, and this little note belonging to the Society was written at the moment when Texas was making a third attempt to secure admission to the Union. Houston tells the story in another letter to Jackson, written in this same month of February, 1844.

> "Now, my venerated friend, you will perceive that Texas is presented to the United States, as a bride adorned for her espousal. But if, now so confident of the union, she should be rejected, her mortification would be indescribable. She has been sought by the United States, and this is the third time she has consented. Were she now to be spurned, it would forever terminate expectation on her part, and it would then not only be left for the United States to expect that she would seek some other friend, but all Christendom would justify her in a course dictated by necessity and sanctioned by wisdom * * * That you may live to see your hopes * * * crowned with complete success, I sincerely desire. * * *"

At the very moment that Houston was writing this letter, he was sending Miller, his confidential secretary, to Washington City, via Jackson's home at the Hermitage, to work for annexation. So the short letter in the possession of the Society is really a letter of credentials to the "big boss", who was to receive the latest news from Texas and give such aid and advice as he could. It would be a fitting climax to our story if we could say that Miller accomplished the desired result. He did not. England and France protested vigorously against annexation, and after fierce debate the Senate in June, 1844, voted against the admission of Texas to the Union. When another year had gone, Jackson was dead, and Polk was president, but Texas was not yet a part of the United States. But of all this, if you are interested, you can read further in Polk's Diary.

ON THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Random reflections induced by reading a letter from President Grant to Elihu B. Washburne, United States minister to France.

The dictionary says that a fly wheel is a "wheel with a heavy rim placed on the revolving shaft of any machinery put in motion by an irregular or intermitting force, or meeting with an irregular or intermittent resistance, for the purpose of rendering the motion equable and regular by means of its momentum."

Now it appears that the Senate of the United States was designed by the framers of the Constitution as a sort of fly wheel for the governmental machinery. Who could ask a better definition of the Senate's function? That body gets its momentum in at least three ways. First, perhaps, from the fact that its members represent entire states, and are presumed to have a broader view-point, a deeper understanding of national problems, than the members of the lower House, who represent only districts. Second, the Senator's longer term gives him a certain independence of action which his two-year old neighbor at the other end of the Capitol lacks. No sooner is a Representative firmly seated in the House than he has to begin thinking about re-election, whereas a Senator has three times as long to make an impression on his public. Third, and obviously most important, is the collective power of the Senators, as given to them by the Constitution. Many of the founders of the United States were afraid that the President would make himself in fact if not in name an absolute monarch. The advocates of a weak central authority were able to impose checks on the President, whose great powers were at several points subjected to the control of Congress, and more particularly of the Senate.

These three factors, then, are constantly operating in the government machinery to render its motion "equable and regular". To be sure, the character of the motion depends entirely on the view-point. Under certain circumstances a fly wheel will seem to stop the machinery, and will waver back and forth as if it had nothing else to do. Fly wheels serve a purpose thrust on them by outside forces; they are notoriously lacking in intelligence. Critics of the Senate are fond of an old, old story which native Washingtonians seem never to tire of telling. The story goes that a constituent in the galleries was pained by the proceedings on the floor; several Senators had spoken, but said nothing, when he observed one of the most distinguished Senators making a notation on his shirt cuff. In awe the constituent turned to his neighbor and said: "Great Heaven. Some of them can write."

Taking its history as a whole, the Senate has revealed a noteworthy firmness, a persistency of purpose, or if you view it from unfriendly eyes, an unfailing stubborness. Naturally enough, the more persistent in purpose, the more stubborn, the nation's chief executive has been, the more likely he has been to find an equally obstinate Senate opposing him. Some of the earliest Presidents had their troubles with the Senate, and some recent Presidents have doubtless wished that the members of the Senate would resign in a body and go home.

Readers of the BULLETIN who read the partial account of Grant's military career in the last number will understand that he possessed a persistency of purpose which now and then brooked no opposition. Easily influenced though he often was by his friends, the man who wrote "no terms but unconditional surrender" and proposed to "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer", was stubborn. The following letter from Grant to Elihu Washburne, an old Galena friend whom he had appointed minister to France, gives a sidelight on his troubles with the Senate It is now in the Society's collection.

Executive Mansion
Washington, D. C., May 17, 1871.

Dear Washburne:

Your favor of the 20th of April, with enclosure, as all your other very welcome letters, was duly received. I have not written to you whilst shut up in Paris, because I did not know that anything but purely official dispatches were proper, or would be so considered by the Prussians, to send through the lines. I thought none the less frequently of you, however, and the relief from care and anxiety which you sought in a foreign mission. Your time will come, I trust, for relief. Already you have the reward of your services in the gratitude and pride the American people feel for the glorious cause you pursued in standing at your post, which all others, like situated, had deserted.

My trials here have been considerable, but I believe so far every tempest that has been around has recoiled on those who got it up. First, San Domingo; but you have read all that has been said about that matter in Congress, and out of Congress, and what I have had to say, and probably know the present status of the question. I will only add that a great many professedly staunch Republicans acted very much as if they wanted to outdo the democracy in breaking up the Republican party. Every thing looks more favorably now though, for the party, than it did in '63, when the war was raging.

Sumner and Schurz have acted worse than any other two men, and not far behind them is Ferry of Conn., and Tipton of Neb. Senator —— is paving the way to be just as bad as he knows how to be, but out of full fellowship with the Republican party he will amount to but little. He is affected with that "maggot" Mr. Lincoln used to speak of.

Before this reaches you the Senate will have acted upon the Alabama treaty. It looks now as if there would be but very little

opposition to it. If however a single amendment is adopted there is no telling where the matter will end. Such a course would result in long debate, and as the treaty would have to be returned to England, no doubt it would be amended there in such a way as to force us to reject it. I hope a better result.

My family are all well and send a great deal of love to Mrs. Washburne and the children. Please give my kindest regards to them also, and believe me, as ever your friend.

U. S. Grant.

HOW AMERICA WAS BAPTIZED

Every school child knows that the New World was not named for Columbus, whom we now honor as its discoverer, but for Americus Vespucius, a Florentine navigator who made three (or perhaps four) voyages to the mainland of South America between the years 1497 and 1505. His own accounts of his travels are the chief sources of information about him. He claimed to have made a voyage in 1497, so that he would have reached the South American mainland a few days before Cabot reached North America; but historians there have always been to doubt the story of the first voyage. That he did make three voyages, and explored large stretches of the South American coasts, is beyond dispute. Certainly in his own lifetime he was not without honor, and in the latter part of his life and for many years after his death he was considered the chief explorer and real discoverer of the new continent. Columbus met him at Seville in 1505, and wrote about him to his son Diego: "a very worthy man who has always endeavored to be agreeable to me * * * He is determined to do for me all he can." But in this same letter Columbus hints that Vespucius is not entirely satisfied, for he enrolls him among "the unfortunate ones who have not attained their desires."

After this meeting with Columbus, Vespucius spent eighteen months preparing for an expedition to the East Indies, but was finally prevented from sailing by Portuguese intrigues. Then for the remaining four years of his life he was "pilot major" for the king of Spain, a position in which he examined pilots, collected geographical data, and supervised the dispatch of expeditions to the New World. He died on February 22, 1512, in his sixty-first year.

Now the question is, how did it happen that this man's name was given to the new lands in the west? Did the monarchs of the civilized world assemble in solemn conclave before the baptism? No. Did the Pope, as spiritual sovereign, issue a bull and attest it by the usual heavy leaden seal? Certainly not. Most natural of all, did Vespucius himself set up a lobby in the seats of power, and say to those in authority: "I found that New World. It's mine, and I shall call it by my own name." Nothing of the kind. Off in a remote village in Lorraine was an enthusiastic young scholar writing a brief introduction to cosmography, as he called it, just a few pages to open the door to the study of the world. It seemed to him an act of simple justice to call the New World after Americus, the discoverer, "a man of sagacious mind." And so it was done.

About eight and one-half centuries before this time—that is, about the middle of the seventh century—at a place not far from the point where the river Meurthe becomes large enough to deserve the name river, a pious ecclesiastic named Deodatus founded a chapel for meditation and prayer. In the course of several centuries this chapel became a cathedral, and the cluster of houses about it was named from the founder of the chapel. In its Gallicized form this became St. Dié.

About the beginning of the eleventh century St. Dié lost its purely religious character. Becoming secularized, a collegiate institution was organized under an ecclesiastical official called the grand provost. But the chapter of canons who really constituted the settlement of St. Dié acquired great political powers. Those were troublous times. St. Dié was in a borderland. In the constant wars of those days every priest needed a sword with which to defend his altar. Thus the canons of St. Dié by the time our story really begins—that is about 1500—were almost sovereign rulers, possessing even the privilege of coining their own money.

At this time the Duke of Lorraine was René II, grandson of that René the Good who was the Maecenas of his times. The court of René the Good was the haunt of poets and singers, and so devoted to the fast disappearing arts of the Middle Ages was the old Duke that he was called the last of the troubadours. In the intervals when the grandson was not at war, he turned his attention to improving the material condition of his country, and also found time, in imitation of his grandfather, to cultivate the arts. One of his first steps was to found a learned society whose members came together for mutual benefit and for preparing and circulating scientific works. The society called itself the "Gymnasium Vosagense," which might be freely translated as the Academy of the Vosges.

The members of the Gymnasium Vosagense, being scholars, were impressed by the fact that the explorations of Columbus and Vasco da Gama and the various expeditions sent out by Prince Henry the Navigator made imperative a revision of the maps of Ptolemy, whose work, substantially unchanged since the second century, remained the foundation of geographical knowledge. Canon Walter (Gualtier) Lud, the head of the Gymnasium and a secretary to Duke René, in 1507 set up a printing press, the first press in Lorraine. On this press it was the intention to print the new edition of Ptolemy on which the members had been working. But this ambitious plan was suddenly changed. Whether the new press proved inadequate for the work, or whether the scholars learned another edition of Ptolemy already under way—whatever the reason, work on the text

Capadociam/Pamphiliam/Lidiam/ Ciliciã/Armé nias maiorẽ & minorẽ. Colchiden/Hircaniam/Hiberiam/Albaniã: et prẽterea mꝛtas quas ſingilatim enumerare longa mora eſſet. Ita dicta ab eius nominis regina.

Nũc ỽo & hę partes ſunt latius luſtratæ/& alia quarta pars per Americũ Veſputiũ (vt in ſequentibus audietur) inuenta eſt/quã non video cur quis iure vetet ab Americo inuentore ſagacis ingenij viro Amerigen quaſi Americi terrã / ſiue Americam dicendã: cũ & Europa & Aſia a mulieribus ſua ſortita ſint nomina. Eius ſitũ & gentis mores ex bis binis Americi nauigationibus quæ ſequunt̃ liquide intelligi datur.

America

Hunc in modũ terra iam quadripartita cognoſcit̃: et ſunt tres primę partes cõtinentes/quarta eſt inſula: cũ omni quaq; mari circũdata conſpiciat̃. Et licet mare vnũ ſit quẽadmodũ et ipſa tellus/multis tamen ſinibus diſtinctum / & innumeris repletum inſulis varia ſibi noĩa aſſumit: quę et in Coſmographiæ tabulis cõſpiciunt̃/& Priſcianus in tralatione Dioniſij talibus enumerat verſibus.

Priſcianus.

Circuit Oceani gurges tamen vndiq; vaſtus
Qui q̃uis vnus ſit plurima nomina ſumit.
Finibus Heſperijs Athlanticus ille vocatur
At Boreę qua gens furit Armiaſpa ſub armis
Dicit̃ ille piger necnõ Satur. idẽ Mortuus eſt alijs:

America's Baptismal Certificate

The page of Waldseemuller's "Cosmographiae Introductio" on which the word "America" first appeared in print.

Ptolemy was stopped, The new plan was to prepare a world map to show the great advance in knowledge made in the preceding decade or two, and accompany it with an elementary treatise on how to study the world.

The text of the little treatise and most of the work on the map were done by one Martin Waldseemuller, a canon of St. Dié, who was undoubtedly the most learned member of the Gymnasium. Of Waldseemuller's life little is known. He was born at the little town of Radolfszell on the shores of Lake Constance—some authorities say about 1470 or 1475, others say about 1480. In 1490 he matriculated at the University of Freiburg. Apparently he studied theology, for in a memorial to Duke René, at a later date, he speaks of himself as "cleric of the diocese of Constance." Probably as early as 1505 he was at work in Strasbourg in the study of the geography and maps of Ptolemy. He appears also to have spent some time in Basle, where he collated several important manuscripts of Ptolemy and made the acquaintance of Johann Amerbach, the great printer. Whatever he did during these early years, April, 1507, found him at St. Dié, at work in Lud's printing office.

Apparently the "Cosmographiae Introductio" was the first book printed by this press, for the colophon on the last page would be meaningless if it had been preceded by other books. Here it is:

"Urbs Deodate tuo clarescens nomine praesul Qua Vogesi montis sunt juga pressit opus Pressit & ipsa eadem Christo monimenta favente Tempore venturo caetera multa premet."

Which merely means:

"The city, Deodate, which is made illustrious by thy name, where the summits of the Vosgian mountains lift themselves, has printed this work. The Lord willing, in time to come, it shall print many other monuments."

At first glance the "Introduction" might be mistaken for anything but a monument. It is a small quarto of only fifty-two leaves, one of which is printed only on one side, making a total of 103 pages. The first page is the title, which may be translated as follows:

Introduction to Cosmography

With certain necessary principles of geometry and astronomy. To which are added the four voyages of Amerigo Vespucci.

A representation of the entire world, both in the solid and projected on the plane, including also lands which were unknown to Ptolemy and have been recently discovered.

Distich

Since God rules the stars and Caesar the earth,

Nor earth nor stars have ought greater than these.

Beginning on the reverse of the title and extending to the top of the fourth page, is a prose dedication to the Emperor Maximilian. The lower part of the fourth page is filled with the "order of treatment," a table of contents. The text of the essay begins on page 5 and ends on page 39. Four times in the 35 pages of the treatise on cosmography, Waldseemuller mentions the discoveries of Vespucius, as described in the four letters which follow, and twice he suggests that this new fourth continent, as he calls it, be named for Vespucius. The first time he makes the suggestion he says:

"In the sixth climatic region, towards the Antarctic, are situated the extreme part of Africa lately discovered, and the islands of Zanzibar, Java Minor, and Seula, and the fourth part of the world, (which, because Americus discovered it, it is proper to call Amerigen, that is, the land of Americus or America."

Four or five pages farther along Waldseemuller makes the suggestion a second time:

"And now indeed these parts have been more widely explored, and another, a fourth part, of which we will presently speak more particularly, has been discovered by Americus Vespucius. I do not see why it may not be permitted to call this fourth part after Americus, the discoverer, a man of sagacious mind, by the name of Amerigen, that is to say, the land of Americus or America, since both Europe and Asia have obtained their names from women. Its situation and the customs of its people will be readily understood from the four voyages performed by Vespucius, and which here follow."

This famous passage you may read in the original Latin on the preceding page. It is the first time that the word America ever appeared in print, and the first time that it was suggested as the name of the continent. This page may, therefore, be taken as the baptismal certificate of America. It is a page to be regarded with reverence, a page which should be placed before every school child, in fact before every citizen, as a lesson in patriotism. A philosopher would draw a moral from this object lesson. He would point to the apparent insignificance of this booklet, to the youth and zeal of its author, unknown in his day beyond the limits of his own town, to the hard early years of Vespucius, when he was only a clerk in the commercial house of the Medici in Florence. And somehow or other these facts become connected by a single thread, and the youthful German scholar, studying hard in the small French town, writes his little book to serve as a sort of setting for the narrative of the Medici's clerk, who made his first visit to America while in the service of Spain, and his last two visits in the service of Portugal. Platitudinous sages today often repeat that the world is a small place after all, but it was surely much smaller in the days of Martin Waldseemuller and his studious friends.

F-896.168

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume 1 CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1922 No. 3

IN honor of Illinois Indian Day, which occurs Friday, September 22, the Chicago Historical Society will open the Indian Museum to the public, beginning Monday, September 18, and continuing throughout October.

The collection has been mainly brought together by Mr. Milford G. Chandler, who for many years has visited annually the Indian settlements in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, with the object of collecting characteristic specimens of the hand crafts of the people who originally occupied this region.

From the various objects in silver, copper, wood, buckskin decorated with beads or with porcupine work, skins of fur-bearing animals, woven textiles, etc., may be learned much of the religion and manners and customs as well as the arts of the aborigines of the Middle West.

Boy and Girl Scouts, school classes and friends of the Indians generally are particularly invited. Personally conducted tours of the exhibits will leave the main doorway each hour from 10 to 4 o'clock. Informal talks will be given at intervals by Mr. Chandler and by visiting Indians.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO

Telephone Dearborn 4020

DOWNTOWN OFFICE:
ROOM 1213-79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

SEPTEMBER, 1922

Officers

President.....CLARENCE A. BURLEY
1st Vice-President.....OTTO L. SCHMIDT
2nd Vice-President.....GEORGE MERRYWEATHER
Treasurer.....ORSON SMITH
Secretary.....FRANK J. LOESCH
Librarian.....CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE

Board of Trustees

William H. Bush
Mrs. Geo A. Carpenter
Robert C. Fergus
Marshall Field, III
Edward L. Glaser
William O. Goodman
Chalkley J. Hambleton
Hon. Henry Horner
Chauncey Keep
Frank J. Loesch
Cyrus H. McCormick
Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Arthur Meeker
Joy Morton
Henry J. Patten
Mrs. Bronson Peck
Charles B. Pike
Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Edward L. Ryerson
Orson Smith
John A. Spoor
Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Mrs. Frank M. Taber

Membership Committee

William H. Bush
George W. Dixon
Robert C. Fergus
Charles A. Munroe
John L. Shortall
E. E. Wood, *Secretary*
TELEPHONE SUPERIOR 5756

Women's Auxiliary Board, C. F. Gunther Collection

Hon. Chairman.....MRS. FRANK O. LOWDEN
Chairman.....MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman.....MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman.....MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer.....MRS. LESSING ROSENTHAL
Secretary.....MRS. FRANK M. TABER
Cor. Secretary.....MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone Evanston 0334

THE SUMMER'S WORK

Through the generosity of several members of the Women's Auxiliary Board a special cataloguer worked during the summer months on the Americana in the Gunther collection. All books and manuscripts which will not be retained in the Society's permanent collection have now been sorted, and the remainder all properly catalogued. Among a large number of books and pamphlets of little value, there are some of considerable rarity and of great interest. The Gunther collection has proved particularly rich in early Pennsylvania imprints, and in early American school books and other books for children. Perhaps the most important single book in the group is described on another page of this BULLETIN, and other items of interest will be the subject of notes in future BULLETINS. Some of the books bear fascinating titles. There is "The Art of Tying the Cravat, demonstrated in 16 lessons", published in New York in 1829; and the beginning of the War of 1812 called forth "Hints to Young Generals, by an Old Soldier." The first edition of Webster's Dictionary is also there.

One of the most delightful items among the children's books is called "Douceurs", a sort of "mother's helper" designed "to entice the infantine pupil insensibly along the path, whose entrance must be strewed with flowers, if we expect our children to proceed along it with delight." This royal road to learning is a combination picture-book and dictionary. How any mother could have kept a straight face while she poured forth this learning upon her off-spring does not appear. For example, when the child sees the picture of a gate, the mother is instructed to say "This you understand". On another page is an arch; when the child sees this picture, mother should say "Knowing nothing about architecture, I cannot talk about the arch." But even this is better than the remarks mother is instructed to make when she sees a jack, which is defined as a device for "turning the spit on which meat is roasted." When mother sees this, she is supposed to lose her head completely and tell the child "I cannot describe one, but your papa will explain it to you."

Some of the definitions accompanying the pictures are as marvelous as the pre-digested remarks for mother. For example, a woman is defined as "a female man"; a coffee pot is "a pot for pouring out coffee"; a fisherman is "a man who tries to catch fish", and a powder puff is "a puff for shaking powder into the hair." It would seem clear that the compiler of these "Douceurs" wished to place no greater burden upon the mother than he did upon the children.

During the summer two successful exhibitions were held. The Grant memorabilia continued to arouse interest, and the circus and museum posters drew many new visitors. The advertisements in the street cars seem to have been particularly successful in calling attention to this unusual exhibition. The daily attendance averaged at least fifty, and on Sundays was about three times that number. Probably 2500 people visited the Society's building during July and August (whisper it, hush, that most of them were not members of the Society).

Summer vacations were not allowed to interfere with the important work of securing

new members. All changes and additions to membership list since the appearance of the last BULLETIN are given below.

CHANGES

Sustaining Annual to Annual Governing

Thomas W. Algeo	George Higginson, Jr.
Miss Shirley Farr	Charles W. Hubbell
John H. Gulick	John C. Spry

Sustaining Annual to Sustaining Life

John F. L. Curtis	Albert F. Keeney

John B. Wiggins

Annual Governing to Sustaining Life

Kellogg Fairbanks

NEW MEMBERS

Sustaining Life

Miss Louise Fairman	Thomas F. Leahy

Annual Governing

Edward B. Baggot	Burnell Gunther

Alfred E. Hamill

Sustaining Annual

Mrs. Marvin Barnhart	Mrs. Rudolph Matz
Peter C. Clemensen	Mrs. Frank H. Montgomery
Mrs. Andrew R. Dole	Mrs. Abby F. Cook Mendsen
James R. Douglas	Mrs. William D. Morris
Miss Coama Fitzgibbon	Dr. Thomas J. O'Malley
Charles F. Glore	Miss Mari Paldi
Mrs. Alfred Hamburger	Mrs. E. L. Roy
Mrs. Fred C. Honnold	David E. Shanahan
Mrs. Kajue Kuwashima	Edwin R. Shoenberger
Mrs. A. B. MacCaughey	Mrs. Edwin W. Sims
Mrs. James E. MacMurray	Mrs. John A. Sutherland

George W. Underwood

WHY A MUSEUM?

"My wish is that my drawings, my prints, my curiosities, my books—in a word these things of art which have been the joy of my life—shall not be consigned to the cold tomb of a museum, and subjected to the stupid glance of the careless passer-by; but I require that they shall all be dispersed under the hammer of the auctioneer, so that the pleasure which the acquiring of each one of them has given me shall be given again, in each case, to some inheritor of my own tastes."

Thus wrote Edmond de Goncourt in his will.

There is much to be said for the point of view of the art-loving Frenchman. The man or woman who has felt the joy of collecting—perhaps it was only bird's eggs, or nests, or snail shells, perhaps it was incunabula, or Zorn etchings, or Ming porcelain—will sympathize with de Goncourt. The Editor of this BULLETIN admits gladly that he experiences no little thrill when he takes from a shelf at home a yellow-covered life of Madame de Pompadour, bearing on its fly-leaf the inscription:

"A Zola, son Ami Edmond de Goncourt."

Not very far away is another volume, the famous forged "Letters of Percy Bysshe Shelley." It was not enough that Edward Moxon should have been prosecuted for blasphemy because he published "Queen Mab." He had to be one of the innocent victims of a literary forger, who persuaded him to publish "a series of unedited letters" by Shelley. Proudly he sent a copy of the book to his Boston friend, James T. Fields, who wrote, alas, on the inside of the cover, "the essay by Browning is the only thing genuine about the book." If the Editor is thinking of men of a different stamp, he may wander to another shelf where stands a fat little vellum-bound volume, lettered "Defensio Regia pro Carolo Primo." It is the defense of King Charles I, written by the learned Salmasius at the special request of Charles II. It caused a sensation, and called forth from Milton the counter-blast "Defensio pro Populo Anglicano." This volume once belonged to the philosopher John Locke, as his autograph testifies.

Or if the Editor leaves de Goncourt still another step behind, and thinks of vaster themes, his mind may wander to another seventeenth century philosopher, Galileo, who caused a terrible rumpus in his day by writing a book in which he said, among other things, that Copernicus was right, that the earth and the planets moved about the sun. The book was condemned by the Inquisition, Galileo was ordered to abjure its doctrine, and was given an indeterminate sentence in prison. Unfortunately the Editor's copy of this book had little influence, perhaps because somebody inserted in it the author's abjuration. At any rate some of the pages are still unopened.

Now you may be asking what all this has to do with the Chicago Historical Society. The Editor is establishing an alibi, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that he wishes to prove himself impartial. If he makes it clear that he has reasons of his own for agreeing with de Goncourt, and yet makes out a good case for museums and libraries, he has added materially to the weight of his argument.

One of the functions of a museum or historical collection is to transmit to the general public, in so far as its custodians are able, some of the thrills which the collector gets from the contemplation of his private treasures. To form a great collection, as well as to enjoy it, requires imagination. There are people who look at Waldseemuller's "Introductio Cosmographiae", the little book which gave America its name, and they say, "My, what funny type. But it's a pretty

binding." They look at Lincoln's carriage, and see in it only a rickety old cart. They look at the table on which Grant wrote out the terms of surrender for Lee's army, and they wonder how the marble top was cracked. Yes, for such people a museum is a tomb. But fortunately there are many others, men and women, to whom a trinket or a scrap of paper tells a story. Not long ago there came to the Society's building a seven-year old boy, bursting with tears because he and his mother had been unable to find the Fort Dearborn Memorial Tablet. The story of Fort Dearborn was a living thing to that boy. Is it exaggeration to say that a little contact with the relics of pioneer days teaches such boys more than they get from many a dull book on history?

And then, too, a great historical collection, such as that belonging to the Society, is essentially democratic. It spreads wide an enjoyment which the collector reserves for himself or for a handful of cronies. It really carries out the purpose of its founders only when it serves people. The Librarian and her assistants of various degrees may know that their work is well done, and that many other people will appreciate the fact a century from now. But they would be less than human if they were not gratified by appreciation now. The success of exhibitions such as that of circus posters certainly justifies the existence of institutions which de Goncourt called "the cold tomb of a museum."

FROM DR. HENRY VAN DYKE

The Society has recently received from Dr. Henry van Dyke a copy of his poem, "A Ballad of Princeton Battle." Miss McIlvaine had written him about it, and drew from him a letter, part of which is quoted below:

> "What you say of the teaching in our schools (and, let me add, in some of our universities) is painfully true. There are too many of these piddling, hysterical denigrators, themselves incapable of a noble hero-worship, who are teaching boys and girls to sneer at the men and women who made our country free, kept it united, and laid the foundation of its present greatness and future grandeur. I have said what I think of them in a poem called 'The Builders.' Anything of mine that you want is at your service in the good cause of American education."

Perhaps in some future exhibition, Dr. van Dyke's poem will be placed side by side with a certain letter owned by the Society. It was written by Matthew Smith, a colonel of Pennsylvania militia, to Joseph Reed, president of the Pennsylvania Executive Council from 1778 to 1781. Early in the Revolution, Reed had served as Washington's secretary and aide-de-camp, and during the New Jersey campaign was adjutant general. In 1777 he declined the post of chief justice of Pennsylvania and a commission as brigadier general, but remained in the army as a volunteer without pay, serving with credit at Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. Colonel Smith is writing in July, 1780, to account for money and ammunition received in June, 1779, and also reports that ammunition supposed to have been sent him in April, 1780, had not yet been received. Surely such a letter may stand without comment.

Paxtang, July 17, 1780

Sir:

This day I Rec:d your favour of the 6th Inst. by Mr. Reese of Northumberland Town. I am truly sorry for ye situation of his Excel:Y Genl. Washington; & his brave little army. Our affairs at present are somewhat dark. But I am confident we shall have light again, & perhaps as in times past from a quarter we do not as yet expect it.

You mention, Sir, you cannot understand the meaning of the people swearing they will not pay the taxes—I apprehend my meaning, or letter, was not understood, as I did not mean the continental or publick taxes, but only that taxe laid for paying the bounty of those men lately raised, out of the militia companys. My intention in mentioning the matter to your Exc:y was not to give offense, but in complyance with a former request—viz, to take every opportunity to inform Council, the situation and sentiments, both of the country & the people. The Genl. Assembly, sometimes in the laws or preamble of the laws, are not quite so plain as could be wished; the law for raising the new [?] men seems to be expressly for the defence of the frontier; this law being immediately printed and scattered through the different count[ies] gave the people an opportunity when collected in the companys, of seeing it, and cheerfully adopted the plan. I do not know any denomination that did not cheerfully agree to submit to the law, till the men were ordered t[o]

camp, & then as I wrote in my last, I assure you it caused uneasiness in the breasts of a number, not only the people hireing, but the people hired. Your acquaintance with mankind, I am certain, will convince you how easy it is for numbers of people to be alarmed with matters of small consequence— and certainly much more so in a time and place of such a dreadful war, as is carried on by Indians on the Frontier Settlements, when the life of almost every person is every moment in danger— & oftentimes not knowing danger near them, till the tomahawk or scalping knife is drove into the head. & butcher inhumanly often merely for their diversion. Dr. Sir, whilst I take the liberty to mention these things to you, rest assured it is no part of my sentiments . . . .

The money I drew last year was distributed according to direction; the re'cts I gave to Mr. Rittenhouse in Aprile last . . . .

As for the ammunition forwarded to Paxtang June 1779, you will see by the order of Council it was for the use of Lancaster and Cumberland countys in case North'd broke up. I myself obtaind the order, & if I remember it is expressive, if council judge it most necessary to send it to Col. Hunter, or a part, I will take care to have your order immediately complied with.

The ammunition mentioned sent in Aprile last has not come to hand, neither to Col. Coxe nor Col. Hunter, and am apprehensive it did not come from Philadelphia. About the 20th of Aprile I was in Phila., & Captn. Hambright mentioned he had an order fron Council for ammunition, but at that time could not get a waggon to carry it to Esthertown, and since I came from Sunbury I called on Col. Coxe, at the request of Col. Hunter who inquired if no ammunition had arrived this summer for North'd county. But a few boxes of cartridges, & they were immediately forwarded to Col. Wettner. for the use of his regt. I expect to go for Sunbury in two weeks or less; if any orders in any of the above mentioned things, they shall be strictly complied with.

I am Dr. Sir, with all due submission, your
Most Obt. & very humble servt.
MATTW. SMITH.

His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esq.
President of the State of Pennsylvania.

A BALLAD OF PRINCETON BATTLE

By Henry van Dyke

Along Assunpink's woody bank we left our campfires bright,
While like a fox with padded feet we stole away by night;
Cornwallis watched his Trenton trap,
And drained his glass, and took his nap;
But the ragged troops of Washington outflanked him in the night—
Up and away for Princeton,
By a secret road to Princeton—
We dragged our guns with muffled wheels to win another fight.

The icy trail was hard as iron, our footprints marked it red;
Our frosty breath went up like smoke to the winking stars o'erhead;
By Bear Swamp and by Miry Run,
Our muskets weighed at least a ton;
We shivered, till o'er Stony Brook we saw the sun rise red;
Weary we tramped to Princeton;
But all of us at Princeton,
Would follow our Chief through thick and thin till the last of us was dead.

We looked beyond the upper bridge, across the swollen stream,
And there along the King's highway, we saw the redcoats gleam;
'Twas Mawhood's regiment marching down
To finish us off at Trenton town.
"Go cut the bridge,"—and Mercer's men crept up along the stream.
But the British turned toward Princeton,
Came bravely back for Princeton;
And all the rest of that dim hour was wilder than a dream.

They rushed thro' Will Clark's orchard, among the naked trees;
With horse and foot they hammered hard; their bullets sang like bees;
And Mercer fell, and Haslet fell;
The bayonets cut us up like hell;
The chain-shot mowed a bloody path beneath the twisted trees.
It looked all black for Princeton,
We lost our hopes of Princeton;
We wavered, and we broke and fled as leaves before the breeze.

Then down the hill from Tom Clark's house, rode Washington aflame
With holy ire, through smoke and fire, like mighty Mars he came.
"Come on, my men, parade with me,
We'll make the braggart redcoats flee."—
And up the hill, against the guns, rode Washington aflame.
He turned the tide at Princeton;
The land was saved at Princeton;
And they who fought, and they who fell, won liberty and fame.

Men praise our Chief for weighty words, for counsel calm and high,
For prudence and enduring will, for cool, far-seeing eye;
One thing he had all else above,—
Courage that caught the soldier's love,
And made the soldier's loyal heart in danger's hour beat high.
We saw it clear at Princeton;
'Twas written here at Princeton:
The men who make a nation are men who dare to die.

—(*Copyright, 1922, by Henry van Dyke*)

A Masterpiece of American Colonial Printing

Writing in 1881, Samuel W. Pennypacker, a well-known collector, later governor of Pennsylvania, wrote that "up to the present time the noblest specimen of American colonial typography has remained utterly unknown to the most learned bibliophiles. No copy", he wrote, "has ever appeared at a booksale or been in the hands of an American bookseller. Though printed within a comparatively short distance of Philadelphia, until within the last year the librarian of the Philadelphia Library had never heard of its existence; and Sabin, whose knowledge of Americana is unsurpassed, was equally in the dark."

The disappearance of this book, and the subsequent discovery of its history, form one of the romances of book-collecting. Here was a book little more than a century old, and at that the biggest book printed in America in the 18th century; yet in 1881 it was practically unknown. The book is entitled "Der Blutige Schau-Platz, oder Martyrer Spiegel." It was printed at Ephrata, Pennsylvania, in 1748. It is a thick folio, 1512 pages, printed in large type, as the preface says, so "that it may suit the eyes of all." The book was usually bound in oak boards, covered with leather. The Gunther copy, now in the Chicago Historical Society's collection, has metal bosses and clasps, but a copy in the possession of the Editor is bound in plain black leather, without ornament or lettering of any kind.

The book deserves a somber binding, for it is the record of martyrs. As early as 1562 there appeared in Holland a small duodecimo of about 250 leaves, containing biographical sketches of the martyrs of the Mennonites or Doops Gesinde. These stories were accompanied by hymns, describing in rhyme not only their piety but even the manner and dates of their deaths. In those days the printing of such a book was punishable by fire, and neither author nor printer cared to have his name appear. But wherever the Mennonites gathered in their secret meeting places, often at dead of night, they testified their faith by reading and singing about the martyrs. Next to the Bible this was their most-used book, and before the end of the 16th century it was reprinted no fewer than eight times. All editions of the book are very scarce, for they suffered hard use, and were frequently worn out, and many were destroyed with their owners in flames.

From time to time other books of martyrs were compiled by Mennonites, but the subject received its definitive treatment from Tielman Jans Van Braght, a Mennonite theologian at Dordrecht. His great work first appeared in 1660 under the title "Het Bloedigh Toneel der Doops Gesinde en Wereloose Christenen." This immense book was really the culmination of the work of many authors. Braght in this first edition lists 356 books consulted by him for information. The text traces the history of those Christians who opposed warfare and the baptism of infants, from the time of the Apostles to the 17th century. It details the persecutions of the Mennonites in the Netherlands and in Switzerland, and records the individual sufferings of hundreds who were burned, drowned, beheaded, or otherwise maltreated.

The family names of many of these martyrs are still common in Pennsylvania and other parts of the United States. Among them are Hendricks, Yocum, Jacobs, Shoemaker, Landis, Weaver, Snyder, Miller and Wagner. The story of the burning of Maeyken Wens, at Antwerp in 1573, is unusually moving.

"Thereupon on the next day, which was the sixth of October, this pious and God-fearing heroine of Jesus Christ, as also her other fellow believers, who in like manner had been condemned, were with their tongues screwed fast, like innocent sheep brought forward, and after each was tied to a stake in the market place, were robbed of life and body by a dreadful and horrible fire, and in a short time were burned to ashes . . . The oldest son of this aforementioned martyr, called Adrian Wens, about fifteen years old upon the day on which his dear mother was sacrificed, could not stay away from the place of execution, so he took his youngest brother, called Hans Mathias Wens, about three years old, on his arm, and stood on a bench not far from the burning place to witness his mother's death. But when she was brought to the stake he fainted, fell down, and lay unconscious until his mother and the others were burned. Afterward when the people had gone away and he came to himself, he went to the place where his mother was burnt, and hunted in the ashes until he found the screw with which her tongue had been screwed fast, and he kept it for a memento. There are now, 1659, still many descendants

this pious martyr living well known to us, who, after her name, are called Maeyken Wems."

The creed of the Mennonites was much like that of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, who arose much later. Cordial, even intimate, relations were the rule whenever the two sects came into contact. William Penn and other Quaker leaders made missionary tours through Germany and Holland, to secure converts among the Mennonites, and induce them to settle in Pennsylvania. Beginning in 1683 there was a steady migration of families from the Netherlands to Pennsylvania. Many of these families brought with them Braght's lives of the martyrs, but these books were all in Dutch. The Germans who migrated to Pennsylvania in the years after 1709, and settled chiefly in Lancaster county, had no German translation, and it was not long before a demand arose for a German edition. The declaration of war between France and England in 1744 made the Mennonites fearful that their principles of non-resistance would be again put to the bitter test, and eager that the younger members of their communities should be prepared for the struggle by reading about the steadfastness of their forefathers. But among these earnest, hard-working farmers there were no great scholars, and there seemed no printer in Pennsylvania able or willing to undertake the publication of a book of such magnitude. So a committee of the Mennonites appealed to their brethren in Amsterdam for advice. Their letter is preserved in the Amsterdam Archives; it tells the story better than we could phrase it:

"Since according to appearances the flames of war are mounting higher, and it cannot be known whether the cross and persecution may not come upon the defenseless Christians ("Wehrlosen Christen"), it becomes us to strengthen ourselves for such circumstances with patience and endurance, and to make every preparation for steadfast constancy in our faith. It was therefore, unanimously considered good in this community, if it could be done, to have the 'Bloedig Toneel' of Tielman Jans Van Braght translated into the German language, especially since in our communities in this country there has been a great increase of young men who have grown up. In this book posterity can see the traces of those faithful witnesses who have walked in the way of truth and given up their lives for it. Notwithstanding we have greatly desired to have this work commenced for many years, it has hitherto remained unaccomplished . . . . We earnestly ask you then to receive our request in love, and to send over to us as soon as it can be done an estimate and specification. We want to know what it will cost to translate it and to print and bind a thousand copies, whether they could be sent here without great charges and expense, what they would come to with or without copper plates, whether you think it best that they should be sent over in parcels or all at once if it is feasible, and what in your opinion is the best way in which it can be done."

The proverbial slowness of the Dutch required about three years before they answered this appeal. Then they replied that the plan was wholly impracticable, both because of the difficulty of finding a translator and because of the expense involved. They suggested a plan which Mr. Pennypacker called worthy of Father Knickerbocker himself: that some of the brethren who understood Dutch should translate the chief parts of the book, and that the young people should copy these off in manuscript, thus securing the "double advantage that through the copying they would give more thought to it and receive a stronger impression."

Without waiting for this advice the American Mennonites had accomplished their purpose. At Ephrata, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, there had been founded some years earlier a colony of Dunkers, who practiced celibacy and held all their goods in common. About 1745 they secured one small hand printing press, on which they printed fifty of more of the scarcest American imprints. The Dunkers also built a paper mill, so that they might be independent of the commercial mills, most of which, incidentally, made paper of the poorest grades. The Chronicle of the Cloister refers to the building of the mill, and continues:

"After the building of the mill was completed, the printing of the Book of Martyrs was taken in hand, to which important work fifteen Brethren were detailed, nine of whom had their work assigned in the printing department; . . . the rest had their work in the paper-mill. Three years were spent on this book, though not continuously, for there was often a want of paper . . . The book was printed in large folio form, contained sixteen reams of paper, and the edition consisted of 1300 copies. At a council with the

Mennonites, the price of one copy was fixed at twenty shillings (about £1), which ought to be proof that other causes than eagerness for gain led to the printing of the same."

All arrangements for printing the book were made by two Mennonites, Heinrich Funk and Dielman Kolb, who were appointed a committee to make a contract with the community at Ephrata. Their certificate is an interesting feature of the book. After stating the terms, that the print should be neat, the paper good, and that the printers should translate the book and bear the cost, they say:

"Heinrich Funk and Dielman Kolb had such a great love for this book that they both with common consent gave their time and labor to it, and as the leaves came from the press and were sent to them in their order, went over them one at a time, comparing them with the Dutch, and in this work have omitted not a single verse. They have not found in the whole book one line which does not give the same grounds of belief and sense as is contained in the Dutch. They have indeed found a number of words about which they have hesitated and doubted, and which might have been improved both in the Dutch and German, but it is not to be wondered at that in so large a book a word here and there is not used in the best sense; but nobody ought to complain for this reason, for we are all human and err . . We have therefore at the request of the rest of our fellow-ministers very willingly read through this great book from the beginning to the end and compared it with the Dutch, and we have according to our slight ability and gift of understanding found nothing that would be disadvantageous to this book, or in which the teachings of the holy martyrs have not been properly translated, but we believe that the translator has done his best . . . We further believe that the best thing about this book will be that the Lord through his Holy Spirit will so kindle the hearts of men with an eager desire for it that they will not regard a little money but buy it, and taking plenty of time, read in it earnestly with thought, so that they may see and learn in what way they shall be grounded in belief in Christ, and how they should arrange their lives and walk in order to follow the defenceless Lamb and to be heirs of the everlasting Kingdom with Christ and his Apostles."

Laid in loosely in the Gunther copy is a full page frontispiece, in which John the Baptist is represented as immersing Christ in the river Jordan. The creed of the Dunkers differs from that of the Mennonites chiefly in that the former believe in the necessity of immersion, whereas the latter baptize by sprinkling. The Mennonites, therefore, refused to have this plate bound in their copies, whereas the Dunkers insisted on having it inserted in the books purchased by them.

During the Revolutionary War this book met a strange fate. At a time when there was great scarcity of all war materials, especially paper, it was learned that there was a considerable stock of printed paper—the Book of Martyrs—at Ephrata. It is recorded in the Chronicle that many protests were raised against the confiscation of this paper, but in vain, for "there arrived two wagons and six soldiers, who took possession of all the copies of the Book of Martyrs after making prompt payment for them. This gave great offense in the country, and many thought that the war would not end favorably for the country, because the memorials of the holy martyrs had been thus maltreated." The Chronicle does not state, but no doubt the soldiers paid for them with Continental paper money.

Saur's Bible, printed at Germantown in 1743,—the first Bible printed in America—has long been considered as the greatest typographical achievement of the 18th century, but it is doubtful if it should not share or yield the first place. The Book of Martyrs, measured by its typographical excellence, the quality of its home-made paper, the labor and time given to printing it leaf by leaf on a small hand press, its historical and genealogical importance, and its rarity, is certainly a worthy rival for first place among the books printed in colonial America.

About thirty years after the publication of this book at Ephrata a new edition was issued in Germany, at the little town of Pirmasens, in the Palatinate only a few miles north of the Alsatian border. This edition was illustrated with copper-plates previously used in a Dutch edition of 1685. The War of 1812 called forth a new edition in America, published at Lancaster, Pa. in 1814. The subscription price of this edition, a handsome folio of nearly a thousand pages, was $10.00. The preface gives considerable bibliographical information about this book and others published by the Mennonites. Later editions appeared at Philadelphia in 1837 and Elkhart, Indiana, in 1870. There is also a good English translation, published in London in 1853, and now long, long out of print.

F 896.168

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume 1 CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1922 No. 4

THE Chicago Historical Society is ready at all times to accept gifts of books, manuscripts, relics and other objects of historical interest. For the permanent safekeeping of such articles, the Society offers a fireproof home, with the care of experts trained in library and museum administration. Unfortunately, because of lack of space, the Society must reserve the right to give place only to such items as fall within the scope of its collections and are of genuine public interest. The list of gifts on another page of this BULLETIN may be suggestive of similar donations. Doubtless there are in many Chicago households, particularly in those of descendants of early settlers, treasures which deserve a permanent home in the Society's collections. Members or friends who contemplate a donation to the Society are urged to communicate with the Librarian.

In this connection it is fitting to recall that the Society is supported by private contributions, through the generosity of its members, and that it has become one of the foremost institutions of its kind in the United States, in spite of the fact that its resources can never reach the point of repletion. The development of the Society's work, in fact, is limited only by the funds available. Funds are constantly desired to further the work in the departments of Indian lore, pioneer manners and customs, memorials of American heroes and Chicago citizens, for marking historic sites, for talks on history for children, for library and museum equipment, and finally, for a building commensurate with Chicago's share in the great work of Americanization.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR. ..... *Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO

Telephone Dearborn 4020

DOWNTOWN OFFICE:
ROOM 1213-79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

NOVEMBER, 1922

Officers

President ..... CLARENCE A. BURLEY
1st Vice-President ..... OTTO L. SCHMIDT
2nd Vice-President ..... GEORGE MERRYWEATHER
Treasurer ..... ORSON SMITH
Secretary ..... FRANK J. LOESCH
Librarian ..... CAROLINE M. McILVAINE

Board of Trustees

William H. Bush	Arthur Meeker
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter	Joy Morton
Robert C. Fergus	Henry J. Patten
Marshall Field, III	Mrs. Bronson Peck
Edward L. Glaser	Charles B. Pike
William O. Goodman	Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Chalkley J. Hambleton	Edward L. Ryerson
Hon. Henry Horner	Orson Smith
Chauncey Keep	John A. Spoor
Frank J. Loesch	Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Cyrus H. McCormick	Mrs. Frank M. Taber
Mrs. L. H. McCormick	

Membership Committee

William H. Bush	Charles A. Munroe
George W. Dixon	John L. Shortall
Robert C. Fergus	E. E. Wood, *Secretary*
	TELEPHONE SUPERIOR 5756

Women's Auxiliary Board, C. F. Gunther Collection

Hon. Chairman ..... MRS. FRANK O. LOWDEN
Chairman ..... MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman ..... MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman ..... MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer ..... MRS. LESSING ROSENTHAL
Secretary ..... MRS. FRANK M. TABER
Cor. Secretary ..... MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone Evanston 0334

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

On the evening of October 17 a large audience enjoyed the lecture-recital given by Mr. Henry Purmort Eames, with the assistance of Mr. Milford Chandler and the Sincere Brothers, on the subject, "The Music of the American Indian, its Primitive and Art-Music Forms." Mr. Chandler and the two Sinceres, dressed in Winnebago costume, gave numerous examples of Indian songs and calls, using war whistles, courting flutes, gourd rattles, and drums. A song celebrating the return of victorious warriors, and another glorifying successful horse-thieves, were particularly effective. The second part of the program, given by Mr. Eames, demonstrated how these simple Indian melodies could be elaborated into modern art-music forms, ranging from an aria to a suite for large orchestra. Mr. Eames was notably skillful in making the piano a substitute for chorus and orchestra.

A noteworthy event under the auspices of the Society will be the laying of the cornerstone of the new building being erected by the London Guarantee and Accident Company on the site of old Fort Dearborn. Deposited in the cornerstone will be a full-size copy of the orginal plan of Fort Dearborn, obtained from the War Department, and other documents which future generations may recover and puzzle over. It is planned to place the Fort Dearborn Memorial Tablet, which formerly was fastened to the wall of the Hoyt building, in the entrance hall of the new building.

SUNDAY OPENING

The Society has acheived one long-desired goal, the opening of the library and museum on Sundays as well as on other days. This change is in line with the efforts of the trustees to give the Society greater publicity than it has had heretofore, and to broaden its appeal. So large a portion of the public is unable to visit the building during the week, that Sunday opening is inevitable if the number of visitors is to be largely increased. At a meeting of the trustees and governing members, held October 24, it was decided to appoint a Committee of Twenty-One to institute a publicity campaign for the Society. At the same meeting it was decided to defray the added cost of Sunday opening by subscription, and pledges for a fourth of the required amount were given by the members present.

ACCESSIONS

During recent months the Society has received its most extensive gifts from the estates of three deceased members, Mr. Addison Ballard, Mr. Frank Hamlin, Mr. William D. Barge. Mr. Ballard who came to Chicago, in the 30's, was one of California's "Forty-niners", and his papers throw valuable light on Chicago men who went west at that time. From Mr. Hamlin were received a large number of historical books, especially on Illinois. The Barge gift included a number of valuable maps and the manuscript notes for a history of Illinois which Mr. Barge was preparing. Other important gifts are:

For the Library

From James R. Offield. "The Early Pioneers and Pioneer Events of Illinois", by Harvey L. Ross, Chicago, 1899.

From the author. "The Life and Services of Joseph Duncan, Governor of Illinois, 1834-1838", by Elizabeth Duncan Putnam, Springfield, 1921.

From the Mulvey Estate, through W. K. Young & Bros. A letter from Junius Mulvey

to Oliver Mulvey of New York, dated Chicago, June 22, 1854, narrating the baggage complications and hotel discomforts suffered in this city because of the rush of fortune seekers to the young metropolis.

From Mr. Henry J. Patten. Certified copy of a letter of George Howieson to Alexander Henry, dated Somonauk, DeKalb County, Illinois, Nov. 4, 1844.

From Mr. George K. Shoenberger. A typewritten sketch of Agnes Reynolds, by Laura Louis Houghteling.

From Mr. Oscar Wolff. "Map of Chicago and Southern Vicinity," printed at Chicago by Atcheson & Rodney, probably about 1856.

For the Museum

From Mr. William L. Doggett. Portrait of William E. and Mrs. Doggett (Kate Newell), by G. P. A. Healy.

From Mr. Adrian Honore. Photograph of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hamilton Honore.

From Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant. Photograph of U. S. Grant 3rd.

From Miss Mary Corwith Hempstead, Photograph of Edward Hempstead.

From Mrs. Bryan Lathrop. Life size bronze bust of Sitting Bull, and bronze reliefs of War Eagle and Chassagoac, all by Edward Kemeys.

From Mr. Barbour Lathrop. Gold-headed cane presented to Thomas B. Bryan in 1862 by the officers of the 72nd Reg. Illinois Volunteers.

From Mrs. Elizabeth Richmond. Two oil paintings of the schooner "Dean Richmond", sent direct to England via the Great Lakes about 1855, the first ship to make this voyage.

From Mrs. William M. Derby. Tool chest made and used by Addison Ballard in California in 1849, together with a ring made of the first gold dug by him and other relics.

From Mr. Dudley Seymour, of Hartford, Conn., the foremost of authorities on Nathan Hale. Photograph of pencil sketch of himself made by Hale on the morning of his execution.

From Rev. Edward V. Griswold. Seventy-five World War posters.

MEMBERSHIP

New Members

Sustaining Life

Mrs. Herbert E. Goodman — Mrs. John F. Jelke
John F. Jelke, Jr.

Annual Governing

Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick — Theodore F. Merseles
Mrs. James A. Patten

Sustaining Annual

Frank A. Allen	Edward J. Kelly
James L. Beck	Mrs. Francis A. Lackner
Mrs. F. W. Barker	Mrs. James G. K. McClure
Lieut. Aaron Colnon	Mrs. Seymour Morris
George L. Cragg	Mrs. William S. North
Mrs. John Crerar	Mrs. Grace Brokaw Norton
Mrs. Joseph N. Eisendrath	Mrs. August H. Skoglund
Mrs. W. E. Faithorn	Henry L. Stout
Mrs. William H. Fisk	Charles L. Strobel
Mrs. John J. Glessner	Miss Nellie V. Walker
Robert C. Hosmer	Mrs. Charles W. Ware
Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson	Charles P. Whitney
Mrs. J. H. Kaufman	Mrs. Ellen E. L. Woodward

Corresponding

Henry Purmort Eames

Changes

Sustaining Annual to Annual Governing

Louis J. Behan — Nelson L. Buck
John D. Haggard

Sustaining Annual to Sustaining Life

Dr. Charles P. Caldwell — James M. Sheean

Sustaining Annual to Corresponding

Caroline Kirkland

Necrology

Rensselaer W. Cox, born 1855, died September 26.

Edward A. Cummings, born 1842, died August 23.

John Fitch Curtis, born 1833, died July 21.

John Baptist Grommes, born 1843, died August 22.

Emily Hollingsworth (Mrs. Charles M.) Henderson, died August 7.

Louis Ellsworth Laflin, born 1861, died September 2.

Levy Mayer, born 1858, died August 14.

Herman Paepcke, born 1851, died July 22.

Francis Stuyvesant Peabody, born 1859, died August 27.

Otto H. Redlich, Jr., born 1857, died September 9.

Daniel Bartholomew Scully, born 1850, died August 8.

Delavan Smith, born 1861, died August 25.

William Boldenweck, born 1851, died August 21 while traveling in Germany. Mr. Boldenweck was mayor of Lake View 1887-89 and subsequently held various prominent offices in Chicago and Cook county. Mr. Boldenweck presented to the Society a collection of documents and souvenirs interesting for the political history of Chicago. Among these were poll books and tally sheets for Lake View, as early as 1857 and 1858, numerous World's Fair medals, and the silver shovel with which were dug the first and the last spadeful of earth in the construction of the Chicago Drainage Canal.

Nellie Grant (Mrs. Frank Hatch) Jones died at her Chicago home August 30. Mrs. Jones was born sixty-eight years ago at the home of her grandfather, Jesse R. Dent, at Wishtonwish, Mo. During her father's presidency she was married to Algernon Sartoris, an English army officer, after whose death she returned to the United States in 1894. Being again made an American citizen by special Act of Congress, she lived in Washington until 1912, when she became the wife of Frank Hatch Jones, of Chicago. Mrs. Jones is survived by her husband and by two children of her first marriage, Algernon and Vivian Sartoris.

Miss Elizabeth Skinner died September 26 in her eightieth year. She was an annual governing member of the Society from 1891 to 1907, and an honorary life member thereafter. Miss Skinner was the daughter of Judge Mark Skinner, long one of Chicago's leading lawyers and one of the founders and incorporators of this Society. Miss Skinner strongly resembled her father in many ways. Mrs. Skinner, to a character of rare charm, added great physical beauty; those who knew her in youth recall that the Indians gave her a name signifying "Wild Rose", because of her fair complexion and golden hair.

John P. Wilson, born 1844, died October 3. Mr. Wilson was one of the foremost lawyers of Chicago in his generation, noted for his integrity and high ideals no less than for legal knowledge. He drew the act creating the Sanitary District, and later defended its legality before the Supreme Court. He was general counsel for the World's Columbian Exposition, and in 1910 was member of the Illinois Tax Commission.

How America Was Baptized

(Concluded)

Waldseemuller prefaces his treatise on cosmography with the statement that no one can obtain a thorough knowledge of cosmography without some previous understanding of astronomy, nor even of astronomy itself without the principles of geometry. Therefore he "says a few words" about various related subjects:

"(1) Of the elements of geometry that will be helpful to a better understanding of the material sphere;

(2) Of the meaning of sphere, axis, poles, etc.;

(3) Of the circles of the heavens;

(4) Of a certain theory, which we shall propose, of the sphere itself according to the system of degrees;

(5) Of the five celestial zones, and the application of these and of the degrees of the heavens to the earth;

(6) Of parallels;

(7) Of the climates of the earth;

(8) Of winds, with a general diagram of these and other things;

(9) Of the divisions of the earth, of the various seas, of islands, and of the distances of places from one another. There will be added also a quadrant useful to the cosmographer."

None of the few words which Waldseemuller permits himself on each of these subjects delve deeply into the various fields. Geometry gets a trifle less than two pages, while the meaning of sphere and other terms is explained in a page. Climate in Waldseemuller's day did not mean weather conditions. He says:

"Although the word climate properly means a region, it is here used to mean a part of the earth between two equidistant parallels, in which from the beginning to the end of the climate there is a difference of a half hour in the longest day. The number of any climate, reckoned from the equator, indicates the number of half-hours by which the longest day in the climate exceeds the day that is equal to the night. There are seven of these climates, although to the south the seventh has not yet been explored. But toward the north Ptolemy discovered a country that was hospitable and habitable, at a distance represented by seven half-hours. These seven climates have obtained their names from some prominent city, river or mountain."

Following the nine chapters, as outlined above in the author's words, come the narratives of Vespucius. In the preface, Vespucius states his claims to fame in no uncertain terms:

"Most Illustrious King. Your Majesty must know that I came to this country primarily as a merchant. I continued in that career for the space of four years. But when I observed the various changes of fortune, and saw how vain and fleeting riches are, and how for a time they lift man to the top of the wheel and then hurl him headlong to the

bottom—him, who had boasted of wide possessions—when I saw all this, and after I had personally suffered such experiences, I determined to abandon the business career and to devote all my efforts to worthier and more enduring ends.

And so I set about visiting different parts of the world and seeing its many wonders. Both time and place were favorable to my plans. For Ferdinand, King of Castile, was at that time fitting out four ships to discover new lands in the west, and His Highness made me one of that company of explorers. We set sail from the harbor of Cadiz on the 20th of May, 1497, making our way through the Great Gulf of the Ocean. This voyage lasted eighteen months, during which we discovered many lands and almost countless islands (inhabited as a general rule), of which our forefathers make absolutely no mention. I conclude from this that the ancients had no knowledge of their existence. I may be mistaken, but I remember reading somewhere that they believed the sea to be free and uninhabited. Our poet Dante himself was of this opinion, when, in the 18th canto of the Inferno, he pictures the death of Ulysses. From the following pages, however, your Majesty will learn of the marvels I saw."

The first land seen by Vespucius was in the torrid zone. He says: "The moment we approached we rejoiced not a little to see hordes of naked people running along the shore. Indeed, all of those whom we saw going about naked seemed also to be exceedingly astonished at us, I suppose because they noticed that we wore clothing, and presented a different appearance from them."

It would be unfair to hold Vespucius responsible for a modern fashion, but he remarks that the women do not allow any hair to grow on their eyebrows nor their eyelids, "because they deem it coarse and animal-like to have hair on the body." He speaks highly of the physical prowess of the women, who, he says, are far better swimmers than the men, and can carry on their backs for thirty leagues a greater burden than even a strong man can lift from the ground. He tells of many Indian customs, of eating and drinking, of medicines and of burial.

After due allowance is made for the navigator's desire to tell a really good story, the "Four Voyages" contained the most substantial account of transatlantic discoveries which had appeared up to that time. During these four expeditions Vespucius explored large tracts of South America; if his own statement is to be believed, on his third voyage he went south as far as latitude 52°, only a little north of the Straits of Magellan. So it is not surprising after all that Waldseemuller gave credit to Vespucius for discovering a new world.

Vrbs Deodate tuo clarescens nomine presul
Qua Vogesi montis sunt iuga presstit opus
Presstit & ipsa eadē Christo monimēta fauēte
Tempore vernuo cuncta multa premet.
Finitū. vij. kl. Maij
Anno supra sesqui
millesimum. vij.

The colophon may be translated as follows: "The city, Deodate, which is made illustrious by thy name, where the summits of the Vosgian mountains lift themselves, has printed this work. The Lord willing, in time to come, it shall print many other monuments. Finished on the seventh day before the Kalends of May in the year one and one-half thousand and seven." The letters S. D. stand for St. Die; G. L. and N. L. are the two Luds, Walter and Nicholas; while M. I. is Martin Hacomilus, the Graecized form of Waldseemuller. The religious significance of the cross and the circle (the latter being the emblem of Omnipresence or Eternity) is apparent.

COLOPHON OF WALDSEEMULLER'S "INTRODUCTIO COSMOGRAPHIAE"

Grant's Boyhood and Early Manhood

An extract from an address delivered by Frank H. Jones, before The Chicago Historical Society, at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of General Ulysses S. Grant.

Ulysses S. Grant, son of Jesse R. Grant and Hannah Simpson Grant, was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, on April 27, 1822. In 1823 he went with his parents to Georgetown, Ohio, where he resided until 1839, when he went to the Military Academy at West Point, New York, at the age of seventeen. His father was a tanner "in comfortable circumstances considering the times, his place of residence and the community in which he lived." The schools at Georgetown were very far from the educational opportunities the boys of today enjoy. There were no free schools, public schools as we have today. They were schools supported by subscription "and a single teacher with from thirty to forty scholars, from the infant learning the A B C's up to the young lady of eighteen and boy of twenty, studying the highest branches there taught, Reading, 'Riting, and 'Rithmetic." Such a school young Ulysses attended from the age of five to seventeen, and never missed a quarter from school, but this did not exempt him from manual labor. He detested the tanning trade, but was fond of agriculture and of all employment in which horses were used, and at seven or eight years of age he was hauling all the wood used in the house and the shops.

Mrs. Jones has told me a story of his early fondness for horses. When he was two or three years old he would find his way to the stable alone, go into the stall, walk about under the horses and between their legs. Some neighbors, hearing of this daily occurrence, went to his mother and protested against her allowing him to run the risk of being kicked or trampled upon. His mother listened to them patiently and unconcernedly, and calmly replied, "Horses seem to understand Ulysses." At the age of eleven he was strong enough to hold a plow, and from that age until he was seventeen he did all the work done with horses, such as breaking up the land, furrowing, plowing corn and potatoes, bringing in the crops when harvested, hauling all the wood, besides tending two or three horses, a cow or two, and sawing wood for the stoves, and all this time attending school.

I am not painting an imaginary and exaggerated picture of toil and hardships for the boy, of fearless "wild West" courage, of impossible feats of daring, and of more than human wisdom in the man, to excite wonder and admiration. This is too frequently indulged in by biographical writers and to the harm of young readers.

In 1839 Jesse R. Grant said to his son, "Ulysses, you are going to get the appointment." "What appointment?" asked the boy. The father replied, "To West Point. I have applied for it." "But I won't go," replied the son. The father said he thought he would, and the General in his Memoirs says, "I thought so too." He really had no objection to going to West Point, but his schooling had been limited and a Georgetown boy friend of his had failed there, and Ulysses believed that he did not have the ability to pass the examinations and graduate. He could not bear the idea of failing. He did not want to fail in anything he undertook to do, and in addition to his anxiety over the examinations, he says a military life had no charms for him and he had no idea of staying in the army even if he should graduate. . . . . .

His distaste for a military life was so great that he anxiously hoped for the passage of the bill before Congress in 1839 abolishing the Military Academy, or if it was not abolished, he hoped to be an assistant professor of mathematics in the Academy. He said in London when on his trip around the world, "I have never felt any sort of fondness for war and I have never advocated it except as a means for peace." And again, "War at all times, whether a civil war between sections of a common country or between nations, ought to be avoided if possible with honor."

Young Grant was about to leave for West Point. The usual preparation had to be made —the purchase of a trunk, the marking of the same with his initials. At the time of his birth he was named Hiram Ulysses Grant. He rebelled against arriving at West Point with the initials "H. U. G." on his trunk, and so having always been called Ulysses, he himself painted on his trunk the initials "U. S. G." adopting the initial "S" for his middle name, making his name Ulysses S. Grant, not Ulysses Simpson Grant as so often erroneously, Mrs. Jones tells me, is printed.

In the early stage of his last illness, Bishop Newman of the Methodist Church called to inquire after his condition. Mrs. Grant ushered him up to the bedroom where she and her children were watching the sleeping sufferer, and then and there at the request of Mrs. Grant, the General was christened Ulysses S. Grant, he having told Mrs. Grant that he wished to be christened by that name.

In 1843 after graduation from West Point, young Grant reported for duty at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, and while there he visited at the home of his West Point roommate, Frederick T. Dent, about five miles from St. Louis, and there met Dent's sister, Miss Julia Dent. The Dent home aroused great interest in young Grant, and on one of his visits there was an incident which brought out one of his great qualities, the one, I believe, more than any one of his many excellent qualities, that brought him his great success as a soldier.

He was on horseback and when he reached Gravois Creek, which he had to cross and which was usually so shallow that the authorities had no bridge over it, he found the banks full and overflowing from very heavy rains. He was out for a call and had no extra clothes. There was a call on the other side of that hungry-looking stream stronger than his fear of that flood or of the drenching of his spick and span military uniform. So in he rode and finally and luckily reached the other side a bedraggled young army officer. He says in his Memoirs in reference to this ride, "One of my superstitions had always been, when I started to go anywhere or to do anything, not to turn back or stop until the thing intended was accomplished." I believe that out of his great modesty, exemplified throughout his entire life, he miscalls this quality superstition when the impulse was "force of character" to do the thing he starts out to do, the determination to accomplish what he starts out to accomplish. The motto of the Clan Grant is "Stand fast—stand sure." It was force of character in the Wilderness inspired his famous message—"I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." It was that force of character that took him to Donelson, into Vicksburg and into Richmond, and won for us what he started out to accomplish, the restoration of the union of the States. It was that force of character, that determination which every boy must have and exercise, as he did in a clean, honorable way, to win success.

But I have digressed and possibly left you anxious about his water-soaked suit and his call. His friend Dent loaned him one of his suits, too large and ill-fitting, and we can well imagine he cut a sorry figure, but he had started on this side with a fixed purpose and the young lady probably never noticed the ill fitting clothes,—she saw only the man, modest and forceful, and the citadel of her heart was stormed so successfully that Miss Julia Dent surrendered and terms were agreed upon. It was not an "unconditional surrender" so often exacted by him in so many battles won by him in the Rebellion. There was a mutual agreement that on his return from the Mexican War, where he was then going, they would be married.

At Monterey two American regiments in the midst of terrific fighting found their cartridge boxes nearly empty. They could not turn back even if they would, for the open ground was swept by the enemy's fire and it was death to attempt it. The Commanding General wished to get a message back to the Division Commander or to General Taylor that he was nearly out of ammunition, and deeming the return dangerous, he did not like to order anyone to carry the message, so he called for a volunteer. Lieutenant Grant promptly volunteered his services. He examined his saddle to be sure it was tight and firm, headed his horse to the rear, gave him the rein and spur, putting one leg over the horn of his saddle, he flung himself low to one side of the horse and with an arm over the horse's neck, through a shower of musketry bullets, he reached the cartridge wagons, and within an hour the brigade was resupplied with ammunition. . . .

Captain Grant left Mexico on leave of absence, and Captain Ulysses S. Grant and Miss Julia Dent were married at the Dent home, August 22, 1848. After a brief honeymoon he was stationed at Sacketts Harbor, New York, and later on the Pacific Coast, and in 1854 resigned from the Army and returned to civil life, going to a farm of eighty acres, owned by Mrs. Grant, a short distance from St. Louis.

Then began a real struggle for the support of himself, wife and two children. He had no money with which to stock his farm and his appeals to his father for a loan of $500 for a year at ten per cent fell on deaf ears. He had no

house to live in. He built a log house of two stories, cutting the logs, splitting the shingles and doing nearly all the work himself. He seemed to have a sense of humor with it all, for he named the home "Hardscrabble", and surely it must have been a hard scrabble.

He says in his Memoirs, "If nothing else could be done I would load a cord of wood on a wagon and take it to the city for sale." In a letter to his father he says, "This last year my place was not half tended because I had but one span of horses and one hand, and we had to do all the work of the place. For two years now I have been compelled to neglect my farm to go off and make a few dollars to buy any little necessities, sugar, coffee, etc., and to pay hired men. My expenses for my family have been nothing scarcely for the last two years. Fifty dollars I believe would pay all that I have laid out for their clothing." While at Hardscrabble his family increased to four children.

Farming had not been a success, so in 1858 the farm was sold and the family moved to St. Louis, where Captain Grant and a cousin of Mrs. Grant's opened a real estate office. This was not a success, and in 1860 he and his family moved to Galena, Illinois, and he took a clerkship in his father's store, supporting himself and his family on a stipulated salary. Mrs. Jones tells me he supported himself, his wife and four children on $75 a month.

Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President March 4, 1861. Then came the secession of the Southern States, the firing on Fort Sumter, and the President's call for 75,000 troops. Very soon thereafter Grant went to Springfield, Illinois, and offered his services as Colonel of a regiment. He could easily have been captain of the Galena company, but he very justly thought that from his army experience he could successfully command a regiment. In the early days of the war there were many with political influence and ambitions for political preferment who wanted to be Colonels. They thought it the popular thing to do, but the louder the cannon roared the less anxiously some of them wanted to be Colonels. Captain Grant had no influence and repeatedly in his letters declared that he would not ask for any, but would stand or fall on his merits.

Captain Grant was appointed Colonel of the 21st Illinois. When he left Illinois he marched his regiment to Palmyra, Missouri. He says, "My sensations as we approached what I supposed might be a 'field of battle' were anything but agreeable." But on arriving there he found the Confederate Colonel Harris had gone and Colonel Grant then concluded that Harris was as much afraid of him as he was of Harris which was a view of the situation he never forgot, and from that event to the close of the war he never experienced trepidation in confronting an enemy, though always with more or less anxiety.

General Grant, during his military career, carefully studied the characteristics—mental and moral—of those in the Army with whom he was thrown. Especially so in Mexico, where there were a number he was destined to meet again in the great Civil War—some on the Northern side and some on the Southern. And apparently he had so successfully studied them that he knew just about what each one would do in different military positions. He knew Floyd and Pillow at Donelson, and governed his movements accordingly, and when General Buckner surrendered he said to General Grant, "You would not have gotten up to Donelson so easily if I had been in command." General Grant replied, "If you had been in command, I should not have tried it in the way I did." He knew Pemberton at Vicksburg.

Lieutenant General Grant continued his victorious march "on to Richmond", confident of his plan of attack, fully advised of the position of the enemy and their movements. On September 5, 1864, in a letter to his father eight months before Appomattox, he says, "Richmond will fall as Atlanta has done and the Rebellion will be suppressed." Richmond fell—General Lee surrendered and the Union of the States was restored. All sections of the country hailed Lieutenant General Grant as the one who had put down the Rebellion. Wherever he went it was a triumphal march.

It is difficult to realize that this man, in 1860 a clerk in Galena at $75 a month, after the struggles, hardship, privations, and failure of working an eighty-acre farm, building his own log house with his own hands, cutting and hauling wood to the city to raise money for the support of his family of four, expending on them not to exceed $50 in two years for clothing, should in 1865 rise to the heights of General of all the Armies of the North, the Conqueror of the Rebellion.

F 896.168

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume 1 CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1922 No. 5

BEQUESTS or donations, which may be given in memory of individuals, are sought for further developing our work in the departments of Indian lore, pioneer manners and customs, memorials of American heroes and Chicago citizens, for marking historic sites, for talks on history for children, for library and museum equipment, and for a building commensurate with Chicago's share in the great work of Americanization.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Illinois, the sum of.....Dollars

.....

FORM OF DONATION

I,....., do hereby donate and give to the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY the sum of.....Dollars as a memorial to the memory of.....

.....and to constitute a fund to be known in perpetuity as the.....Fund, the income derived from same to be used as the Trustees of the Society direct.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR. ..... *Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO

Telephone Dearborn 4620

DOWNTOWN OFFICE:
ROOM 1213-79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

DECEMBER, 1922

Officers

President ..... CLARENCE A. BURLEY
1st Vice-President ..... OTTO L. SCHMIDT
2nd Vice-President ..... CHARLES B. PIKE
Treasurer ..... OSBON SMITH
Secretary ..... FRANK J. LOESCH
Librarian ..... CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams
William H. Bush
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter
George W. Dixon
Robert C. Fergus
Marshall Field, III
Edward L. Glaser
William O. Goodman
Chalkley J. Hambleton
Mrs. Samuel Insull
Chauncey Keep
Frank J. Loesch
Cyrus H. McCormick
Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Arthur Meeker
Joy Morton
Charles A. Munroe
Henry J. Patten
Mrs. Bronson Peck
Charles B. Pike
Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Edward L. Ryerson
John A. Spoor
Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Mrs. Frank M. Taber

Membership Committee

William H. Bush
George W. Dixon
Robert C. Fergus
Charles A. Munroe
John L. Shortall
E. E. Wood, *Secretary*
TELEPHONE SUPERIOR 5756

Women's Auxiliary Board, C. F. Gunther Collection

Hon. Chairman ..... MRS. FRANK O. LOWDEN
Chairman ..... MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman ..... MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman ..... MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer ..... MRS. LESSING ROSENTHAL
Secretary ..... MRS. FRANK M. TABER
Cor. Secretary ..... MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone Evanston 0334

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

At the sixty-sixth annual meeting, held November 21, Mr. Burley was re-elected president for the coming year; Dr. Schmidt was re-elected first vice-president, and Mr. Charles B. Pike was elected second vice-president to succeed Mr. George Merryweather. Mr. George W. Dixon was elected a trustee to fill the unexpired term of the late Frank Hamlin, and the following were chosen to serve the full term ending 1926: Mrs. Samuel Insull and Messrs. Joseph Adams, Edward L. Glaser, Frank J. Loesch, Charles A. Munroe, Henry J. Patten.

The following paragraphs are an extract from the minutes adopted as an expression of appreciation of the services of Mr. George Merryweather to this Society:

In taking leave of Vice-President George Merryweather after many years of devoted service to this corporation, his associates desire to put on record this evidence of affection and esteem.

Mr. Merryweather became a member of the Chicago Historical Society in 1899, a member of the Executive Committee and has so served from 1900 to 1922 inclusive, and was elected and continued Vice-President from 1915 to this day. During all these years he has been generous with gifts, and in his work has been watchful, resourceful and faithful to its welfare.

In granting him at his own request relief from the duties so worthily discharged for the Society, we desire to and do now:

VOTE Mr. George Merryweather an Honorary Life Member of the Chicago Historical Society, and direct the Secretary to forward to him a duplicate of these resolutions.

THE SITE OF FORT DEARBORN

A noteworthy event of more than local interest was the laying of the cornerstone of the new building being erected by the London Guarantee and Accident Company on the site of Fort Dearborn. The exercises were held on the afternoon of Sunday, December 3, under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society. A Military escort of fifty-five soldiers from Fort Sheridan (the original number of the garrison of Fort Dearborn at the time of the massacre, August 15, 1812) acted as guard of honor. The exercises began with the playing of America, followed by the call to order by Mr. William H. Bush, who wielded a gavel made of a timber taken from Fort Dearborn. The Reverend John Timothy Stone, minister of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, delivered the invocation, and Mr. Clarence A. Burley, on behalf of the Society, greeted the guests. Remarks were made by Dr. Otto L. Schmidt on behalf of the Society, by Mr. John S. Miller, Jr., on behalf of the owners of the site, and by Mr. Thomas J. Condon on behalf of the Company. Then followed the three chief addresses of the day: "Fort Dearborn," by Brigadier General George VanHorn Moseley, Commanding Sixth Army Area; "Chicago", by Mr. Frank J. Loesch, Secretary of the Chicago Historical Society; "The Building", by Mr. Alfred S. Alschuler, the architect. Other speakers were Mr. Ferdinand Peck and Mayor Thompson, both of whom spoke in reminiscent vein of early Chicago. The

N 708228

cornerstone was laid by Mr. William R. Wood, of Omaha, Nebraska, a great-grandson of Captain John Whistler, the builder of Fort Dearborn. The Captain's great-great-granddaughter, Miss Katherine Joy of Marshall, Michigan, assisted at the ceremonies. Placed in the cornerstone were a blue print of Captain Whistler's plans of the original fort, a photograph of a letter he wrote at the fort on November 3, 1804, a cross section of a hand-hewn timber from the fort, a copy of the address delivered by John Wentworth at the unveiling of the Fort Dearborn tablet, May 31, 1881; and a copy of the book, "Chicago and The Old Northwest", by M. M. Quaife.

The Committee on Arrangements was composed of Mr. William H. Bush, chairman, Mr. Robert C. Fergus, secretary, Mr. William O. Goodman, Mrs. L. Hamilton McCormick, Miss Caroline M. McIlvaine, Mr. Charles B. Pike, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Mrs. Frank D. Stout, for the Society, and Messrs. John S. Miller, Jr., Mr. Frederick W. Lawson, Alfred S. Alschuler, and William T. Stevens.

Coming Lectures

The Committee on Lectures and Entertainments is preparing a program which will maintain the high standard set by the previous entertainments of this season. The interest aroused by Dr. Warren K. Moorehead's investigation of the Cahokia Mounds makes timely a coming lecture by Dr. William Mills, secretary of the Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society, who will compare the mounds of Ohio and Illinois. Dr. N. W. Jipson of Chicago will probably speak on the folk lore of the Winnebagoes. It is also expected that Dr. M. M. Quaife will give a lecture on "Jefferson Davis in Wisconsin", Dr. William E. Barton one on "The Lost Grandmother of Abraham Lincoln," and Mrs. Eleanor Gridley, two lectures on Lincoln. The last will be primarily for high school students, and will be given in the afternoon. Definite dates for these and other lectures will be announced in due time.

Recent Accessions

For the Library

From the Author. "The Union Indian Brigade in the Civil War", by Wiley Britton, Kansas City, Mo., 1922.

From Miss Mary D. Carter, Upperville, Va. "Living Confederate Principles: A Heritage for all Time"; and "Davis, Lincoln and the Kaiser"; both by Lloyd T. Everett, Ballston Va., 1917.

From the Commercial Club of Chicago. "The Merchants Club of Chicago, 1896-1907", Chicago, 1922.

From the Community Shop, Highland Park, Ill. "The Edwards Papers", Chicago, 1884.

From R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company. "Design and Typography," Chicago, 1922.

From Mr. Julius Frankel. "Some Artists at the Fair", New York, 1893; A Short and Practical Treatise on Government", by B. A. Ulrich, Chicago, 1864; "Proceedings: Twenty-fourth Annual Banquet, Iroquois Club, in honor of Theodore Roosevelt, May 10, 1905"; "Niagara's Song", by Harriet Monroe, Sept. 4th, 1889, in manuscript; "An Ode", by Harriet Monroe . . sung at the dedication of the Auditorium of Chicago, December 9th, 1889.

From Mr. E. R. Lewis. "The Roll of Honor: Containing the Names of Soldiers, Sailors and Marines of all the wars of our country who are buried in the cemeteries of Cook County", compiled by E. R. Lewis, Chicago, 1922.

From the Nebraska State Historical Society. "Publications of the Nebraska State Historical Society", vol. XX, 1922.

From Mr. Joseph B. Oakleaf, Moline, Ill. "In the House where Abraham Lincoln Died", by Aaron Hardy Ulm; reprint by Joseph B. Oakleaf, appearing in the Feb. 11, 1922, number of "The Dearborn Independent."

From Mrs. Thomas Orton. "The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser", August 20, 1773, Vol. 1, No. 1.

From Mrs. W. A. Pusey. "Sarah Bush Lincoln . . . .A Memorial", Elizabethtown, Ky., 1921.

From This Week in Chicago Pub. Co. "This Week in Chicago", odd numbers, Chicago, 1920-22.

For the Museum

From the Commercial Club of Chicago. Collection of portraits of members of the Commercial Club, bound in three volumes; the result of the efforts of Mr. John J. Glessner, chairman of the Historical Committee.

From Mr. Julius Frankel. Photograph of President Roosevelt, as guest of the Iroquois Club.

From the estate of Mrs. Charles Hitchcock. Cow-hide covered chest, and black wood chest.

From Mr. Theophile E. Leon. Phototype of Frank E. Brownell, Post 28, G. A. R.

From Mrs. Frances E. Mansfield (loan). Pike used by John Brown at Harper's Ferry.

From Mrs. John F. Mendsen, (who came to Chicago in 1854 at the age of 27 and has been a resident ever since). Portrait photograph of herself, family record of Abby F. Cook Mendsen, and photograph of the Willard Cook homestead, Haddam Neck, Conn.

From Mr. Henry L. Powell, in memory of Charles L. Allen. Diary kept by Colonel William H. Powell, 2nd Virginia Cavalry, while a prisoner in Libby Prison; also pin cushion holder, small case knife, and two napkin rings, all carved of soup bones by Colonel Powell at the same time.

From Mrs. William Ridgeway. Two mirrors, about 100 years old, from the home of her grandfather, Henry Eddy, the editor of the Shawneetown Gazette (the backing of these mirrors is a tin amalgam); also an early French color print, framed.

From the Rock Island Lines, office of the president (Mr. James E. Gorman). Medal Commemorating the 70th Anniversary of the Rock Island Lines, October 10, 1922.

From Mrs. Edward Stack. Sword from the battlefield of Spottsylvania Court House.

From Mrs. Evelyn Seavey Thomas. Program of the 22nd Anniversary of Dearborn Seminary, June 17th, 1880.

From Mrs. Glorvina Bennett Thompson. Miniature on ivory of Lieutenant Abraham B. Lindsley.

From Mr. George Underwood. Warranty deed from John Wentworth and Joshua Knickerbocker, to Ursula Wilson, dated Chicago, July 26, 1867.

MEMBERSHIP

New Members

Sustaining Life

Mrs. Cyrus Bentley	Mrs. Edward Peterseu
Mrs. Charles H. Chappell	William A. Wieboldt

Annual Governing

Mrs. Herman Paepcke	Mrs. Potter Palmer

Sustaining Annual

Mrs. Jacob Baur	Mrs. Louis H. Kohn
Mrs. Wm. McCormick Blair	James F. Porter
Miss Leila Brown	Mrs. Maybelle R. Ritter
H. W. Bryant	Mrs. Joseph Schaffner
Frank O. Butler	Mrs. Theodore White Smith
Hamilton Dunghaday	Mrs. Amos W. Walker
Mrs. Frank Hibbard	Allyn Warren
Mrs. J. C. Hutchins, Jr.	Mrs. Philip K. Wrigley

Changes

Sustaining Annual to Annual Governing

James P. Gardner	Mrs. Lysander Hill

Sustaining Annual to Sustaining Life

Hopewell Rogers

Sustaining Life to Governing Life

Ogden T. McClurg

Neckology

George Townley Dyer, born 1871, died November 16.
Mrs. Nellie Gardner, born 1859, died October 8.
Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, died June 29, at Berea, Ky.
William Kaspar, born 1834, died November 2.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

Extracts from the report presented by the Chairman, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, at the annual meeting.

The only publications during the course of the past year were two editions of the Society's membership list. On account of the rapid increase in membership, and the importance of knowing the additions, these lists are invaluable. They should be in the hands of every member, to remind him to secure every suitable individual as a new member.

The Committee has had in hand for two years a manuscript by Dr. Charles A. Ingraham, of Cambridge, Mass., on Colonel E. E. Ellsworth, the Zouave leader who won fame in the early days of the Civil War. His fine career as a military organizer and instructor was largely made during his residence in Chicago and Springfield. He accompanied Lincoln to Washington, then raised and trained a company of firemen in New York, and on May 24, 1861, was shot while on his way to the roof of Jackson's Hotel, in Alexandria, Va., to remove a Confederate flag.

The Committee also has on hand a manuscript by Dr. N. W. Jipson, on the Chippewa Indians, a tribe that had its abode in Wisconsin, especially along the Rock River, and whose name is intimately bound up with all the early history of Wisconsin and Illinois. This manuscript contains the only known vocabulary of the Chippewa language. By experts it is said to be very accurate and of great value to scientists, but it is also consulted frequently by people for the meaning of Chippewa place names.

A third publication is contemplated. The Rev. Paul B. Jenkins, a well-known Milwaukee clergyman, has written a charming history of Lake Geneva and the surrounding country. This book, although not strictly Illinoisan, comes close to many Chicagoans; through railroad connections this region has been closer to Chicago than to Milwaukee.

The Executive Committee of the Society has voted the sum of $1,000 toward the expense of publishing Dr. Ingraham's book on Ellsworth. The balance of the expense, together with the entire cost of publishing the two other books, must be defrayed by funds still to be raised by the Committee on Publications.

GENERAL DEARBORN'S COMMISSION

The dedication of a new building on the site of old Fort Dearborn lends special interest to a document in the Society's collection. It is the original commission of Henry Dearborn as major general of Massachusetts militia. Its full text follows:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

By his Excellency

SAMUEL ADAMS, ESQ.

Governor and Commander in Chief of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

To Henry Dearborn, Esq., Greeting:

You being appointed Major General of the Eighth Division of the militia of this commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me, I do by these presents (reposing special trust and confidence in your ability, courage and good conduct), Commission you accordingly: You are therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of a Major General in leading, ordering and exercising said Division in arms, both inferior officers and soldiers; and to keep them in good order and discipline: and they are hereby commanded to obey you, as their Major General. And you are yourself to observe and follow such orders and instructions, as you shall from time to time, receive from me or your superior officers.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the said Commonwealth, the nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1795, and in the nineteenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL ADAMS

By his Excellency's Command,

JOHN AVERY, Jun., Secretary.

THE FIRST PATENT

About a century ago an employ in the Patent Office resigned, because (so he said) all possible inventions had been made and the office must go out of existence in a year or two, he thought it wise to secure a position elsewhere. That man might be called a poor guesser. Patent No. 1,000,000 was issued in 1911, and patents are still being issued at the rate of about 35,000 per year.

The Patent Office is one of the oldest branches of the Federal government. It was provided in the Constitution itself. Congress created the first Patent Commission in 1790, but it was three months before an applicant appeared. He was Samuel Hopkins, who had invented a new process for making pot-and pearl-ashes. The original patent given to Hopkins is now in the possession of the Chicago Historical Society. The document does not bear the number 1, but it is nevertheless the very first patent granted by the United States. Here is the full text:

THE UNITED STATES

To all to whom these Presents shall come—Greeting.

Whereas Samuel Hopkins of the City of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania hath discovered an Improvement not known or used before—such discovery, in the making of pot-ash and pearl-ash by a new apparatus and process; that is to say, in the making of pearl-ash: 1st, by burning the raw ashes in a furnace, 2nd by dissolving and boiling them when so burnt in water, 3rd, by drawing off and settling the Ley, and 4th by boiling the Ley into salts when then are the true Pearl-ash; and also in the making of Pot-ash by fluxing the Pearl-ash so made as aforesaid; which operation of burning the raw ashes in a furnace, preparatory to their dissolution and boiling in water, is new, leaves little residuum, and produces a much greater quantity of salt: These are therefore in pursuance of the Act, entituled "An Act to promote the Progress of useful Arts," to grant to the said Samuel Hopkins, his heirs, administrators and assigns, for the term of fourteen years, the sole and exclusive right and liberty of using, and vending to others the said discovery, of burning the raw ashes previous to their being dissolved and boiled in water, according to the true intent and meaning of the Act aforesaid, In Testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be here affixed. Given under my hand at the City of New York this thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

G. WASHINGTON

City of New York, July 31st, 1790:

I do hereby Certify that the foregoing letters patent were delivered to me in pursuance of the Act entituled "An Act to promote the Progress of the Useful Arts", that I have examined the same and find them conformable to the said Act.

EDM. RANDOLPH

Attorney General for the United States.

Chicago in 1846

A letter written December 2, 1846, addressed to Mr. Russell Hinkley, Belleville, Illinois.

Your favor of the 14 September, 1846, came to hand in due course of mail, and found me and most of my family down with the ague and fever, so that I was not then in a situation to write and deal in statistics. This class of disease is rather uncommon here, but it seems to have prevailed far and wide in high and low altitudes. We were during its progress all down at a time, but thro God's mercy are now tolerably well. Cornelia has after some three weeks intermission had a return of one or two fits; the disease seems to hold on with tenacity, and has a great aptitude to return.

You were right in your conjecture about the direction of the circular for the school convention; I addressed it and many others to my old friends.

I have no newspaper at hand in which the proceedings are detailed, or I would send it to you. There was, I regret to say, no delegate from the south, but quite a number from Wisconsin, northern Illinois and the east—a great interest was felt in behalf of common schools, a comparison and examination of modes of teaching, much said about kinds of books—The convention I think is to meet next in Springfield, when perhaps our Southern friends will awake and attend .....

The price of grain is always worth here more than at Alton, St. Louis or Belleville, owing to the facility of shipment. When you quoted wheat at 35 to 40 cents it was worth 70 to 79 here. Oats are worth from 18 to 20, corn on the ear, 20 cents. Chicago numbers from 15 to 16 thousand inhabitants—the autumn census shewd over 14m. There is a vast amount of produce bought and sold here, and a great many goods. Building is increasing each year, and is principally of wood—I should think from 300 to 500 had gone up this year. Many of them are large & of brick or stone.

You enquire about the Michigan railroad. It is already used from Detroit to Kalamazoo, has been purchased by a Boston Co., who it is understood complete it to St. Joseph on the Lake. This with steam navigation across makes the passage rapid and desirable. Wheat is now worth 50 cents. There are four vessels building at this port, one of them a propeller.

The lumber that is bought and sold is amazing—many millions per year and still enlarging. Stock in vessels and steam boats is much sought and this year has been very productive. Lake Street is our principal street for business, i. e. of dry goods, groceries, iron, etc, yet very heavy business is done on South Water Street, on south side Chicago river. Rents of stores on Lake vary from 300 to 700$. House rent is various, according to situation, say from 75 to 300$. I would not advise you to think of locating here without first coming to see the place. I cannot give you much idea of it in a short letter.

I ought to add the advantages here for schools & schooling. There are six public schools containing 1400 scholars, conducted by 11 teachers, which are sustained from the school fund entirely & the schools are of high character. These houses built by the city are notable for size and convenience. The productive fund yields the interest on 3500$. The value of the fund is seventy thousand dollars. So that schooling costs parents in Chicago nothing but necessary books and stationery.

I advise you when the rivers are full and boating cheap to come & look for yourself, & you will say the half was not told you.

Yours truly with

greetings to your Parents and friends,

ALFRED COOLEY.

Extracts from the Annual Report of the Librarian

For Year ending October 31, 1922

Some uninformed persons do not readily associate activities with historical societies, preferring to believe them all semi-somnolent bodies of too prodigious dignity to achieve sufficient activity to disturb the respectable dust that rewards decades of mere dignity.

Briefly some of these activities are the following: Americanization effort, book-binding, catalogues, children's story hours, correspondence, docentry, exhibitions, Gunther collection, historic site conservation, lectures, meetings of outside clubs, portraits of members, publica-

..., publicity, research, relations with members, solicitation of gifts of funds and of library and museum materials, Sunday opening, telephone answering of inquiries, and upkeep.

Of all these activities the greatest is American-ization, and the latest manifestation of life in that direction is the most effective of all, namely, Sunday opening. For five hot Sundays in summer, and three very rainy ones in November the frowning doorway of the Historical Society has glowed with more or less light, and the Man in the Street has been made welcome.

On Armistice Day, in 1921, in the presence of a large group of fathers and mothers who had lost sons in the war, Margaret Anglin, standing beside the flag-draped Gold Star Memorial, and holding aloft the sword of Washington, recited "L'Imitation des Héros." Similar demonstrations take place here from time to time that would help the general morale if a larger public could participate in them. General Foch was in the city at that time, and had our Publicity Committee then been organized, no doubt he would have been the guest of the Society and half the city instead of a few sorrowing parents would have participated in these memorial exercises.

To foreigners, particularly those who do not speak English, the Gold Star Memorial portraits and the Pioneer Log Cabin, with its accompaniment of farm implements of an earlier day, make special appeal. The latter exhibit, which we owe mainly to Dr. Schmidt and Mr. Emerson Hough, illustrates the primitive beginnings of American industries and home life, and the foreigner invariably sees something in common with his own experience, and thereafter feels more at home in America.

Begun by the generous impulse of Mrs. Stout and Mr. Meyne, and continued by other members, the Story Hours with Great Americans made many friends for history last winter, and incidentally brought many priceless relics in the Gunther collection into the spotlight. Miss Georgene Faulkner, "the story lady", herself responded to the charm that lies in these souvenirs of history, and said that she had never succeeded half so well before with historical stories. With powdered wig, and gowned in colonial costume, holding the sword of Washington in her hands, she wrought the children and parents to a white heat of interest in the young British captain at the battle of Cowpens. The spectacles and inkstand of Benjamin Franklin furnished the background for a life-like portrait of the great printer. When the Lincoln's birthday came, every newspaper in the city published the picture of Miss Faulkner, gowned in a costume of Mrs. Lincoln's, showing the Lincoln furniture to a large group of children. Three hundred was an average audience of a Saturday morning. Several parent-teachers associations expressed unqualified approval of the work.

Each year the Historical Society has all it can do to hold down the city's historic sites and keep the time-honored names of its streets and school buildings. Many Northsiders have reproached us for allowing the name of the old Kinzie School to be changed to the James A. Sexton, but that was done before we could protest.

Now that the city nightly illuminates the water tower (which with the tower of St. James' Church are the only relics of the Chicago Fire left standing) everybody is expressing gratitude to the Society for saving the first mentioned from Mr. Michael Faherty, who was determined to demolish it in the process of widening Michigan Avenue. A fund should be gathered to keep this land-mark in repair, as is done in foreign cities where background is more prized than here.

The Chicago Massacre Monument presented by Mr. Pullman to this Society must be moved to make way for more railroad tracks, and sites many miles away are being proposed for it. This important place of pilgrimage must not go over the hill to oblivion, but be more honored as time goes on, for it symbolizes Chicago's first appearance in national history. . . .

Two years ago a really wonderful thing happened—such a thing as often happens in the art world, but almost never in the interest of history. A large sum, $55,000, was contributed by members of this Society in order that Chicago might have a really representative museum of history. This sum represents the generosity of a comparatively small group, for $25,000 of this amount represents the contributions of but five individuals, and $17,000 represents seventeen individuals.

There is every reason to hasten the completion of the fund for the purchase of the Gunther Collection, for the owners are becoming restive, and may now authorize the sale to others of objects of inestimable value in patriotic education, such as the Lincolniana, the table on which Grant wrote out the terms of surrender at Appomattox, and the rare prints. The portraits of Columbus and of Major André have already been sold.

Cahokia Mound Park

By Caroline M. McIlvaine

Contributed to the Report on State Parks issued by the Friends of Our Native Landscape

In St. Clair County about six miles from the Mississippi River directly east of Illinois Town, now called East St. Louis, lies the series of great earth works, originally at least one hundred in number, that are known as "The Cahokia Indian Mounds", now reduced by the slow but sure plow of the agriculturist to about sixty. The largest of these in the form of a truncated pyramid is 700 by 1000 feet at its base, covering a greater area than the greatest Egyptian pyramid.

Although observed by the first explorers of this region and commented upon by later travellers and archaeologists, the people of Illinois themselves have never until the present time, in any conspicuous manner, claimed the honor of custodianship of the largest earth-work of human hands in the world, which the Great Cahokia Mound is.

General George Rogers Clark, the Revolutionary hero of Illinois, was not too busy conquering the British at Kaskaskia and Cahokia to learn the traditions of the Indian relative to the great earth works, for he wrote in 1789, "They say they were the works of their forefathers and that they were formerly as numerous as the trees in the woods." Archaeologists estimated that the population of the region at the period of the construction of the mounds could not have been less than 100,000 persons.

In 1911, under an act of the 46th General Assembly of Illinois appointing a Commission to investigate and report on the preservation of certain lands for public parks for the State of Illinois, Dr. James A. James, and his associates, included in the sites recommended the Great Cahokia Mound, which they styled "the most imposing monument of the Mound Builders in the United States."

Ten years later, i. e., in the late summer of 1921, Dr. Warren K. Moorehead, chief of the Department of Archaeology of Philips Academy, Andover, Mass. and for many years government investigator of Indian reservations, at the instance of St. Louis scientists was successful in enlisting the co-operation of scientific institutions throughout the country, to finance an experimental survey of the mounds with a view to arousing general interest in their preservation, with the result that the University of Illinois will probably take over the exploration work for the future.

The net results of Dr. Moorehead's work [illegible] the kindling of a widespread interest, the pr[illegible]ise of the owners to hold the properties u[illegible] the next Legislature, proof that Cahokia is [illegible] largest archaeological site in the country a[illegible] one of the most important, and the deposit[illegible] the State Museum at Springfield and in t[illegible] State University of large collections of "find[illegible]

The art sense of the native American [illegible] directed him in the selection of his sacred plac[illegible] The location of the Great Mound is no excepti[illegible] in the point of natural beauty, and just t[illegible] decades after George Rogers Clark describ[illegible] its beauties, it was selected as the site for [illegible] monastery by a small band of monks of t[illegible] Order of La'Trappe who came from France [illegible] 1809 to find sanctuary in the wilderness [illegible] the Illinois Country made known by Marquett[illegible] LaSalle, Tonty, Pinet and their successors.

Thomas, the author of "The Mississip[illegible] Valley," who in 1841 visited the site with t[illegible] artist Wild, who sketched the mounds, wrote[illegible]

> "From the top of the great mound the vie[illegible] is of exceeding beauty. The wide pra[illegible] stretches for miles its carpeting of green gr[illegible] med with the most beautiful flowers, a[illegible] dotted at intervals with clusters of trees th[illegible] look in the distance like emeralds embosse[illegible] in a rich embroidery, while there whe[illegible] formerly the wild buffalo ranged, now he[illegible] of domestic cattle are grazing . . . . . "

This description is practically as true toda[illegible] as it was when it was written three quarters [illegible] a century ago, and unless annihilated by man[illegible] facturing plants, it may be as true a thousa[illegible] years from now for the reason that like the N[illegible] the great Father of Waters, through hundre[illegible] of years has spread on the prairie here a soil [illegible] inexhaustible richness. The phenomenon [illegible] the American Bottom in Illinois is consider[illegible] one of the wonders of the world, for the dept[illegible] this alluvial soil reaches 100 feet in places. L[illegible] the State of Illinois recognize this gift of Go[illegible] where the Aborigines erected their loftiest alta[illegible] to the Great Spirit by making it a public pa[illegible] forever! And let it be remembered that we o[illegible] it to the uncommercial spirit of the pione[illegible] farmers of the locality, the Rameys, Mer[illegible] Edwards, Tippets, Smiths, Powels, and Ha[illegible] ings, who have often had tempting offers [illegible] their land, that it is still in the power of th[illegible] people of Illinois to perpetuate this area [illegible] beauty and archaeological interest.

F 896.168

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume 1 CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1923 No. 6

Announcements of Coming Lectures

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9.

Reverend Henry F. Selcer, rector of St. George's Parish, Belleville, Illinois, will lecture, with lantern slides, on "The Mound Region of Illinois and the Recent Excavations of the Great Cahokia Mound in St. Clair county, Illinois. The question of human workmanship on these mounds will be fully discussed, and the latest finds of Professor Warren K. Moorehead will be shown in views of unusual interest.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18.

Dr. M. M. Quaife, formerly librarian of the Wisconsin State Historical Library, author of "Chicago and the Old Northwest" and other volumes, will lecture on "The Old Chicago Road, being the Indian and pioneer route from Detroit to Chicago, and something of the people who traveled over it."

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7.
(DATE SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

Reverend Frederick Franklin Shannon, pastor of Central Church Chicago, will deliver a memorial address on Abraham Lincoln.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL
SOCIETY BULLETIN

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR.....*Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO

Telephone Dearborn 4020

DOWNTOWN OFFICE:
ROOM 1213-79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

JANUARY, 1923

Officers

President.....CLARENCE A. BURLEY
1st Vice-President.....OTTO L. SCHMIDT
2nd Vice-President.....CHARLES B. PIKE
Treasurer.....ORSON SMITH
Secretary.....FRANK J. LOESCH
Librarian.....CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams
William H. Bush
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter
George W. Dixon
Robert C. Fergus
Marshall Field, III
Edward L. Glaser
William O. Goodman
Chalkley J. Hambleton
Mrs. Samuel Insull
Chauncey Keep
Frank J. Loesch
Cyrus H. McCormick
Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Arthur Meeker
Joy Morton
Charles A. Munroe
Henry J. Patten
Mrs. Bronson Peck
Charles B. Pike
Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Edward L. Ryerson
John A. Spoor
Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Mrs. Frank M. Taber

Membership Committee

William H. Bush
George W. Dixon
Edward L. Glaser
Charles A. Munroe
John L. Shortall
E. E. Wood, *Secretary*
TELEPHONE SUPERIOR 5756

Women's Auxiliary Board, C. F. Gunther Collection

Hon. Chairman.....MRS. FRANK O. LOWDEN
Chairman.....MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman.....MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman.....MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer.....MRS. LESSING ROSENTHAL
Secretary.....MRS. FRANK M. TABER
Cor. Secretary.....MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone Evanston 0334

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

THE CAHOKIA MOUNDS

The lecture on the mound region of Illinois, by the Reverend Henry F. Selcer of Belleville, makes it unnecessary at this time to give a detailed account of the mounds and of the work of exploration on them. It may be worth while, however, to summarize the conclusions to which Dr. Moorehead has been led by his discoveries. As yet, he says, no definite observations as to age, cultures or people can be offered, but it is generally accepted by all investigators that Cahokia is strictly pre-historic, since the later Indians seem to know nothing concerning its builders. When Marquette, LaSalle or Hennepin visited the region, they would certainly have stopped at so large a settlement as Cahokia, had it then been occupied. That LaSalle and Hennepin both went to Indian villages more than a hundred miles northeast seems to indicate that Cahokia in 1670 to 1680 was uninhabited. Corroborative evidence is the Siouan legend that the Omahas once dwelt on a "peninsula" near the present city of St. Louis, and that there was a "high mountain" on the peninsula. One investigator, noting the frequent and extensive changes in the channel of the Missouri and of the Mississippi below its confluence with the Missouri, states that there is strong evidence that within comparatively recent times the stream crossed abruptly from the Missouri to the Illinois bluffs, and then back to the Missouri side. Horseshoe and Pittsburg lakes are remains of this former channel. He points out that the mounds of the Cahokia group correspond in form and situation with mounds which formerly existed on the site of St. Louis, and they are not at all of the same type as those nearest them in Illinois—an indication that when they were built they were all on the west bank of the Mississippi. It is probable, therefore, if the truth of the Omaha legend is admitted, that Cahokia is the "peninsula" to which the legend refers, and that the Great Cahokia Mound, or Monks Mound, is the "high mountain." As the Siouan legend, however, makes no mention of contact with any unrelated tribe, the mound builders had no doubt abandoned the site before the advent of the Sioux.

The range of possibilities for archaeological work of genuine importance at Cahokia seems almost limitless. The relationship of Cahokia to other mound groups has as yet received little attention. In the large, low depression or pond, south of the great mound, occur great quantities of debris, such as are usually found in village sites. One of the members of Dr. Moorehead's party collected a peck of broken pottery, chips, arrowheads and burnt stone several hundred feet from the shore. It is difficult to account for so much material at that point, as the bottom of the pond is below the level at which other vilage site material has been found. It is not yet claimed that the ancient Cahokia people lived on pile dwellings over the water, but it is certainly advisable to make a thorough examination of the bottom of this and other ponds. Fragments of copper, many of them with a characteristic design of a bird's head and eye, point to the possibility of the general use of copper. The fragments of pottery which have been found furnish evidence of the remarkable development of the ceramic

art, and it is to be hoped that perfect vessels will be discovered.

Ohio, Wisconsin, New York, New Mexico, and other states have made parks of their prehistoric monuments. Visitors come to Cahokia from all sections of the United States and even from foreign countries. Serpent Mound and other parks in Ohio are visited by thousands each year and are practically self-supporting. There is still great danger that the Cahokia lands will be sold for commercial purposes. This danger must be forever eliminated by the creation of a state park.

It is only fair to add that there have always been people, and there are today archaeologists and geologists of standing, who have thought that the mounds were of natural origin, and were just like sand bars or islands in rivers. This theory is supported by the fact that many of the mounds are flat-topped and of the same general elevation. Many of them show up-stream faces which are steep, and down-stream edges which trail out into long tongues. The number, general contour and location suggest at least the possibility of natural origin, but the internal structure of those mounds which have been explored supports the contrary view. In any case the mounds deserve careful study, not only by the archaeologist, whose business it is to tell us the manner of life of the men who built them or used them, but also by the geologist, the physiographer, the zoologist, each of whom, from a fresh point of view, can bring added knowledge to the study. In any case, that the mounds should be destroyed now, after being preserved for decades from utilitarian exploitation and haphazard exploration, is unthinkable.

Fort Dearborn Arch

Recently there has been constructed in the entrance to the Society's building an archway made of the original timbers from the second Fort Dearborn, which was built in 1816. A century of use and exposure has not destroyed their soundness.

New Committees

The President has appointed the following committees of the trustees and members to serve during the coming year:

Lectures: Dr. Schmidt, Messrs. Goodman and Adams.

Social and Entertainments: Mmes. McCormick, Carpenter and Peck.

Finance: Messrs. Ryerson, Keep, and Pike.

Auditing: Messrs. Dixon, Glaser, Adams.

House Collections and Salaries: Messrs. Hambleton, Bush and Pike.

Libraries: Mr. Loesch, Dr. Schmidt and Mr. Munroe.

Publication: Dr. Schmidt, Messrs. Loesch. Glaser.

Membership: Messrs. Bush, Dixon, Munroe, Shortall, Glaser; E. E. Wood, secretary.

Publicity: Mr. Samuel Insull, chairman, Messrs. Bush, Dixon, Fergus, Glaser, Goodman, Hambleton, Kesner, Loesch, Meyne, Munroe, Pelouze, Pike, Wrigley; Mmes. Carpenter, McCormick, Peck, Stout, Taber.

Membership

New Members

Annual Governing

Edward C. Kohlsaat — Mrs. William W. Lill
John S. Miller, Jr.

Sustaining Life

Frederick W. Lawson — Miss Florence W. Spofford

Sustaining Annual

Jule F. Brower — Kersey Coates Reed
Thomas J. Condon — Mrs. Julia Steele
Victor Elting — George H. Simmons
Mrs. J. W. Farlin — Mrs. Montgomery Ward
Stephen S. Gregory, Jr. — Miss Marjorie Ward
Mrs. John P. Lord — John P. Welling
Mrs. Albert Edward Ziehme

Changes

Sustaining Annual to Sustaining Life

Frank O. Butler — Mrs. S. E. Gross
Joseph Downey

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the Chicago Historical Society, incorporated by the legislature of the State of Illinois, the sum of.....Dollars.

.....

(Signed)

FORM OF DONATION

I,....., do hereby donate and give to the Chicago Historical Society the sum of.....Dollars as a memorial to the memory of.....
and to constitute a fund to be known in perpetuity as the.....
.....Fund, the income derived from same to be used as the Trustees of the Society direct.

Recent Accessions

For the Library

From Mr. Edgar J. Goodspeed, University of Chicago: "The University Record," Old Series, April 3, 1896—March 26, 1897; New Series, volumes 1 to 5 (1915—1919) inclusive.

From Illinois State Historical Library: "Illinois in the World War, volumes 1 to 4, comprising "The History of the 33rd Division", by Frederic L. Huidekoper.

For the Museum

From Mrs. James Blackstone Barnet. Piece of white silk brocade velvet with rose pattern, part of dress worn by Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas at Ford's Theatre on the night of Lincoln's assassination.

From Mr. F. B. C. Bradlee, Marblehead, Mass. Photograph from original lithograph owned by the donor of, the "St. Louis," steamboat which ran from Buffalo to Chicago in 1845.

From Miss Margaret Conover. Photograph of Charles Conover, vice-president of the Chicago Historical Society 1910-1915, from oil portrait by Louis Betts.

From Mrs. Amanda Fairchild Estes. Side saddle ridden by donor during a Lincoln campaign celebration at Danville, Illinois, in 1860.

From Mr. Fred Fishback, Washington, D. C. Photographs of the capitol and of the capitol dome.

From The Fortnightly Club of Chicago. Framed portrait bust, in plaster relief, of Kate Newell (Mrs. William E.) Doggett.

From Louis Joliet Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Framed translation of letter written by Louis Joliet to Frontenac upon the presentation of his map of the explorations of the Mississippi River, in which he tells of the beauties of the country and the loss of his journal.

From Mrs. J. C. Peasley. Dress of corded silk, with spangled trimmings, made in Paris for Mrs. Peasley about 1885.

From Mrs. E. H. Poss, St. Louis, Mo. Nine stereoscopic views of Chicago after the great fire of 1871.

From Mrs. Darlene Stevens Reeve, Walnut, Ill., through Mrs. Henry B. Mason. Letter to Mrs. Mason describing pioneer days at Steven's Farms, Walnut, Bureau county, Illinois.

From Mr. Ernest Saunders: Notes by his father, R. P. Saunders, on the prices of poultry and staples in Chicago in the 30's and 40's; trade currency for three and five cents issued by R. P. Saunders & Co.; business card of the firm, dated 1842; a year's lease, dated May 1, 1848, covering the "west 20 feet fronting Water St. of Lot No. 1, in Block 16 in the original town of Chicago . . . for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, . . . ten . dollars and forty-two cents to be paid monthly;" and other papers.

From Mrs. Frank D. Stout. Framed portrait engraving of Admiral Dewey; fastened to the frame is a piece of the rope from the collier Merrimac, sunk by Hobson at the entrance to Santiago Harbor; the rope was secured under the donor's direction.

Important New Books

This number of the Bulletin contains a review of one of the most ambitious of recent historical publications. It is the four-volume "History of the 33rd Division, A.E.F.", by Lieutenant Colonel Frederic L. Huidekoper, issued by the Illinois State Historical Library. A large part of the manuscript was prepared while its author was still in France with the division.

A new book of different character is "The Book of Lake Geneva", by Paul B. Jenkins of Milwaukee, which the University of Chicago Press has just issued for the Chicago Historical Society. The volume has been placed on sale in the bookstores. A more extended notice of the book will appear in an early number of the Bulletin.

The publication of such books is one of the most important parts of the work of an historical Society. It is regrettable that funds are not always available for this purpose, as its publications are one test of the quality of such a society.

A NEIGHBOR CELEBRATES

Libraries are known to have existed in ancient times in Egypt, Babylonia and Assyria, long before the beginning of the Christian era. The Babylonians were a learned people; almost every one of their important temples contained its library of clay tablets. Assurbanipal, king of Assyria in the seventh century B.C., gathered a library of more than 10,000 volumes in his palace at Ninevah. Among the Greeks libraries seem to have been smaller. Pisistratus and others of the tyrants had small collections, and Aristotle is said to have owned several hundred rolls, but it was not until the period of Greek ascendancy in northern Africa that the greatest libraries of the ancient world were founded. At the time of their highest development the two libraries at Alexandria contained no fewer

than 600,000 volumes. The library at Pergamum, which Antony removed to Alexandria to replace the books destroyed in Caesar's bombardment of the city, numbered, according to Plutarch, 200,000 volumes. About the beginning of the Christian era there were a number of notable libraries in Rome, and in the provincial towns throughout the Empire, public and private libraries were numerous.

During the Middle Ages learning and books were preserved largely by the monasteries, particularly those of the Benedictine order. The Augustinians and the Dominicans were also distinguished for their care of books and for their zeal in copying manuscripts. With the Renaissance came a new kind of library, founded either in connection with a university, or by the generosity of some prince or rich nobleman. The suppression of the monasteries in Protestant countries gave an impulse to the foundation of secular libraries. The oldest of existing libraries in the United States is that of Harvard College, established in 1638. In 1700 came the public library in New York, and in 1800 the Library of the United States, now called the Library of Congress.

Many of these libraries, in all ages, were called public institutions. Many of them were open to scholars and others seeking special information, and some were open, perhaps with slight restrictions, to the public. But in one important respect they differed from most public libraries of today: they were not supported out of public funds, but owed their existence to the munificence of individuals. The principle that public libraries should be supported by taxation was first recognized in New York state in the district library law of 1835. In 1850 Great Britain passed the famous Ewart Free Libraries Act, and two years later Boston founded its public library, which for a generation led the world in showing what might be done by a municipal library. It was in 1856, four years after the founding of the Boston Public Library, that the Chicago Historical Society was born.

But it is not the Historical Society's birthday, but that of a younger neighbor, which has just been celebrated. Chicago owes the beginnings of its present public library to a small group of famous Englishmen who wished to show their sympathy for the city after the great fire of 1871. On November 12, 1871, a mass meeting was held in London, on the call of Thomas Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown's School Days." Hughes proposed to raise a fund in England by popular subscription to present a new library to Chicago. Joining him in his appeal were such well-known men as Thomas Carlyle, Benjamin Disraeli, and Justin McCarthy. Authors, publishers, and all sorts of organizations responded to the call for books and money. The British Museum sent a full set of its publications, Oxford University sent 250 handsomely bound volumes from its University Press, and Queen Victoria gave an autographed set of "The Early Years of the Prince Consort." In all about seven thousand volumes were contributed.

The problem of what to do with this generous gift was solved not without difficulty. Finally the old iron reservoir, which stood on the southeast corner of LaSalle and Adams streets, was roofed over and lined with shelves, and there, in the original "rookery", the library had its home for two years. It was next kept for a year in a building at the corner of Madison and Wabash, and then for eleven years rested in the Dickey building at the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. In 1886, having meanwhile reached the respectable figure of 120,000 volumes, it was transferred to the new city hall, where it remained until it was finally housed in its own home, in September, 1897. Today the library has nearly a million and a quarter volumes on its shelves, and an annual circulation of nearly eight million. It operates more than forty branches, a hundred delivery stations, and nearly two hundred traveling libraries and deposit stations.

At the opening ceremonies in the reservoir reading-room, Mayor Joseph Medill made a speech, and W. B. Wickersham was installed as librarian. This was on New Year's Day, 1873. A year later William F. Poole, one of the best known librarians in the country, for thirteen years at the head of the Boston Athenaeum and then for four years at Cincinnati, succeeded Mr. Wickersham. Dr. Poole is perhaps best remembered for the "Index to Periodical Literature" which is still enlarged year after year under his name. After he resigned to become librarian of the Newberry Library, Frederick H. Hild carried on the work for two decades, to be followed by Henry E. Legler and then by Carl B. Roden, the present librarian.

When the Chicago Public Library was officially born, the Chicago Historical Society was well into its 'teens. So it is particularly fitting that the older organization should extend its right hand in fellowship and congratulation, and wish for its neighbor many more half-centuries of increasing usefulness.

The Illinois National Guard in The World War

A little more than four years have elapsed since the day the armistice was signed. So many new problems have burst into view in these years that the events of the war seem to belong to a long-by-gone age. Even many of the men who fought seem to have lost interest, and prefer to forget, not to remember. Yet the time will come again, just as it came some years after the Civil War, when the "old soldiers" will refight battles at their firesides and at their reunions, when future historians will carefully investigate points which now seem trifling, when established reputations will be weighed in the light of new evidence, when consideration for the living will not outweigh justice to the dead. When that time comes, such records as Colonel Huidekoper's History of the 33rd Division, A.E.F., will be valuable source books.

The 33rd Division, popularly nicknamed the Prairie Division, was composed exclusively of national guard units from the state of Illinois. New York and Pennsylvania, as Governor Lowden points out in a brief foreword, were the only other states to have divisions of their own. The division saw the hardest kind of service, and distinguished itself in action. It was the only division of the American Expeditionary Forces to fight in line both with the English and French, as well as with fellow American units. It won praise from English, Australian, French and American commanders. Though it saw front-line service for a comparatively short time, it served in five armies and twelve army corps, in some of them more than once. It was the sixteenth American division to reach France. In the number of kilometers gained during advance against the enemy it was officially rated as the ninth American division; in number of prisoners taken it stood fourth; in the number of its own troops killed in action it was twentieth, and in the number of wounded twelfth—these last two categories affording proof of the skill with which it was handled in combat. The German High Command rated it among the five "first-class" American divisions.

Governor Lowden says in his foreword that Illinois is proud of the soldiers of this division, not alone for their achievements as soldiers but for their conduct as men. No scandal was ever connected with it. Wherever it was stationed, it won the friendship of the civilian population by its fine bearing. The story of the 33rd Division is a notable chapter in the history of Illinois. It is fortunate that the preparation of this chapter was in the hands of a man who was both a trained historian and a participant in the events of which he was writing. Lieutenant Colonel Frederic L. Huidekoper, the author, was division adjutant, a position in which he enjoyed access to original reports and records, and necessarily had personal knowledge of many events described. This information was supplemented by a voluminous diary, from which he has made occassional extracts when other material was not available. This diary was particularly useful in dealing with the early months of training in Texas and in France, and the operations on the British front.

The complete history comprises four volumes: volume I contains Colonel Huidekoper's narrative, with notes; volumes II and III include a series of appendices, comprising correspondence, general orders, field orders, records of decorations and citations, casualties, in great part the data on which the first volume is based; volume IV is a portfolio containing maps of the division's operations. The complete set has been published only in a limited edition; for general distribution a larger edition of volume I was prepared.

The average civilian has difficulty in visualizing a division. At full strength it includes 27,000 men. It will help to fix that figure in mind when we say that the entire population of a city the size of Elgin or Bloomington, Illinois, would be about a division. Colonel Huidekoper quotes from his diary to make it clear that the organization of Camp Logan, the 33rd Division's city in Texas, was a big job. Writing on November 1, 1917, two months after the troops began to arrive there, he says:

> "Camp Logan itself is not finished. The plans of many buildings have been repeatedly changed, thus resulting in much unnecessary confusion and expenditures for which there can be no possible justification. Recently it has been decided to make many of them semi-permanent by the addition of windows and doors, and this work has not yet been completed. It was only today that the division headquarters moved into an inclosed building, with windows and a wooden floor, having thus far occupied buildings with dirt floors and open sides exposed to every particle of dust produced by six weeks of continuous drought . . . The Base Hospital is without running water, except for two or three faucets put in by the Constructing Quartermaster

contrary to authorization, because he realized the folly of having no running water whatever. It has been suggested from Washington that the total absence of heating facilities be overcome by stoves in the operating rooms and by carrying heating pipes up the outside of the Base Hospital. Comment upon the danger of stoves in operating rooms where ether is used, or the inadequacy of heating pipes on the outside of a hospital, is superfluous."

Yet in the following May the division was in France, and on July 4, 1918, the first units, Companies C and E, 131st Infantry, and Companies A and G, 132nd Infantry, went into combat. They were brigaded with the Australians, and were attacking a strong position at Hamel, some miles east of Amiens and about a mile south of the Somme River. Only a thousand Americans were engaged, and the action was of minor military consequence, but the moral effect of this victory won by the aid of national guard troops was very great. Colonel Huidekoper in a note repeats the famous story of the Australian colonel who met the companies returning to their commands on the next day, and began to make a formal address, which he cut short by blurting out: "Yanks, you're fighting fools, but I'm for you."

At this time it was generally expected that the Germans would renew their attempts to take Amiens. Instead, they struck at Paris. They were stopped, and the Allies started a counter-attack which gradually spread northward until it reached the British front early in August. Some fifteen miles east and slightly north of Amiens are the village and ridge of Chipilly, lying north of the Somme in one of the countless bends which the river makes in that region. North and northwest of Chipilly were Malard and Gressaire Woods, forming a strongly fortified position which dominated the British positions on the south bank. This pocket formed the key to the sector. On August 9 the 131st infantry, led by Colonel Sanborn, attacked in conjunction with two London units, and in a brilliant action carried the position. Just three days later, on August 12, occurred an event unique in the history of an American division, when King George personally decorated a number of men of the division for their gallantry at Hamel.

But these engagements were child's play compared to the gigantic operations in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, to which Colonel Huidekoper rightly devotes the major part of his narrative. September 26 was the date set for the beginning of a major operation, by the French Second Army west of the Argonne, and the American First Army between the Argonne and the Meuse River, the ultimate objective being Sedan and Mezieres. The capture of these two points would not only shut off all supplies from the German forces dependent on the railways converging upon these cities, but would cut their principal means of supply, the belt railway from the Vosges to Lille.

In the first phase of this operation the 33rd Division was on the extreme right of the American forces, adjacent to the Meuse a few miles northwest of Verdun. In front of the division was a terrain of extraordinary natural strength, fortified with every device known to military engineering. The key to the sector was the Bois de Forges, which had long defied the French, and could never, so the Germans boasted, be taken by direct assault. But in a single day the 66th Infantry Brigade of the 33rd Division broke through an enemy position which had defied every such attempt for four years, and established itself on the west bank of the Meuse in such a position that it could cover the right flank of an American advance northward or could form the pivot of a movement against the heights east of the river.

For the next ten days the positions held at the close of the fighting on September 26 were occupied, with only slight modifications, and were thoroughly organized. Meanwhile on October 4, began the second phase of the Argonne offensive, and on the 6th the division was transferred for tactical purposes from the American Third Corps to the French Seventeenth Army Corps. The French attacked on the 8th, and during the next twelve days the 33rd Division, straddling the Meuse River, was under incessant fire. The crossing of the Meuse at Brabant and Consenvoye and the struggle for the Bois de Chaume and the Sivry road are narrated in detail. Colonel Huidekoper's summary of these operations follows:

> "That all operations astride a river are of necessity fraught with risk is generally conceded. The difficulty of keeping liaison between the elements of a command separated by such an obstacle is recognized. That any mistake committed in such an operation is likely to prove disastrous if the enemy be powerful and alert has been demonstrated in many a defeat in the past. Nevertheless, from October 8 to 20 the 33rd Division maintained its positions astride the Meuse without the slightest interruption in its means of

communication, and without the loss of a foot of ground, except during the brief period between the enemy counterattack at the close of day on October 9 and ten o'clock the following morning. Against the vigor of the attack made on October 10 even picked German troops were powerless to stand, and their subsequent attempts proved equally unavailing. Throughout the entire time from that morning until its relief, the 33rd Division . . . protected and firmly secured the right flank of the American corps on the west bank and the left of the 17th French Army Corps on the east bank . . . "

In the Troyon sector, southeast of Verdun, to which the division was now transferred, the third phase of the great offensive was under way when the armistice was signed. The division's record there was equally as commendable as in its earlier operations.

From the standpoint of the Illinois historian it is a pity that the artillery of the 33rd Division was separated from the infantry units. But that was the situation, and the 58th Field Artillery Brigade supported almost everybody but the 33rd. The artillery was in the Saint Mihiel affair, and was in every phase of the Argonne, supporting in turn the 1st, 91st, 32nd and 89th divisions. It saw more days of actual service under fire than the infantry units, yet in Colonel Huidekoper's account its story is compressed, perhaps not inadequately, into a single chapter. Of the illustrations, too, not one, except that of General Todd, who commanded the artillery brigade, is of interest to the artillery units.

All of the fifty illustrations used are from excellent photographs, but most of them were apparently taken by men in the 108th Engineers, and are of special interest only to them. With a wealth of illustrative material available, it is regrettable that the selection was so restricted. The present reviewer believes that added interest would have resulted from the use of several photographs of Camp Logan, perhaps one of the "Levi Nathan" (Leviathan) arriving at Brest, or of "Toot Sweet Corner" in Consenvoye, the Christmas ball and dinner at Diekirch, the division horse show at the same town, or finally the great review at Ettelbruck. The maps are uniformly excellent, and cover the operations of the infantry units in detail sufficient for every purpose.

Take it all in all, The History of the 33rd Division is a work worthy the men whose deeds it records and the high standing of the Library whose imprint it bears. Few division histories, official or unofficial, approach it in accuracy and completeness.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Any of the following publications may be ordered directly from the Society, through the University of Chicago Press, or through any bookstore. A list of pamphlets issued by the Society will appear in an early number of the BULLETIN.

The Diary of James K. Polk. With an introduction by Professor A. C. McLaughlin and a biographical sketch by Dr. M. M. Quaife. Four volumes, boards, buckram backs. Specially priced to members at $12.00 the set, to non-members $15.00.

Chicago and the Old Northwest, 1673-1835. By Milo M. Quaife. Cloth, $4.00, postpaid $4.12.

The Book of Lake Geneva. By Paul B. Jenkins. Cloth, decorated board sides, $4.00, postpaid $4.10.

Masters of the Wilderness. By Charles B. Reed. Cloth, $1.00, postpaid $1.10.

COLLECTIONS

Vol. I. History of the English Settlement in Edwards County, Illinois. By *George Flower*. (Out of print.)

Vol. II. Biographical Sketch of Enoch Long, an Illinois Pioneer. By *Harvey Reid*. Cloth, $1.00, postpaid $1.10.

Vol. III. The Edwards Papers. Edited by *E. B. Washburne*. Cloth, $3.50, postpaid $3.65.

Vol. IV. Early Chicago and Illinois. Edited by *Edward Gay Mason*. Cloth, $3.00, postpaid $3.25.

Vol. V. The Settlement of Illinois. By *Arthur Clinton Boggess*. Cloth, $2.00, postpaid $2.12.

Vols. VI-IX not published.

Vol. X. The Illinois and Michigan Canal. By *James William Putman*. Cloth, $2.00, postpaid, $2.12.

F 896.168

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume I CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1923 No. 7

Announcements of Coming Lectures

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9.

Reverend Frederick Franklin Shannon, pastor of Central Church, Chicago, will deliver a memorial address on "Abraham Lincoln's Message to America."

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12.

The Society will keep open house throughout the day for Lincoln lovers, particularly children. At hourly intervals lantern slides illustrating the life of Lincoln will be shown. There will be on exhibition a large number of original letters written by Lincoln, photographs and copies of almost every known portrait of Lincoln, together with many relics. Among these are the American flag which was draped across the front of the President's box at Ford's Theatre (in the folds of this very flag Booth's spurs caught and tripped him), and the bed in which Lincoln died. One of the photographs bears what is believed to be Lincoln's last signature; he wrote it for the hall man at the White House just before he left for Ford's Theatre.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22.

In celebration of the anniversary of Washington's birthday the Society will again keep open house, and at hourly intervals throughout the day will show moving pictures of the return of the 33rd Division, of Foch's visit on Armistice Day, 1921, and of the laying of the cornerstone of the London & Guarantee Accident Company's new building. In the evening Professor James A. James of Northwestern University will deliver an address on "George Washington, American Citizen."

CHICAGO HISTORICAL
SOCIETY BULLETIN

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR. ..... *Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO

Telephone Dearborn 4020

DOWNTOWN OFFICE:
ROOM 1213-79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

FEBRUARY, 1923

Officers

President ..... CLARENCE A. BURLEY
1st Vice-President ..... OTTO L. SCHMIDT
2nd Vice-President ..... CHARLES B. PIKE
Treasurer ..... OREON SMITH
Secretary ..... FRANK J. LOESCH
Librarian ..... CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams
William H. Bush
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter
George W. Dixon
Robert C. Fergus
Marshall Field, III
Edward L. Glaser
William O. Goodman
Chalkley J. Hambleton
Mrs. Samuel Insull
Chauncey Keep
Frank J. Loesch
Cyrus H. McCormick
Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Arthur Meeker
Joy Morton
Charles A. Munroe
Henry J. Patten
Mrs. Bronson Peck
Charles B. Pike
Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Edward L. Ryerson
John A. Spoor
Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Mrs. Frank M. Taber

Membership Committee

William H. Bush
George W. Dixon
Edward L. Glaser
Charles A. Munroe
John L. Shortall
E. E. Wood, *Secretary*
TELEPHONE SUPERIOR 5756

Women's Auxiliary Board, C. F. Gunther Collection

Hon. Chairman ..... MRS. FRANK O. LOWDEN
Chairman ..... MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman ..... MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman ..... MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer ..... MRS. LESSING ROSENTHAL
Secretary ..... MRS. FRANK M. TABER
Cor. Secretary ..... MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone Evanston 0334

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN

February, the month of Washington and Lincoln, offers the Society an unusual opportunity. For this month, with two important birthday anniversaries, always sees more foreign-born visitors in the Society's building than any other month. The birthdays of Washington and Lincoln, barring the birthday of the nation itself, are the most important days in any program of Americanization. At any rate in our own case we may be glad that several hundred children, most of them with their foreign-born parents, will be thrilled by the stories of two great men, as told partly by pictures, partly by printed and written words, and perhaps most important of all, partly by those objects which, for want of better words, we term personalia or memorabilia.

The Society is fortunate indeed in its Washington treasures, which it shares with any visitor who wishes to see them. Among them is an original map and plat of a survey made by Washington in 1750, when he was just seventeen. Then there is Lawrence Washington's will, by the terms of which his brother George acquired Mount Vernon. The story is carried on by Washington's compass, his spy lass and his personal seal, camp dishes used by him in the Revolutionary War, pewter used at Mount Vernon, and finally by a contemporary copy of his will, each page bearing the autograph "G. Washington" in his own hand, together with the original page from the Virginia records showing the probate of the will.

Similarly with Lincoln. The Society's exhibition will include many objects, some of which are mentioned in the announcement on the front cover, which can not fail to bring Lincoln, the man, almost within range of our vision. One of the features of the Lincoln exhibition is a painting by G. P. A. Healy, entitled "The Peacemakers." It shows Lincoln in conference with Grant and Sherman. The original of this painting was destroyed in the burning of the old Calumet Club. Some time later Mr. Healy obtained one of the very rare "chromo" reproductions of the painting and over this he repainted the entire picture. It is this repainted "chromo" which is now on exhibition.

CAHOKIA AGAIN

Those few members of the Society who heard the Reverend Henry F. Selcer speak on the Cahokia Mounds could not fail to be impressed by the necessity of saving these monuments. Dr. Selcer pointed out that Dr. Moorehead's researches have proved beyond the possibility of reasonable doubt that the mounds were of human origin. Actual excavation was begun in September, 1921, and continued for about two months. Most of the specimens obtained in this first expedition were divided between the University of Illinois and the State Historical Library at Springfield. A second expedition took the field at the end of February, 1922, and continued its work until early in May. A third expedition worked from September to November, 1922. The researches were extensive, and the discoveries made will be set forth in detail in Dr. Moorehead's report, which is soon to be published by the University of Illinois.

About twenty mounds have thus far been tested, and three have been explored fairly extensively. Nearly one hundred skeletons

have been found, and approximately four thousand specimens of various kinds have been sent to the University museum at Urbana. Most important of all the discoveries is the extent of the village site. It covered about a thousand acres, and the indications are that an extensive population remained at Cahokia for at least several generations. The mounds vary as to age, some being older than others, and it also appears that mounds were rarely built in one operation. Often the building of a mound seems to have stopped for years, while vegetation again covered the top. Then the natives heaped on more earth, crushing down the vegetation and forming what is called a sod line. In the James Ramey mound were sun symbols and burned basins or altars which seemed to show that ceremonies were enacted during the construction of the mound. All the mounds tested thus far have yielded skeletons, and it is certain that their purpose was to serve as monuments to the dead. Usually the bones and implements have been found on a level with the ground surrounding the mound, but sometimes in a slight depression, which was dug as a grave.

These mounds have been preserved thus far by the public spirit of private owners, who have refused tempting offers of purchase. The railroads would buy the mounds at a price running into thousands of dollars, just to remove the dirt which they can use for their roadbeds. The owners wish to sell to the state at a fair price, which they are willing to fix by arbitration. The maximum acreage needed is eleven hundred, but a park of eight hundred acres would include most of the mounds, and the best of them could be preserved in a park of only four hundred acres. In addition to the historic interest, a park at Cahokia could be made one of the most beautiful in the country. The general setting is low, and the mounds stand forth in sharp relief. The ponds could be deepened, aquatic plants put in, flowers and shrubs planted, the mounds slightly restored, especially where the plow has changed their contour, and the whole landscape restored to that beauty which travelers of the early nineteenth century described so enthusiastically.

The question of saving the mounds will soon be in the hands of the legislature of Illinois, for a bill has been prepared providing for the creation of a state park at Cahokia for the purchase of the mounds. It remains to convince the legislators, through club memorials and committees, through personal correspondence and every possible kind of pressure and propaganda, that the people of Illinois demand the preservation of the mounds.

Recent Accessions

For the Library

From Mrs. Hervey W. Booth, annual catalogues of Chicago University, 10th to 13th, and 17th., Chicago, 1869-1876, and other items relating to the university.

From Mr. Clarence A. Burley. "The Chicago Bar Association Record", vol. 6, No. 2; Chicago, 1922; "The Revised Constitution of 1922", Chicago Civic Federation of Chicago, 1922; and other pamphlets relating to the proposed constitution.

From Mrs. L. P. Brock, Ionia, Michigan. Genealogy of the Bailly Family, compiled by Mrs. L. P. Brock, Ionia, Michigan, 1922.

From the Chicago Joint Board Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. "The Clothing Workers of Chicago, 1910-1922."

From The Chicago Evening Post Company. "The Chicago Evening Post, 1916 to 1921", 37 volumes.

From the Chicago Railway Terminal Commission. Preliminary report of the commission, 1915, and report of John F. Wallace, 1921.

From Mr. Donald Bean. "A Naturalist in the Great Lakes Region", by Elliot E. Downing, Chicago, 1922.

From Miss Harriet Clark. "Hymn and Tune Book for the Church and Home", Boston, American Unitaria Society, 1877, and "Christian Worship Services for the Church", New York, 1862.

From Miss Mary A. Crowe. "American Red Cross, Chicago chapter," Bulletins June 8, 1917 to January 17, 1919; also "Brother Jonathan", for July 4, 1845, a New York newspaper.

From Mr. A. Emery. A number of Chicago newspapers, chiefly of October, 1871.

From Mrs. I. Whitney Farlin. "An Account of 'Terrace Row', Michigan Avenue between Congress and Van Buren Streets, Chicago, in 1856", by Mrs. Amanda King Farlin. Manuscript.

From Mr. Franklin P. Fisk. "The Chicago Evening Mail" for Friday, October 20, 1871, and "Happy Hours", broadside dated Chicago, October 11, 1871.

From the Fort Sheridan Association. "The History and Achievements of the Fort Sheridan Officers' Training Camps."

From Mr. Julius Frankel. "America, the Land We Love", by Francis T. Miller; "Samantha at the World's Fair", by Josiah Allen's Wife (Marietta Holley), 1893; "The New England Primer", a reprint, 1899; "Illinois Theatre, souvenir programme", October 15th, 1900; "The Colonial History of Vincennes", by Judge Law, Vincennes, 1858; "Abulfedae Africa", by Godfred Eichhorn, Gottingen, 1791, with autograph of Edward Everett.

From Mrs. J. Ellsworth Gross. "The Zearings, A Pioneer Illinois Family", by Luelja Zearing Gross, 1921.

From Mr. Chalkley J. Hambleton. "Biographical Sketches of the Leading Men of Chicago", Chicago, 1868.

From Mr. Claude Hamilton, Grand Rapids, Mich. "Log of the British sloop-of-war Felicity on Lake Michigan in 1779", typewritten manuscript.

From Dr. F. H. Hodder. Photostat copy of memorandum of suit of Stephen A. and Robert M. Douglas, vs. Rhodes et al . . . ."

From Mr. Andrew Jackson, IV, Los Angeles, Calif. "The Americanism of Andrew Jackson", by Frank J. Clingman and Andrew Jackson IV, 1922.

From Dr. N. W. Jipson. "Sitting Bull and Custer", by A. McG. Beede, Bismarck, N. D., about 1913.

From Mr. W. G. Luscombe. "Circuits of Victory", by A. Lincoln Lavine, 1921 (a record of the telephone in the World War).

From Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Headquarters Commandery of the State of Illinois. Circulars for the years 1920 and 1922, almost complete series.

From MacNeal Publishing Company. "The Chicago Whip", volumes 1-4, Chicago, 1919-1922.

From Mr. Edgar Lee Masters. "The Afflicted Man's Companion; or a Director for Persons and Families afflicted by Sickness", (1741 ?). This book was given to Mr. Masters, by his grandmother, the granddaughter of John Wasson, the Revolutionary soldier whose autograph it bears.

From Mrs. Elizabeth Merrifield. "Journal of the Senate of the United States, being the First Session of the Third Congress, begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, December 2d, 1793 . . . ."

From Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick. "Statistics of Chicago, Illinois, together with a Business Advertiser and Mercantile Directory for July, 1842", by David D. Griswold, Chicago, 1843. (This tiny brochure was the forerunner of the first "regular" Chicago directory, and the second piece of promotional literature ever issued in behalf of Chicago commerce; the first was the Business Directory of 1839, compiled by Robert Fergus). Also an autograph letter from William Franklin, last royal governor of New Jersey, to Sir William Johnson.

From Mr. John S. Miller, Jr. Typewritten manuscript, "Exercises under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society on the occasion of the Laying of the Cornerstone of the building of the London Guarantee and Accident Company, on the site of old Fort Dearborn."

From Miss Mary Mineah. Record books, programs, announcements, etc., of Grant Collegiate Institute, 1869-1896.

From Mr. F. J. Nevins. "Seventy Years of Service, from Grant to Gorman", by F. J. Nevins (A history of the Rock Island Railroad.)

From Mr. J. E. Officer, Council Bluffs, Iowa. "Lincoln at church here 62 years ago", clipping from the Council Bluffs Daily Nonpareil, August 14, 1921.

From Mrs. Bronson Peck. "The University Record", vol. 6, no. 1, (1920), containing sketches of Silas B. Cobb and Charles Hitchcock, both members of the Society; also "Proposed Park Areas in the State of Illinois", report of the Friends of our Native Landscape, 1922.

From Mr. J. H. Henderson, Albany, N. Y. "The Origin of the War Term—No Man's Land, as applied to the World War", by J. Howard Henderson, Albany, 1922.

From Mr. Albert F. Scharf, Winnetka, Ill. "Recollections of Mr. Charles F. Gunther", by Mr. Scharf, typewritten manuscript.

From The Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vt. "Capt. Samuel Morey, who built a steam-boat fourteen years before Fulton", by Gabriel Farrell, Jr., and twelve other pamphlets relating to Vermont.

From the University of Chicago Press. "Jahrbuch der Deutsche-Amerikanischen Historischen Gesellschaft von Illinois", Chicago, 1922.

From Mrs. Herbert F. Perkins. The Kenosha Daily Telegraph, Feb. 15 to Dec. 29, 1854.

From Rev. E. P. Wheeler, Aurora, Ill. "In Memoriam, Mrs. Harriet Wood Wheeler", Ashland, Wis., 1894; also "Church Records" of the Protestant Mission Church on Madeline Island, founded in 1831. (the donor's father and mother were missionaries to the Indians).

From Mrs. Ellen E. L. Woodward. "Cosmographia, or a View of the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes. . . .", by John Newton, London, 1679.

For the Museum

From Mr. F. F. Ainsworth. Hand-made Spanish Flag and U. S. Ensign No. 6, from the Spanish-American War.

From Mrs. Hervey W. Booth. Two Civil War envelopes and stationery, photograph of Chicago University in 1865, and other interesting items.

From Mrs. George W. Dixon. White kid high shoes worn about 1870.

Mrs. J. Ellsworth Gross. Abraham Lincoln memorial medal, and World's Columbian Exposition medal of Christopher Columbus, both by H. Zearing.

From Mr. Harry Lindquist, through Mrs. Augusta Johnson and Miss Violet Ryrholm. Communion cup of silver, presented to St. Ansgarius Swedish Episcopal Church in 1851 by Jenny Lind.

Reverend J. G. K. McClure. A book containing "Autographs of the Distinguished Men of Germany, collected for the Chicago Sanitary Commission Fair by the Ladies at the United States Legation, Berlin, Prussia, 1864 (Among the autographs are those of Emperor William I, William von Humboldt and Meyerbeer.)

From Mr. John J. Moran. Eleven posters published by the Chicago Elevated Railroads for advertising purposes.

From Mr. J. M. Pyott. Caricature of Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, used during the campaign for governor in 1810.

From Miss Eleanor Smith (loan). Pieces of gowns of Miss Sarah M. Wilson of Churchville, Pa., the great-granddaughter of Betsy Ross.

From Mr. W. T. Stevens, Mr. John S. Miller, Jr., and Mr. A. S. Alschuler, the moving picture film of the exercises at the laying of the cornerstone of the building on the site of Fort Dearborn.

From Mrs. Ellen E. L. Woodward. Two wooden plates, early colonial; two glass bottles from a case which belonged to General Knox during the Revolution.

Current Exhibitions

It is not possible, in the small space of this monthly Bulletin, call attention to all of the interesting books, manuscripts, letters, and other objects which are on exhibition in the Society's building at any one time. From one point of view, indeed, it might be better if the Bulletin were used as an extra show case, rather than as a magnifying glass for show cases already in place. But there are so many items of really first-rate importance always on exhibition, and yet seen by comparatively few visitors, that it seems as if there should be a sort of town crier, who would parade the streets and tell the public of our treasures. At the present time, for example, there are to be seen an unusually good collection of photographs of early Chicagoans, among them Judge and Mrs. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Norman B. Judd, William B. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Cobb, John Y. Scammon, Dr. N. S. Davis, Mark Skinner, S. H. Kerfoot, and Isaac N. Arnold. In the central hall, in addition to many items specially selected for the Lincoln and Washington celebrations, are the original pass authorizing Major André, under the name of John Anderson, to "pass beyond the lines and return." The pass bears the signature of Benedict Arnold! In the same case is the original report of the board of officers who "examined the case" of Major André and recommended his execution. Picking at random from other cases in this hall, the visitor may see Baron Steuben's manuscript memoirs of his experiences in the Revolution; two of the stamps which were a cause of that war; a letter of George Washington to John Adams, written while Adams was president; an inkstand and a pair of spectacles which belonged to Benjamin Franklin; autograph letters of General Henry Dearborn, Robert Morris, Dolly Madison, Thomas Jefferson, and George Rogers Clark; the original Treaty of Greenville; and the commission of Ninian Edwards as first governor of Illinois, signed by Madison and Monroe, dated November 20, 1812. One of the priceless objects in this same room is the marble-topped table on which General Grant wrote out the terms of surrender at Appomattox. This is still the property of the Gunther estate, but it is to be hoped that sufficient funds will soon be available to make it one of the Society's permanent possessions.

Dr. Barton on Lincoln

With this number of the Bulletin each member of the Society will receive a copy of Dr. Barton's pamphlet, "The Influence of Chicago upon Abraham Lincoln." It is not necessary, therefore, to give any extended notice of its contents, except to point out that Dr. Barton, in addition to putting into new perspective many of

the known facts of Lincoln's career, has brought considerable new light on his subject. As a matter of fact, Lincoln owed his nomination for president to Chicago. The Republican convention of 1860 was the first to be held so far from the great centers of population. It is not too much to state that the bringing of the convention to Chicago (this was chiefly the work of Norman B. Judd) made Lincoln president. It was not easy to nominate him, even in Chicago; in any other large city in the United States it would have been impossible.

MEMBERSHIP

New Members

Sustaining Annual

Dr. Frederic A. Besley
John Wentworth Beaubien
John A. Boland
F. P. Boynton
Curtis B. Camp
Charles J. Connell
Dr. Nathan S. Davis
Edmond F. Dodge
Harold Dyrenforth
Alexander Friend
Mrs. John F. Gilchrist
M. Goldsmith
Mrs. George D. Goodrich
George Walter Griffin
Claude Hamilton
Cady M. Jordan
Mrs. Susan A. Markley
Medill McCormick
William J. Moore
Seymour G. Nelson
Henry Russell Platt
Ernest W. Puttkammer
Herman Rieser
Robert F. Shanklin
Miss Sarah Starr Stahl
R. Douglas Stuart
Milton S. Yondorf

Sustaining Life

William E. Bletsch

Changes

Sustaining Annual to Sustaining Life

Thomas M. Boyd
Solomon Karpen

Necrology

Franklin F. Ainsworth, born 1858, died October 29.

Francis J. Dewes, born 1845, died Dec. 21.

John W. Gary, born 1859, died January 14.

Dr. William E. Quine, born 1847, died Dec. 7.

Alexander Robertson, born 1861, died Dec. 15.

Franklin Rudolph, born 1858, died Dec. 27.

Emil G. Hirsch, born, 1852, died January 7. Rabbi Hirsch was pastor of Sinai Temple for forty-two years. He was widely known as a man of great intellectual powers and wide sympathies, always the friend of every good cause, the enemy of sham, hypocrisy, cant. His life and character, no less than his preaching, made him one of the most powerful moral forces of his generation. He was not only a leader in his own faith; he was one of the outstanding figures in this city.

William E. Radebaugh, born 1855, died Jan. 24. Mr. Radebaugh was a corresponding member of the Society, and the author of "The Boundary Dispute between Illinois and Wisconsin", a pamphlet published by the Society. He was for fifteen years principal of the Kershaw School, and was previously professor of history at Chicago Normal College and principal of the Harvard and Webster schools.

Benjamin Franklin and Illinois

Through the generosity of Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick the Chicago Historical Society has recently become the owner of a letter which throws considerable light on the efforts of Benjamin Franklin to obtain a land grant in what is now the state of Illinois. The letter was written by Franklin's son, William, to Sir William Johnson. William Franklin, at that time a man of thirty-seven, was governor of New Jersey. He had been for two years comptroller of the general postoffice (his father being postmaster general for the colonies), had gone to England with his father in 1757, but returned in 1762 as the last royal governor of New Jersey. It was for him that his father in 1771 began the famous "Autobiography." William Franklin remained loyal to England during the Revolution, his attitude causing a violent break with his father, which was only partly healed about 1784. After being kept a prisoner in the colonies for several years, he went to England in 1782. There he lived until his death in 1813, a small man in an age which produced many heroic figures.

His correspondent, Sir William Johnson, was a man of different stamp, an Irishman who had emigrated to New York as a young man, and for many years managed the estates of his uncle in the Mohawk Valley. He acquired a reputation for fair dealing with the Indians, learned their language and customs, and became their friend. Governor Clinton made him Indian commissioner for the colony, a position in which he more than once settled serious disputes between the Indians and the colonists. He was one of the commissioners to the Albany Convention of 1754, and in the French and Indian War he commanded an expedition against Crown Point, and was present at Ticonderoga and Fort Niagara. Chiefly through his influence the Six Nations were kept from joining the French in this war, and later they were dissuaded by him from taking an active part in Pontiac's conspiracy. These services brought him the thanks of Parliament, the title of baronet, and a grant of 100,000 acres in the Mohawk valley, where he lived in baronial splendor during the last decade of his life. He was a

power in all that related to the Indians, and his inclusion in William Franklin's schemes gave them a standing which the time-serving governor could not hope to achieve alone.

The letter, which is printed in full below, tells its own story almost unaided. It is worth noting, however, that Benjamin Franklin had many a difficult session with powerful men in London before he obtained the grant. Aiding him in his efforts were Thomas Walpole (the plan was sometimes called Walpole's grant), John Sargent and Samuel Wharton. The best known of these was Walpole, who was, if not as powerful as his kinsmen Sir Robert and Horace, an important personage in English public life. His support of the project meant much toward its success. Of the other men mentioned in the letter, George Croghan was a famous frontiersman and land speculator, while General Gage, of course, was the commander-in-chief of the British forces in Northern America, the man whose name will ever be remembered for Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill. But the plans of these able men went for nought, even after Franklin and his colleagues had spent several years in obtaining the grant. The French and Indian War, by giving the western country to England, made the project possible. The Revolutionary War made it forever impossible. Here follows the letter:

Burlington, June 7th, 1766.

Sir:

A few days ago I had the pleasure of receiving your polite and obliging letter of the 3rd of May, & immediately communicated that part of it which related to the Illinois scheme to the gentlemen concerned. Your approbation of the proposals affords us all great satisfaction. Enclosed is a fair copy of them, with a letter from the company requesting you to transmit & recommend them to His Majesty's ministers. I have not signed the letter, as Mr. Croghan was of opinion that your & my recommendation of the design would have the greater weight if it did not appear that we were interested in its success. But as the proposed settlement, if accomplished, must be very advantageous both to the crown & nation, whatever it may prove to the first adventurers, I should not have had the least objection on my own account, to being known as one of the company. However, as it may be best, on the whole, to keep that matter private for some time, I shall mention nothing of it to any body but my father. By a vessel which will sail in a day or two for England, we shall send him a copy of the proposals that he may interest two or three noblemen or gentlemen in the undertaking, whom he may think most likely to promote it, & have them prepared to back the application by the time your letter to the Ministry shall arrive.

As our company was intended originally to consist of but twelve persons, we only proposed asking for a grant of twelve hundred thousand acres, but as it has since been thought proper to introduce a greater number, the company in general are of opinion that we ought at least to ask for a proportionably greater quantity of land. We have therefore left a blank in the proposals for the number of acres, & shall write to my father to say that after he has engaged the additional members, he would consult them & Lord Adam Gordon, & then fill up the blank with as great a quantity of acres as they shall think they have interest to obtain. A blank is likewise left for the term of the exemption from quit rent, & another for the term in which we are to procure the two thousand settlers. The first of these should not be less than twenty or thirty years, nor the second less than three or four. Mr. Croghan says he would ensure the getting that number of settlers in one year, the people on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, particularly, having a strong propensity to migrate into that country. But it is best not to be too closely restricted to time, lest accidents happen. We think also that it will be best to leave it to my father & those gentlemen to get the boundary of the colony settled in that way they shall deem most advantageous, or most likely to be approved of by the administration. We have therefore left a blank in the proposals, in which they may insert it when agreed upon, & we shall acquaint them with your sentiments on that head. There is this to be said, that the more extensive the bounds of the colony, the greater choice of valuable spots for the location of our grant. It should likewise, we think, be left to them to add such other arguments in favour of the proposals as they shall judge expedient. For these reasons we wish that you would send the letter that you are to write to the Ministry, recommending this affair, open to my father, to be presented by him as soon as the blanks in the proposals are filled up, & the other matters settled with the gentlemen that he shall engage in the scheme.

Your nomination of Lord Adam Gordon, & General Gage, is much approved of by the company. I often proposed the admission of the latter to Mr. Croghan, but he seemed to think that the General had no inclination to have any concern with land in America. I am glad to find, however, that you have reason to believe otherwise, as I like his character, & think he may be very useful in promoting the measure. Be pleased to inform me, as soon as you conveniently can, whether you have broke the matter to the General; for as I am to be at Amboy in a day or two, to meet the assembly, & shall probably continue there a month, I would take that opportunity of going over to New York, with the articles of agreement we have entered into, that he might execute them likewise on his part. I would then too shew him the proposals & have some conversation with him on the subject, that might perhaps be of service.

I am much obliged to you for your kind assurance that you will use your endeavour to accommodate the late unhappy affair with the Indians. Their murderer is not yet apprehended, but I am just told that some of those who rescued him are committed to gaol. You may rely that nothing will be wanting on my part to bring all the offenders to justice.

I am very happy that a correspondence is opened between us, & you may be assured that it will always be particularly agreeable to me, to have it in my power to render you any service or pleasure, being with great esteem & sincerity,

Sir,

Your most obedient
humble servant,
Wm. Franklin.

To

The Honourable

Sir Wm. Johnson, Bart.

P. S. You will see that we have likewise proposed an allowance of lands to be made to the provincial surgeons and chaplains.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Unless otherwise stated these are paper-bound, price 25 cents, postpaid 27 cents.

The Old Kaskaskia Records. By *Clarence Walworth Alvord.*

The Influence of Chicago upon Abraham Lincoln. By *Dr. William E. Barton.*

Biographical Sketch of Hon. Joseph Duncan. By *E. W. Blatchford.*

Biographical Sketch of Hon. John Peter Altgeld. By *Edward Osgood Brown.*

The Indian as a Diplomatic Factor in the History of the Old Northwest. By *Isaac Joslin Cox.*

Father Pierre François Pinet and His Mission of the Guardian Angel of Chicago. By *Frank R. Grover.*

Some Indian Landmarks of the North Shore. By *Frank R. Grover.*

Biographical Sketch of Gurdon Saltonstall Hubbard. By *Henry E. Hamilton.*

The Preamble and Boundary Clauses of the Illinois Constitution. By *Herman G. James.*

In Memoriam. John Nelson Jewett.

Chicago Historical Society, 1857-1907. Addresses by *Ezra B. McCagg* and *Franklin H. Head.*

Early Days of Peoria and Chicago. By *David McCullough.*

The Jefferson-Lemon Compact. By *Willard C. MacNaul.*

The Chicago Common Council and the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. By *Charles W. Mann.*

Early Society in Southern Illinois. By *Robert W. Patterson.* Paper, $1.50, postpaid, $1.52.

Lincoln and the Convention of 1860. By *Addison C. Procter.*

The Boundary Dispute between Illinois and Wisconsin. By *William Radebaugh.*

The Convention That Nominated Lincoln. By *P. Orman Ray.*

The Masters of the Wilderness. By *Charles B. Reed.*

Abraham Lincoln: The Evolution of His Emancipation Policy. By *Paul Selby.*

The Lincoln and Douglas Debates. By *Horace White.*

Eleazer Williams. By *William Ward Wight.*

F 896.168

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume 1 CHICAGO, MARCH, 1923 No. 8

Announcements

Please note the following changes in the schedule of Lectures for March and April:

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 29.

Dr. Theodore C. Pease, University of Illinois, will speak on "The Diary of Orville H. Browning: A New Source for Lincoln's Presidency."

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 13.

Formal presentation by the Iroquois Club of the portrait of Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson was born April 13 (New Style), 1743.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 19.

Professor Frederick Starr will speak on "Japan's Place in the World."

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 26.

Mr. Emory Morris will speak on "The Use of Fire Arms in History."

Dr. Jipson's paper has been deferred until fall.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR.....*Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephone Dearborn 4020

DOWNTOWN OFFICE:
ROOM 1213-79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

MARCH, 1923

Officers

President.....CLARENCE A. BURLEY
1st Vice-President.....OTTO L. SCHMIDT
2nd Vice-President.....CHARLES B. PIKE
.....ORSON SMITH
Treasurer.....FRANK J. LOESCH
Secretary.....CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE
Librarian.....CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams	Mrs. L. H. McCormick
William H. Bush	Arthur Meeker
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter	Joy Morton
George W. Dixon	Charles A. Munroe
Robert C. Fergus	Henry J. Patten
Marshall Field, III	Mrs. Bronson Peck
Edward L. Glaser	Charles B. Pike
William O. Goodman	Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Chalkley J. Hambleton	Edward L. Ryerson
Mrs. Samuel Insull	John A. Spoor
Chauncey Keep	Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Frank J. Loesch	Mrs. Frank M. Taber
Cyrus H. McCormick	

Membership Committee

William H. Bush	Charles Munroe
George W. Dixon	John L. Shortall
Edward L. Glaser	E. E. Wood, *Secretary*
	TELEPHONE SUPERIOR 5756

Women's Auxiliary Board, C. F. Gunther Collection

Hon. Chairman.....MRS. FRANK O. LOWDEN
Chairman.....MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman.....MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman.....MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer.....MRS. LESSING ROSENTHAL
Secretary.....MRS. FRANK M. TABER
Cor. Secretary.....MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone Evanston 0334

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

FEBRUARY NOTES

Dr. Frederick F. Shannon's address on Lincoln's Message to America was on the occasion of opening the twentieth annual exhibit of Lincolniana. Dr. Shannon deprecated the tendency to make a myth of one of the most human personages in all human history, and inferentially emphasized the need for preservation of tangible personalia. On the afternoon of Saturday, February 17, during the worst blizzard of the season, Mr. Rustom Rustomgee, late editor of the Oriental Journal, spoke on "Progressive India." Both Mr. Rustomgee and his wife, who accompanied him, appeared in native costume. Another February lecture was that by Professor J. A. James of Northwestern University on "George Washington—American Citizen."

Sunday opening has added largely to the Society's attendance. On the four Sundays in February, the attendance was respectively 42, 198, 103 and 137. On the first Sunday, visitors were apparently kept away by the extreme cold weather.

DEATH OF MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN

Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of the general who was later United States senator from Illinois, died at Washington, D. C., on February 22. Against the advice of her physician she attended a Lincoln Day celebration ten days before, with exposure which is thought to have caused her death. Mrs. Logan was 84 years old. Though not a native Illinoisan (she was born in Missouri), she moved to Williamson county, Illinois, as a young girl. Her father, Captain Cunningham, moved his family thither shortly before the outbreak of the Mexican War. In his regiment was a young lieutenant with whom he became very friendly. The story goes that one day when the two officers were chatting, Captain Cunningham received a letter from home, one of the first epistolary attempts of his daughter Mary. After reading it, he passed it to his friend, who praised it highly. Thereupon Cunningham remarked that after the war the young lieutenant could marry the girl. To make the familiar long story as short as possible, it is enough to say that the young lieutenant was John A. Logan, and that he married Mary Cunningham when she was seventeen. To the end of her days she was devoted to the memory of her husband, and almost her last public act was a protest against the suggested change in the position of the Logan Monument in Grant Park, Chicago.

CAHOKIA ONCE MORE

The bill setting aside the Cahokia Mounds as a state park is now before the legislature of Illinois. In previous numbers of the BULLETIN the story of the mounds has been told. The bill must be passed and signed by the governor. The legislators must be convinced that the people of Illinois want the mounds preserved. If the mounds are lost to us, future generations will point the finger of scorn at us and the men we have chosen to make our laws. . . What marvelous example of short-sightedness, they will exclaim. What a beautiful example of parsimony, of false economy! That such charges may never come to pass, let us bring all possible pressure to bear on the legislators, to the end that we and future generations may enjoy Cahokia Mounds Park.

Dr. Barton on Lincoln

The paper read by Dr. William E. Barton on "Abraham Lincoln's Lost Grandmother" before a specially invited gathering of historians, judges, theologians, and special students, has proved of marked interest throughout the country. There is no immediate plan for its publication, Dr. Barton preferring for the present to withhold it from print. It has, however, already been accredited the consideration which it deserves as a thoughtful, dignified study of an important aspect of the Lincoln narrative.

The Chicago Historical Society has just published the address of Dr. Barton, delivered a year ago, upon "The Influence of Chicago upon Abraham Lincoln." To the list of recorded visits of Lincoln to Chicago it is possible already to add another. Mrs. Mary Edwards Brown, hostess of the Lincoln Home, Springfield, has recently framed and hung upon the walls of the home a number of letters written by the Lincoln boys to her father, Henry Lemann, who was their playmate. Dr. Barton visited the Lincoln home several weeks ago, and immediately found in one of these letters written by Willie Lincoln, the record of another visit to Chicago. The letter itself is a characteristic childish effort, and is here given:

Chicago, Ill.
June 9, 1859.

Dear Henry:

This town is a beautiful place. Me and father went to two theaters the other night. Me and father have a nice room to ourselves. We have two little pitchers on a washstand. The smallest one for me, the largest one for father. We have two little towels on top of both pitchers. The smallest one for me, the largest one for father.

We have two little beds in the room. The smallest one for me, the largest one for father.

We have two little wash basins. The smallest one for me, the largest one for father.

The weather is very very fine here in this town. Was there an exhibition on Wednesday, night before last?

Yours truly,
Willie Lincoln.

MEMBERSHIP

A revised list of members is just off the press. Aside from the added members, it differs slightly from earlier lists in its appearance. The cover is decorated with a pen-and-ink sketch of the Society's building, and each page carries a slogan, prepared by Mr. Bush. The total membership at the end of February was 1825, divided among 8 honorary members, 12 honorary life, 11 governing life, 362 annual governing, 230 sustaining life, 1116 sustaining annual, and 86 corresponding. Changes in membership during the month of February were as follows:

NEW MEMBERS

Sustaining Annual

Judge B. P. Barasa	Charles D. McCarthy
Hiram H. Belding	Mrs. Medill McCormick
Mrs. Harry A. Dodge	Mrs. William C. Perrin
Anton B. Fiedler	Ernest Conrad Schmidt
Mrs. Kenneth L. Hartshorn	Andrew H. Sherratt
C. V. Inderrieden	Mrs. Mary Morgan Springer
Peter S. Lambros	W. E. Stern

Annual Governing

Mrs. Julian Armstrong	T. H. Jones
Mrs. Lester Curtis	Herman L. Matz

Sustaining Life

Milton S. Yondorf*

Changes

Sustaining Annual to Sustaining Life

Albert S. Tyler

Necrology

Becker, Moses W., died February 15.
Carruthers, Mrs. Malcolm, died February 17.
Forsyth, Oliver O., died February 1.
Spencer, Roswell T., died February 10.

*Wrongly listed last month as Sustaining Annual.

RECENT ACCESSIONS

February brought comparatively few gifts for the Society's collections. The library received 39 bound volumes, 20 pamphlets, and 6 manuscripts; for the museum there were 9 photographs and 10 museum objects. The more important gifts are listed below.

For the Museum

From Mr. Edmond F. Dodge. Photographs of the graves of Thomas and Sarah Lincoln (father and step-mother of Abraham Lincoln) at Janesville, Illinois.

From Mr. Philetus W. Gates. Cannon ball, one of 400 secretly cast by Mr. Gates, a member of a committee of Chicago citizens selected at a mass meeting held at Bryan Hall on the night of April 19, 1861. The cannon balls were used by the Chicago Light Artillery in its expedition to Cairo, Illinois. Mrs. Gates and the wives of other members of the committee worked in the factory on the Sunday preceding the departure of the troops.

From Dr. Alexander Murdock. Metal from the old Rush Street bridge, built 1884, removed 1921.

From the Smithsonian Institution. Six photographs of early American exhibits.

From Mrs. Ellen E. L. Woodward. Map showing the railroads centering in Chicago, with a view of the city from the lake, 1854.

From Dr. Clarence L. Wheaton. Two drawings on linen (Indian sun dance), presented by Black Chicken, a Sioux chief of the Ogallala tribe, to the donor's father, Major General Lloyd Wheaton.

From Mrs. George L. Woodward. Silver pencil, a gift from George Washington to his friend "A. O.", whose monogram it bears; also white linen tablecloth which belonged to Eleazer Wheelock, founder and first president of Dartmouth College, and great-grandfather of the donor's husband.

For the Library

From The Advance Publishing Company. "The Life and Public Service of General Zachary Taylor; an address by Abraham Lincoln"; Boston, 1922.

From Judge A. McG. Beede, through Dr. N. W. Jipson. "History of Ogallala Sioux, as kept by John No Ears." Typewritten manuscript.

John Park Brown. "Illinois Incidents and other Verse", by John Park Brown, 1922.

From the Cairo Public Library. "Final Report of the Chicago Relief Committee, I. O. O. F." Chicago, 1873.

From Mr. E. L. Corey. "The Elevated News", for December, 1922, containing an article on the Society's work and collections.

From Mr. Julius Frankel. "John Wellborn Root", by Harriet Monroe, Boston, 1896; "Reminiscences of a Portrait Painter", by G. P. A. Healy, Chicago, 1894; and ten other items of interest.

From Mr. O. B. Rensopher. Invitation and souvenir booklet, celebrating Lincoln's birthday, at the Chicago Boys' Club, 1923.

From Mr. John M. Stahl. "The Battle of Plattsburg, a study in and of the War of 1812"; and "The Invasion of the City of Washington"; both books by John M. Stahl.

From Mr. W. P. Munsell. "History of Hancock County", edited by Charles J. Scofield, Chicago, 1921.

From Mr. James P. Stewart. The Chicago High School; First Anniversary Exercises, July 8th, 1857. (Mr. Stewart's father was a member of the class).

From Dr. Clarence L. Wheaton. Note addressed to his father, Colonel (later Major General) Lloyd Wheaton, listing the officers and others killed and wounded in the "Great Battle, on the 24th, June, 1876", between General Custer and Sitting Bull.

From the Union League Club of Chicago. "Memorial to Abraham Lincoln in the Hall of Fame, New York University", Chicago, 1922.

LYMAN TRUMBULL ON LINCOLN

The interest in Lincoln at this time of year makes appropriate a reference to a letter, written by Lyman Trumbull from Washington, February 6, 1862, to the governor of Illinois, Richard Yates, at Springfield. It is particularly interesting as coming from a man who had known Lincoln for many years prior to his elevation to the presidency, a man who had been both a political opponent and a friend. At the time the letter was written Trumbull was senator from Illinois, and one of the leaders of opinion in the senate. The war had been dragging along for nearly a year, with the advantage on the whole with the Confederacy. The autumn of 1861 and the early winter of 1861-62 were discouraging to the North because of the apparent inactivity of the Northern forces. But on the very day this letter was written Grant took Fort Henry, and ten days later he captured Fort Donelson, suddenly giving a new complexion to the military situation. Trumbull's letter is endorsed, apparently in Governor Yates' handwriting "Ans'd. File." It is now in the possession of the Society.

Washington, Feb. 6, 1862.

Dear Governor,

Things look a little more encouraging since the advent of Stanton to the War Department. The President at last seems to be waking up to the fact that we are in a critical position, that the responsibility is upon *him*, & I think he has resolved hereafter not to content himself with throwing all army movements on the generals commanding, on the ground that he is no military man. He seems inclined to take a personal supervision of matters to some extent, & see that generals & subordinate officers do their duty. If he will only adopt this course & pursue it vigorously, we shall soon see a different state of things. What we have needed from the beginning of these troubles has been a head. McClellan's reputation is waning almost as rapidly as it went up. The distrust of his ability is now almost

universal. Unless we can achieve decided victories in the next sixty or ninety days, there is great danger of European interference. Suppose those powers say to us, "this fight has continued long enough, it is manifest the U. S. cannot put down the rebellion, by force, & the interest of Christianity & civilization require that the struggle should cease, leaving the border states to decide whether they will go with the North or South by a vote, as was done by the Italian states after the late Italian war." What should we do, when France, England & perhaps other European powers said this to us? I know what you would say, "fight the world rather than submit to such dictation, which would be the end of republican government," but would the administration say this. The motives for such interference on the part of foreign powers are very great. They want the rice, cotton, tobacco and hemp of the South; they want to sell to the South their manufactured articles; & above all they want to check the advance of this republican government, whose example has more than once caused the monarchs of Europe to tremble in their seats. They want no rival power in the shape of republican government, either on this continent or elsewhere, & besides they can interfere without much danger to themselves. Carl Schurz, who has just arrived from Spain, says not a man is to be found abroad who believes we can put down the rebellion. Nothing can save this republic, in my opinion, from permanent division, if not utter subversion, but early & efficient action, & I hope the administration is at last beginning to feel this to some extent, but I fear not fully even yet. I will look to Kellogg's bill & aid what I can. Have you a definite understanding with the Treasury Department in regard to Ill's. share of the direct tax? Will the convention do any harm? Can we not vote down their amendments if objectionable?

Very truly yours,
LYMAN TRUMBULL.

THE WILDERNESS TRAIL*

By GEORGE IVES HAIGHT

If one with a far-seeing eye were to mount high above the spot where the common line between Virginia and North Carolina approaches the Atlantic, to the westward would appear a series of great serrated walls stretching northerly into New York and ending southerly in the low-lying hills of Georgia. In this giant Appalachian barrier a few breaks would be noticed. Far ahead, leading to the most distant chain, a sinuous way would stretch between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghenies. At its greatest elevation, flanked by peaks of the westernmost heights, would be observed the gateway known as Cumberland Gap. All along the route leading to it would wind passes to beauteous valleys and plateaus. Beyond, the tree-clad eminences would slope into hills and fade away into the broad rolling stretches of Kentucky and Tennessee. Along a historic highway, through this vast undulated wildness, dauntless Americans have made their westward march. It has been called Boone's Trail, Boone's Trace, the Virginia Road, the Kentucky Road, and the Wilderness Road, but it is also widely known as the Wilderness Trail.

Slowly, year after year, from Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas, Americans gathered toward its eastern portals. Gradually, like a stream defying gravitation's laws, they flowed through the forbidding headlands to the broad savannahs and the deep forests of "the dark and bloody ground." Some were caught in little eddies that swirled gently into the mountain valleys, where through generations they have remained. The main current gathered impetus, and finally spread on to Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. In fifteen years, from 1775 to 1790, seventy thousand emigrants marched over it. In two generations their descendants were on the banks of the Rio Grande and the shores of the Pacific.

Should a heroic Allegheny trumpeter with a resurrection bugle blow his assembly call, from the forest, valleys, plains, and mountains of the continent would come the multitudes of men and women who had once, among these crags, hopefully followed the Star of Empire. In review would pass mighty hunters whose ambitions once were realized in the abundance of deer, elk and bison that roamed where now are cities and farms. Pioneers with long rifles and light axes would toil on to hew out solitary homes in the great woodlands. With stealthy tread Indian hunting parties would pass, and here would warriors rove on their way to massacre and pill-

*Copyright 1923 by George Ives Haight.

age. Determined settlers would trudge over the hard paths to farm where protecting stockades and block houses were ever near. Here, too, would pass ragged files of troops engaged in Indian wars. Revolutionary soldiers would struggle through, more of them eastward than westward bound. What a crowd of huntsmen, adventurers, farmers, soldiers, Indian fighters and settlers would tramp sturdily over the rough trail by day, and camp watchfully at night underneath the stars. Are these the shadowy figures of dreams that silently tread among the blazed wilderness boles? Are their accomplishments uncertain or vaguely known? Are they stories of men and women, the creatures of legend or characters born of the imagination of novelists? They are rather of a sinewy race of Americans who here pressed ever on. The warp by them spun is woven into the great tapestry of our country's history. From a study of it and of them will come just pride and useful inspiration.

Running in substantially northeasterly and southwesterly ridges through western Virginia are several mountain chains. The easternmost is the Blue Ridge, that seems to have the marks of the sky's soft caresses about its tops. Beyond it, winds the new River Valley, hemmed on the west by the Stone Mountains. West of these a succeeding valley rises to the Holston Range. This slopes down to the Holston River, from which a rise leads to the Clinch Mountains. Then follow in order the Clinch River Valley, the Powell Mountains, the Powell River Valley, and the Cumberland Mountains that mark the boundary between Virginia and Kentucky. Where the western point of Virginia is driven like a wedge between the eastern reaches of Kentucky and Tennessee is Cumberland Gap.

This succession of mountain ranges and valleys seems like the mark of giant hand, which, with fingers spread, was drawn to the southwest, impressing five great valleys and leaving six ridges upon the continent's face. The rivers here carry their waters southwest to the Tennessee, to reach at last the Mississippi. Not far from their headwaters are the sources of many streams that flow to the Atlantic. Under various names and with several breaks in their continuity, these mountain valleys run northeasterly, where several are easily accessible through the beautiful Shenandoah. Southward, in Tennessee, the rivers named join two streams rising in North Carolina, the French Broad and the Nohlinchucky, to form the long Tennessee River. Into these great troughs the emigrants came and reached the Holston. Some travelled from the Potomac up the Shenandoah; some came over the Blue Ridge; and others made their way over the Stone Mountains. Many of them came to the Watauga Settlement on the Holston in Tennessee. Omitting the various paths leading to it, the Wilderness Trail ran from Watauga through Cumberland Gap, and thence north and northwest to the point where Otter Creek joins the Kentucky River, in what is now Estill County, Kentucky. The Wilderness Trail was blazed by Daniel Boone. Though more men and women travelled over it in the eighteenth century than over any other western-leading road, it was perhaps the most difficult of passage of any of the Great American Trails. It was never anything but a foot path, and the part through the Cumberland Gap an old Indian hunting trail.

For hundreds of miles it ran over mountains, across rivers and swamps, and through forests —some dense and some beautiful groves. The emigrant on this trail stumbled over roots and stones, struggled on slippery banks and over dangerous fords, and plodded through the mire and ooze of swamps. He oft times carried his meagre goods on his back, and sometimes was helped by pack horses. His route was frequently beset by Indians. Often at night his tent was the star-lit dome, and his coverlet the gossamer dew. No pedler upon the highways can more than imagine what it meant for a family to move from an eastern settlement through Cumberland Gap. What weariness the mothers suffered—perhaps carrying the stew pot and bake pan, helping the children, and meeting the dangers unflinchingly and without complaint. For some time there were no taverns upon the way, and in the earlier period no settlers' cabins. The sufferings and troubles of the trail were not unmixed with the joys of life among natural wildness, the freedom of the wide spaces, and the happiness that comes from self-reliance and toil.

Long before white men settled on this continent, the Kentucky country, into which the Wilderness Trail led, was occupied here and there by mound-building Indians. Evidences that they were an agricultural folk are found in the remains of their old fortifications and their mounds. It is probable that they depended largely upon their farms for subsistence, but with the eastward coming of the bison, farms were abandoned, and the tillers became meat-eating nomadic hunters. When the first

white explorers arrived, save for a small band of Shawnees on the Ohio River and a few Chickasaws on the Mississippi, this wide area had no Indian inhabitants. Lack of toil, as well as lack of leisure, seems to deteriorate all peoples. The early red men of Kentucky were not exceptions to this common experience. Into this unpopulated wilderness white men came. Their copper-hued assailants were non-resident hunters coming principally from north of the Ohio River. Had these fierce denizens of the north been resisting an invasion of their home country, the story of the marchers upon the Wilderness Trail, written though it is in epics of blood, might have been different.

In our American story, Cumberland Gap is like the neck of a great hour glass laid on its side, through which the population of the eastern bowl flowed and spread into the long empty western bowl. The men and women who formed this stream were chiefly Scotch-Irish in origin. In the early seventeen hundreds, this stock came from northern Ireland to American ports—principally Philadelphia, Pa., and Charleston, S. C. They did not long pause among the settlements of the seaboard and the lowlands. They were from the first frontiersmen who passed through and beyond the occupied territories to the foothills and eastern mountain slopes. These people of the foothills were joined by some of Huguenot, English or German birth or descent, and a few of Dutch or Scotch. In our trans-Allegheny history, we find such Scotch-Irish as James Robertson; Sevier of Huguenot stock; George Rogers Clark and Daniel Boone, both of English descent; the Scotch McAfees and Campbells, and the German Steiners and Manskers. On the Wilderness Trail movements, as in most great progressions in the American story, the pioneers were of many different bloods.

Large numbers of men, among them the progenitors of many of the travellers on the Wilderness Trail, settled in western Pennsylvania, and gradually moved down into the great trough of the Shenandoah valley. In time they travelled farther on, to the place where the break in the forbidding mountain walls opened the way to the west. Some came from Maryland to be slowly carried in the same stream. A few of Swedish descent joined from New Jersey. From the Carolina foothills others made their way across the Stone Mountains to become part of the western emigrant tide.

Some, like the Boones, starting from Pennsylvania, moved past the route of egress and settled in North Carolina, later to return like driftwood that pauses swirling in an outer eddy before it is caught by the fast-moving waters of the canyon.

The French fur traders, who made some few early settlements in what was afterwards known as Indiana and Illinois, knew little of Kentucky and Tennessee. It is doubtful if any Frenchmen ever penetrated far beyond the Ohio and Mississippi River margins.

A Colonel Woods was probably in Kentucky in 1654; John Salling, as a prisoner of the Indians, was there in 1730; and Mrs. Inglis in 1756. It is probable that Salling was, during his captivity, taken through Cumberland Gap. In 1730 one Adair, an Indian trader, was among the Cherokees in Tennessee. Several other traders and hunters were in the Kentucky and Tennessee country about the middle of the eighteenth century.

In 1750, Christopher Gist, of the Ohio Land Company, entered northeastern Kentucky by way of the Ohio River. Dr. Thomas Walker, of Virginia, is the first white man who left a record of the discovery, in 1750, of the great Mountain Gap. It is known that John Finley, a trader (who in 1752 had been a captive of the Shawnees on the Ohio River) penetrated the interior of Kentucky in 1767. It is reasonably certain that he and his companions were on the headwaters of the Kentucky River, and it is likely that they passed through Cumberland Gap. John Finley made report of the attractions of this wilderness to Daniel Boone, and led him thither in 1769.

Boone was born in Pennsylvania. When he was sixteen years old, he accompanied his parents to the upper Yadkin Valley in North Carolina. There he married, did some desultory farming, and as he had done from his earliest youth, hunted much.

Boone and Finley, with four companions, journeyed over the Blue Ridge, the Stone and the Iron Mountains, crossed the Clinch Mountains through Moccasin Gap, traversed Powell Valley, and by way of Cumberland Gap advanced to the blue grass region of Kentucky. Boone, a woodsman from youth, and already at this time somewhat experienced in Indian warfare, finally became, as did some few other frontiersmen, the equal and probably the superior of the red men in forest craft. Few white men became the equals of the Indian in

tracking, and no Indians ever became the equals of the white riflemen as shots.

What a revelation in natural attractiveness must have been opened to Boone and his party! Here were rolling grassy prairies, mysterious forests, and wonderful streams. Everywhere, in plentitude, roamed the surly bison, the majestic elk and timid deer. Bear, panthers, wild-cats and wolves abounded. Small game, wild turkeys, pigeons and waterfowl were all about. In Kentucky alone were more than one hundred salt springs. To these what gatherings came! At night panthers crouched on outreaching branches, silently awaiting the quiet coming of the deer. By day the bison, in undisputed possession, wallowed in the salt impregnated earth, or grazed in luxuriant meadows. What combats occurred! What tragedies of the wild were enacted! What preying was there ever by the stronger upon the weaker species!

Among these vast concourses of game, what hunting was had by the six white men! They acquired many peltries. Red hunters were there too. In December a party of Cherokees was encountered. For seven days the white men were held prisoners. They were plundered of their horses, furs, hides, and supplies. Upon releasing them the Indians admonished them to return whence they came. Squire Boone, the brother of Daniel, and Alexander Neely, who had followed the trail of the hunters from the Yadkin, then came in with more traps, ammunition and horses. Four of the eight men now returned to the east. The other four, the two Boones, Stuart and Neely, decided to spend the winter gathering pelts and furs. The trapping of the otter and beaver, and the hunting of large game, now became the principal occupation of these dwellers in the wilderness. One night about the first of February, Stuart failed to return to camp. Though the remains of his fire were found, no trace of him was gained. Five years later, Daniel Boone discovered Stuart's skeleton in a hollow sycamore. His death has ever since been a mystery of which the annals of the American forests contain many parallels. Possibly he was wounded by Indians and died in the hiding place to which he made his escape.

Stuart's disappearance frightened Neely. He departed for home. Squire and Daniel Boone remained until May, 1770. Then, with the horses laden with pelts and jerked meat, Squire Boone started for the Yadkin. For three months, Daniel wandered far. As his ammunition was low, he used only enough to obtain meat. He lived in thickets, in caves and underneath boughs, moving often to minimize the danger of discovery by invading Indian huntsmen. He was much in the valleys of the Licking and Kentucky rivers. He travelled through forests, now stately and then tangled, to the falls of the Ohio. Had he possessed the gift of prophecy, he would have told of the city of Louisville, which one time would there be built. He visited Blue Lick, the Big Lick, and many other salt springs. At Big Bone Lick he saw the remains of scores of mastadons, which ages before, when in quest of salt, struggling and lamenting, had died in the soft but fatal clutch of the mire. Perhaps he tried to imagine the days of the long ago, when these giants, flesh clothed and animate, roamed among the trembling trees. He encountered some Indians, but managed always to escape them. In the middle of the summer of 1770, Squire Boone returned with supplies. Until fall, the two Boones hunted successfully, when Squire again went eastward, his horses laden with the forest rewards of their energy and skill. In December he again joined Daniel.

(To be continued)

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the Chicago Historical Society, incorporated by the legislature of the State of Illinois, the sum of.....Dollars.

.....(Signed)

FORM OF DONATION

I,....., do hereby donate and give to the Chicago Historical Society the sum of.....Dollars as a memorial to the memory of.....

and to constitute a fund to be known in perpetuity as the.....

.....Fund, the income derived from same to be used as the Trustees of the Society direct.

F 896.168

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume 1 CHICAGO, APRIL, 1923 No. 9

Announcements

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 19.

Professor Frederick Starr will speak on "Japan's Place in the World."

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 26.

Mr. Emory Morris will speak on "The Use of Firearms in History."

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 1.

Mr. Robert Knight, C. E., member of the Western Society of Engineers, and Dr. Lucius H. Zeuch, M.D., member of the Chicago Historical Society, will present a lantern lecture on "Present-day landmarks of the Chicago-Portage Road and the relocation of the original fording place on the Desplaines used by the French explorers, fur traders, and first settlers."

CURRENT EXHIBITION. The Society now has on exhibition maps, letters, and other articles connected with Father Marquette's visit to the site of Chicago in 1674. This exhibition is the first chapter in the visualization of Chicago's history from the early days to the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. It is expected that this series of exhibitions will extend into the summer.

NOTE:—Owing to the illness of Dr. Hill, president of the Iroquois Club the joint meeting of the club and this Society in commemoration of the 180th birthday anniversary of Thomas Jefferson and the formal presentation of the Bass Otis portrait of Jefferson will be held later in the month. Notices of the date will be sent to all members. Senator Medill McCormick will be the chief speaker.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR. ..... *Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephone Dearborn 4020

DOWNTOWN OFFICE:
ROOM 1213-79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

APRIL, 1923

Officers

President.....CLARENCE A. BURLEY
1st Vice-President.....OTTO L. SCHMIDT
2nd Vice-President.....CHARLES B. PIKE
Treasurer.....ORSON SMITH
Secretary.....FRANK J. LOESCH
Librarian.....CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams	Mrs. L. E. McCormick
William H. Bush	Arthur Meeker
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter	Joy Morton
George W. Dixon	Charles A. Munroe
Robert C. Fergus	Henry J. Patten
Marshall Field, III	Mrs. Bronson Peck
Edward L. Glaser	Charles B. Pike
William O. Goodman	Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Chalkley J. Hambleton	Edward L. Ryerson
Mrs. Samuel Insull	John A. Spoor
Chauncey Keep	Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Frank J. Loesch	Mrs. Frank M. Tuber
Cyrus H. McCormick	

Membership Committee

William H. Bush	Charles Munroe
George W. Dixon	John L. Shortall
Edward L. Glaser	E. E. Wood, *Secretary*

TELEPHONE SUPERIOR 5756

Women's Auxiliary Board, C. F. Gunther Collection

Hon. Chairman.....MRS. FRANK O. LOWDEN
Chairman.....MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman.....MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman.....MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer.....MRS. LESSING ROSENTHAL
Secretary.....MRS. FRANK M. TABER
Cor. Secretary.....MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone Evanston 0334

ORSON SMITH

Orson Smith, a member of the Chicago Historical Society since 1888, and its treasurer since 1899, died March 3, 1923. Mr. Smith was born in Chicago, December 14, 1841, his birthplace being on Randolph Street, between Clark and Dearborn. His banking career began in the old private bank of F. Granger Adams, which later became the Traders Bank. From 1870 to 1884 he was cashier of the Corn Exchange National Bank, which he left to become secretary and vice-president of the Merchants Loan and Trust Company. He became president of that bank in 1898, and served until 1916. He was then made chairman of the board, a post created for him, but later gave up this position for the less arduous one of chairman of the advisory committee. Mr. Smith was one of the oldest native Chicagoans, and was commonly considered, in his later years, the dean of the city's bankers. His association with this Society dated back almost as far as his association with the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, and for years he was a constant visitor at the Society's exhibitions and a faithful attendant at the meetings of officers.

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

CURLY, CUSTER'S SCOUT

For official purposes, at least, the controversy as to whether or not there was a survivor of the Custer massacre has been settled by the Department of the Interior. The Department has approved the issue of a pension certificate to Shu-Shee-Ahsh, generally known as Curly, for his services in the Indian campaigns of 1876 and 1877, including participation in the famous battle which resulted in the annihilation of Custer's cavalry. Curly was one of Custer's scouts. In one sense he might be considered a survivor of the battle, but Judge Beede, in his lecture before the Society last November, pointed out that he was never in the battle at all. It was Custer's custom, before he went into battle with any Indians, to send to the rear any scouts who belonged to the same tribe or nation as his opponents. According to the Sioux stories of the battle, Curly and several others were secreted on a hill two or three miles away. When Curly peaked over the top of the hill and realized that Custer's command was exterminated, he mounted his horse and dashed for the Yellowstone River, where he met the boat commanded by Captain Grant Marsh. Captain Marsh told Judge Beede that he saw a man on horseback, riding for dear life, hotly pursued. As the man approached he called "Absaraka nepo. Absaraka nepo." "Absaraka" is the Crow word for soldier, and "nepo" is the word for dead. When Curly had been given coffee and had revived somewhat, he drew a circle on the ground, and kept making dots, all the while repeating "absaraka" and "nepo." Marsh's men thought he meant that the whole army had been killed and were terribly frightened by the news.

MARCH NOTES

The influence of the special exhibitions for February was felt for several weeks in March, particularly on the first two Sundays. On March 4, the attendance was 126, and on the following Sunday it was 162, figures which compare favorably with the average of 120 for Sundays in February. The two remaining Sundays in March, however, showed a decline of about 25% below the February average.

On Saturday, March 3, Dr. William C. Mills, of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society in his lecture on the Indian mounds in Ohio, pointed again to the desirability of saving the Cahokia Mounds from destruction, if only to give automobilists beautiful objectives of historic interest. Paraphrasing a now classic phrase, Dr. Mills indicated that the preservation of such landmarks would help to make Illinois safe for civilization.

On March 15, Dr. Arthur C. Cole, of Ohio State University gave an interesting paper on Lincoln's "house-divided" speech, with special reference to the "class struggle." It is worthy of comment that most of those present were representatives of social settlements.

Dr. Theodore Pease of the University of Illinois, on March 28 read interesting extracts from the Diary of Orville H. Browning and commented on their significance. The Diary is now the property of the Illinois State Historical Library, and is being prepared for publication under Dr. Pease's direction. The date of publication is still far away, but in the meantime it is hoped that extracts from it may be quoted in the BULLETIN.

The solicitation of funds for completing the purchase of the Gunther collection still continues. Mr. Munroe's committee has recently received about $7,000, used to pay for the entire collection of prints and photographs, both framed and unframed. In the lot are many valuable items which the Society is fortunate in obtaining. Also included in this purchase is Washington's pocket compass, which has already been on exhibition for some months.

RECENT ACCESSIONS

During March, the Society received a number of interesting gifts. To the library were added 19 bound volumes, 36 pamphlets, 1 manuscript, and 4 newspapers; to the museum were added 5 photographs, 26 miscellaneous prints, 6 broadsides, 5 museum objects. The more important gifts are listed:

For the Museum

From Mrs. Carolyn Hilton Booth. Photograph of Chicago's first (and until 1875 only) high school, built in 1855; also ambrotypes of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Hilton, parents of the donor, and several other photographs; elaborately carved tortoise-shell comb, originally owned by the grandmother of Mrs. Belle Sheridan Shreve, a member of the Sheridan family of Virginia.

From the Chicago Public Library. Library card issued to John H. Grant, when the library was located in the Dickey Building, at the corner of Lake and Dearborn Streets.

From Mr. Edward Caldwell. Photograph of Chicago University in 1857.

From Mr. Cris Flint. Lithograph of "Ruins of Chicago," after the great fire of 1871.

From Illinois Society of the Colonial Dames. Six historical charts prepared and published by the donors.

From Mr. Ernest K. Scott. Calf-skin trunk which belonged to John M. Scott, grandfather of the donor, who came to Whiteside county, Illinois, from Greensboro, Vermont, in 1837.

For the Library

From Dr. William E. Barton. "The Life and Public Services of General Zachary Taylor; an address by Abraham Lincoln"; Boston, 1922.

From Mr. Edward Bok. "The Americanization of Edward Bok", New York, 1922.

From Judge Edward O. Brown. "The Negro in Chicago; A Study of Race Relations and a Race Riot", Chicago, 1922.

From D. H. Burnham & Co. "Daniel H. Burnham, Architect, Planner of Cities", by Charles Moore, 1921.

From Farquhar & Albright Company. "The Story of Illinois and Its People", by William Nida Lewis, Chicago, 1923.

From Mrs. Annette D. Fitch. A pass issued to Francis Munson and F. V. Pitney, dated at Fort Donelson, February 20, 1862, and signed A. H. Foote, Flag Officer; also memorandum of orders dated at Chicago, August 14, 1877, signed by General Philip H. Sheridan.

From Hall & McCreary Co. "A Student's History of Illinois", Chicago, 1921.

From Mr. James McNally. "The Story of of Chicago", by Jennie Hall, Chicago, c. 1911.

From Mr. Carleton Moseley. "Extracts from the Letters of George Clark Moseley, during the period of the Great War", printed for private distribution, 1923.

From Mr. Ernest K. Scott. "The Silver Lute", by George F. Root, Chicago, 1862; also "Progressive, Practical Arithmetic", by Daniel Fish, Chicago, 1866.

From H. O. Stone & Co. "The Story of the House of Stone", Chicago, 1923.

From Mr. Charles I. Sturgis. Index to the New York Times for 1865.

From Mr. Nelson Thomasson. Four manuscript letters relating to "Terrace Row", all addressed to Nelson Thomasson, written by Ferdinand W. Peck, Carter H. Harrison, Lucien G. Yoe, and Mrs. Amanda King Farlin.

From Mr. George B. Utley. "Source Material for the Study of American History in the Libraries of Chicago", reprinted from the Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America, volume 16, 1922. (Note: the material on the Chicago Historical Society was contributed by Miss Caroline McIlvaine.)

MEMBERSHIP

The month of March showed a heavy loss in old members, but the addition of 33 new ones was enough to bring the total membership to 1836.

CHANGES

Sustaining Annual to Annual Governing

Gorrell, Warren — Hull, Morton D.

Sustaining Annual to Sustaining Life

Bentley, Cyrus — Meyer, Carl
Channell, Charles A. — Schermerhorn, W. I.
Hopkins, James M.

NEW MEMBERS

Sustaining Annual

Barker, Arvid A. — Hertz, Mrs. John D.
Bosley, M. E. — Hollis, H. L.
Burton, Ernest A. — Humphrey, Wirt E.
Copeland, Frederick K. — Lucey, Patrick J.
Dorr, Mrs. Francis S. — Mason, Edward H.
Dunn, Mrs. A. L. — Modre, Charles B.
Eisenstaedt, Rudolph — Munger, Edwin A.
Graves, Edgar W. — Nast, A. D.
Harrold, James P. — Reeve, Jay Fred
Whiting, Lawrence H.

Annual Governing

Bradley, Dr. Preston — Scully, Dr. Daniel B.
Budd, Britton I. — Shulze, Maurice

Sustaining Life

Boynton, Stuart D.

Corresponding

Gordon, William W. — Proctor, Addison G.

NECROLOGY

Beale, William Gerrish, born 1854, died March 2.
Blair, Mrs. Sarah S. (William), born 1832, died March 15.
Boynton, Charles T., born 1858, died February 26.
Gurley, William W., born 1851, died March 11.
Hulbert, Edmund Daniel, born 1858, died March 30.
Inderrieden, Joseph S., born 1868, died January 2.
Morrill, Judge Donald L., born 1860, died March 24.
Nathan, Adolph, born 1843, died January 24.
Smith, Orson, born 1841, died March 3.

McCLERNAND AND GRANT

An Episode in Intrigue

At the outbreak of the Civil War, one of the Illinois representatives in Congress was John Alexander McClernand. He was a native of Kentucky who had removed in boyhood to northern Illinois, where he had been admitted to the bar at the early age of twenty. He served as a private in the Black Hawk War, then resumed the practice of law, and in 1835 became editor and publisher of the Shawneetown Democrat. Politics was naturally his next field. He was for six years a representative in the Illinois legislature, and then for eight years in the House of Representatives. Removing from Shawneetown to Jacksonville in 1851, he temporarily withdrew from Congress, but in 1859 he was again elected. During these years McClernand became one of the best known and most influential Democrats in the state. Both his influence as an editor and his wide acquaintance as a public man set him apart among the leaders of his party.

Early in 1861, McClernand was appointed a brigadier general, and before the end of the year he had raised, almost entirely through his personal influence, an entire brigade. Though without military training, he showed great personal gallantry and considerable skill in handling his troops in the battles of Belmont, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh.

Unfortunately he was vain, resentful of his subordination to younger men with greater military experience, and inclined to consider his soldiering as a means of furthering his political ambitions. Some months after the battle of Shiloh he went to Washington on leave, and there persuaded Lincoln and Stanton that the best plan to reduce Vicksburg was by an expedition down the Mississippi, which should operate independently of Grant. In October, 1862, Stanton secretly authorized McClernand to raise a volunteer force in the three states of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, which should be equipped and organized, and led against Vicksburg. The plan was apparently endorsed by Lincoln, but was disapproved by Halleck, who, in this one instance, stood by Grant. Halleck could not prevent the order displacing Sherman and putting McClernand in command of the river expedition, but he did expressly place McClernand under Grant's direction. The change in command, owing to a delay in orders for which Forrest's raid across Tennessee was responsible, did not take place until after Sherman's defeat at Chickasaw Bluffs.

Sherman persuaded McClernand, when the latter arrived on the scene, that instead of lying idle while a new campaign was being planned, it was better to use their 30,000 men in an attack on Arkansas Post, a fort about fifty miles up the Arkansas, which threatened the communications of any Union army operating on the Mississippi. The fort, though gallantly defended by its garrison of 5,000, was overwhelmed. McClernand was elated, and at once announced to Sherman and Porter that he would take his force farther into Arkansas and clear the state of Confederate troops. Grant telegraphed to Halleck that McClernand had "gone on a wild-goose chase to the Post of Arkansas." Halleck, replying, authorized Grant to relieve McClernand of the command of the Vicksburg expedition. Grant sent McClernand a peremptory order to return to the Mississippi, and then re-organized his army into four corps, placing McClernand in command of one of them. McClernand, though he sulked and complained, distinguished himself in the later battles of the Vicksburg campaign. But his gallantry could not offset the harm he did by open insubordination, and before Vicksburg fell, Grant dismissed him from his command and sent him home to Illinois.

The Chicago Historical Society now owns a letter which makes it clear why McClernand, brave soldier and inspiring leader though he was, could not remain under Grant's command.

Private

Head Quarters, 13th Army Corps.
Millikens Bend, March 15, 1863.

Dear Govr.

Time is passing and the republic is dying of inertia. The fall and winter have passed, and the spring is now passing, and nothing decisive has been done in this quarter.

Can't you prevail upon the President to send some competent commander? For our country's sake do.

My success upon the Arkansas has drawn upon me the malevolence and persecutions of petty minds in this quarter. My situation is intolerable. I would have resigned or asked to be transferred before now, but I have been waiting to hear from you. What have you done? Or what can you do?

If, as you and the other loyal governors recommended, the govt. would give me an independent dept. or army—say a dept. comprising Ark., northern La., and Eastern Texas—or an army operating on and near the Miss., I could do something for the country.

Come down and see us. Bring Gov. Morton and Kirkwood if you can—at all events, come yourself.

Your obt. sert.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

THE WILDERNESS TRAIL*

(Concluded)

By George Ives Haight

Meanwhile other American adventurers had not been idle. In June, 1769, over twenty hunters from Virginia, led by James Knox, passed through Cumberland Gap. The story of their experiences in gathering pelts, in repelling Indians, and in suffering losses of furs and provisions from plundering Indian raids, is similar to that of Boone's hunting party. These "Long Hunters"—so called on account of their long absence from Virginia—separated after a year's stay. Some returned home, and some, including Kaspar Mansker, paddled down the Cumberland River in two boats fashioned from logs. At French Lick, where now is situated Nashville, Tennessee, they found great herds of elk and bison. At Natchez, on the Mississippi River, they sold their hides, fur and tallow to traders. Thence some returned home by sea, and some overland.

In 1773, three McAfee brothers headed an expedition down the Ohio to Big Bone Lick. Then they entered the interior of Kentucky, and after many vicissitudes, returned through Cumberland Gap. During this period many other hunting parties made excursions into Kentucky. As so frequently happened in the initial American advances, the westward lure was peltries.

In 1771, Daniel Boone returned to his family on the Yadkin. In 1773 he, with his wife and children, and accompanied by five other families and forty men besides, trekked over the mountain paths to establish homes in Kentucky. On

*Copyright, 1923, by George Ives Haight

approaching Cumberland Gap, they were attacked by Indians. Six men, including Boone's eldest son, were killed. Their cattle were scattered. Suffering and discouraged, they returned to the Clinch River.

The time came in 1774 when no white settlements remained in the Kentucky region. In that year was fought a terrific contest between the Virginians and the Shawnees, called Lord Dunmore's War. When it opened, a party of surveyors who had been sent by Lord Dunmore, the colonial governor of Virginia, to the falls of the Ohio, were rightly thought by him to be in great peril. He dispatched Stoner and Boone to bring them in. They successfully made the trip from Virginia across Kentucky and back in sixty-four days. . . .

Settlement of Kentucky and Tennessee had long been delayed by the repelling difficulty of crossing the mountains, and by three other deterrents: the claims to this territory made by the French, the frequent Indian attacks, and the English laws forbidding settlement. The French claims were extinguished by the treaty ending the French and Indian War in 1763. The Iroquois title, such as it was, was transferred to the British by the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, in 1768; while the Shawnees and their allies yielded all claim after their defeat in Lord Dunmore's War. The last impediment, the British government's prohibition of settlement beyond the mountains, was no longer effective after the opening of the Revolution.

On the banks of the Holston, in what was then thought to be Virginia, the little Watauga Settlement was founded in 1769. A survey which was made in 1771 showed it to be in what was then North Carolina, but is now eastern Tennessee. Some of the settlers were Virginians, and others North Carolinians. From this frontier hamlet developed the state of Tennessee. To this community came two men later very famous, James Robertson in 1771, and James Sevier in the next year. Watauga was one of the many outposts of settlement in the valleys of the Appalachian system. . . .

From 1607, when the first permanent colony was founded at Jamestown, until 1775—a period of one hundred and sixty-eight years—the American advances were made by extending the fringe of settlement. Each inward venture was upon the border of established homes, where neighbors were always reasonably near. But the American settlements made over the Wilderness Trail were deep plunges into the continent's interior, several hundred miles beyond the last settler's cabin, and connected with civilization only by a rough footpath.

Among the many men whose imaginations had been fired by the accounts given by Boone and other hunters of the great hinterland, was Colonel Richard Henderson, of North Carolina. As soon as the victory in Lord Dunmore's War gave opportunity, he began negotiations with the Cherokees for a grant of land in the Kentucky country. In 1775, at Watauga, he entered into a treaty with these Indians, whereby, for £10,000 sterling, he purchased from them the lands between the Kentucky and the Cumberland rivers. This territory he named Transylvania. At the same time, for a payment of £2,000 sterling, the Watauga Association purchased from the Cherokees the Watauga lands in the Holston Valley, which it had theretofore held under lease from the Indians.

On March 10, 1775, Boone, who was employed by Henderson to clear a trail from the Holston River to the Kentucky River, commenced the labor of blazing the Wilderness Trail. He was accompanied by thirty men. With axes they cut the path where brush and close growths impeded. In the open woodlands they simply blazed the trees. The road led from Watauga northwest to the Powell Mountains, a distance of one hundred eighteen miles, thence to Cumberland Gap, a distance of fifty-two miles. This last stretch and some adjoining portions were over an old Indian trail. From the Gap the trail ran to Cumberland River and Flat Lick, a distance of 22 miles, thence 54 miles to Big Richland Creek, Robinson Creek, Little Laurel River and Rockcastle River; thence a distance of more than 60 miles to Blue Lick and the junction of Otter Creek with the Kentucky River. The total length was over 300 miles.

Other trails were afterwards developed that took different courses after entering the interior of Kentucky. One ran from Cumberland Gap to the falls of the Ohio, a distance of 228 miles. A record of one of John Filson's trips from Philadelphia through the Shenandoah Valley and Cumberland Gap to Louisville shows a total of 826 miles.

On reaching the Kentucky River, Boone's party commenced the building of a fort on the south bank; the new settlement was named Boonesborough. Meanwhile Henderson and his party of settlers began their journey over the

Wilderness Trail. The wagons with which they left Watauga were abandoned in Powell's Valley, as the path became too narrow for their passage. They proceeded with pack horses. An interesting journal of this trip was made by William Calk. It contains much information about the adventures of the travelers—their hardships on trail and in camp; their climbs over steep mountains; the perils of stream crossings; the trials of rain, snow, mire; and their watchfulness against savage surprises. . . On the 20th of April, 1775, the day after the New England farmers fought their epoch-making battle at Lexington, the struggling marchers, with their goods, supplies, horses, and a few cattle, arrived at Boonesborough. On the eve of their coming, while Paul Revere's horse was beating a reveille upon the Massachusetts highway, and the minutemen were gathering fast, the guardsmen of Boone's party from the shadows of their partly completed fort, peered into the darkness and listened for the dreaded coming of the Indians.

Henderson now organized the government of Transylvania. The first laws enacted by the legislature, which met out of doors under a great tree, are interesting. One, proposed by no less a huntsman than Boone himself, had for its object the protection of wild game. Another suggested by him was "an act for preserving the breed of horses." As soon as Boonesborough was built, Boone sent to North Carolina for his family. Others came too. Beginning in 1775, the Wilderness Trail was steadily travelled by the hardy advance guard of Americans on the westward way.

The Transylvania government had a short life. In 1778, Virginia through her legislature declared void Henderson's purchase from the Cherokees, but reserved for the Transylvania purchasers a tract of 200,000 acres.

As early as 1776, the Westerners were drawn into the Revolutionary War. For them, the fight was not only against the normal hardships of pioneer life—at times they were pitted against British troops. They were required to fight the Tories who had come among them. Then, too, they were obliged to meet the assaults of red men. Notwithstanding the purchase made by the whites from the Cherokees, who in reality had no title to sell, these Indians joined the Choctaws, Creeks and Chickasaws in warring upon the settlers of the west. In mid-summer, 1776, the Cherokees attacked the whites all along the mountain border from the Holston Valley southward. At Watauga the settlers, warned by a friendly squaw, prepared for defense under the leadership of Robertson and Sevier. Many other places were not so fortunately warned. In the few months the warfare lasted, domestic animals were taken, homes destroyed, and men, women and children were murdered or captured to undergo horrors that beggar adequate description. It was during this war, at the siege of Watauga, that Kate Sherrill was saved from pursuing Indians by John Sevier. Up and down the mountain valley settlements, the frontier fighters did not long remain behind their stockade walls. They organized and took the field. By winter, their foes were defeated. For many years afterward, the Cherokees undertook no wars against the whites. Watauga and the eastern gateway to the Wilderness Trail was again kept open by the frontiersmen. In this fact once more was there a pregnant prophecy that with the coming of independence American title would extend to the vast country beyond the Appalachians.

Soon, however, north of the Ohio, again rose the red-tinged war clouds. The Indian forays, the bitter contests with small bands, and the daring deeds of this period are among the most exciting in the chronicles of our country. The story of the savage siege of Boonesborough and the other well known events of the great Wilderness drama outrank the best adventures dreamed by imaginative tellers of tales. The adventures of Boone and Kenton alone make a volume of thrilling history.

The last great link in the chain of events that finally gave Americans undisputed possession of the Allegheny hinterland was the daring expedition in 1778, of George Rogers Clark to the Northwest Territory, and the taking of Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes.

In 1779, there was a great influx of settlers over the Wilderness Trail. In 1780, they went over it in still greater numbers. Until 1790, the average of those who trod this path to spread in settlements beyond the mountains was probably over five thousand a year. The frequency of overland travel may be illustrated by the fact that in 1788, a group of settlers left Crab Orchard, then a common meeting point, on May 5; another on May 16; another on May 26, and still another on June 4.

Though there were many hardships for all who passed this way, their experiences were not

exclusively hardships. How beautiful in the early year were the dogwood blossoms hung among the green, like huge snowflakes defiant of the sunshine! How the reddened bloom of rhododendron and laurel seemed, each in its own determined measure, to soak up the warm light of the springtime! What glories clustered about the heads of the gray boled beeches! How the unfolding leaves fluttered, first timorously and then confidently, among the oak and maple branches! Often in the music of the day could be heard the drone of bees among the attracting flowers, the birds' carols, and the more distant calls of winging wild fowl. In the orchestras of the night would rise, at times, the staccato notes of the wolf, the shrill bark of the fox, and the wailing cry of the panther. Perhaps some travelers did not joyfully hear the symphonies of the wilderness. Certainly at times the pleasures of the great outdoors were disturbed by shuddering thoughts of those times when night sounds would be stilled by curdling savage war cries, and when the flowering red of the hills would be mingled with the vital crimson of men. But with all this, what free wonderful lives they led!

In each settlement in the western country a stockade or block house was erected, to which all of the inhabitants of the community gathered from their farms upon the alarm of approaching Indians. The stockades were generally built of heavy logs set deep in the ground, and timbered together at the top. The corners were taken up by block houses, with the second story overhanging, so as to command the outer walls from corner to corner. Along one side were ranged the dwelling cabins. The central yard provided space for the horses and live-stock, always much coveted by the Indians.

The farms were provided with log stables and a cabin as the principal buildings. The cabins had puncheon floors, and axe- or adze-hewn tables and stools. The bedding was usually of wild animal hides, principally buffalo. The cabins were chinked with clay or moss. The chimneys were of stone sometimes, but more often of logs, and lined with clay. The fireplace provided heat in winter, and the means for cooking the year round. The clothing of these pioneers was home-made—the men wearing a belted smock or hunting jacket of buckskin or cloth, leggins, moccasins and short hose, or sometimes beech-clouts; and the women wearing loose gowns of linsey or similar rough material. Their food consisted of cornbread, pone, hoe cake, and meat gained either from the slaughter of domestic animals or from hunting. Farming methods were crude. Corn was the principal crop—sometimes flax was also planted—and the raising of cattle and hogs was generally limited to the needs of each family. Schooling was meagre. Many of the people never learned to read, and even of those who could read, most could write only crudely. With them as with all peoples, literacy alone can not be the test of worth. Churches were few, and religious services infrequent. Many of the settlers were Scotch Presbyterians, and some were Baptists and Methodists, but in some measure many creeds were represented. They were very tolerant—all readily attended the same service, regardless of denomination, whenever services were held. Though strong individualists, they of necessity did much work in common, in repelling Indian attacks, in house building, log rolling, in clearing ground for planting, and in other undertakings requiring numbers of men. They cleared the new ground with axe and torch. The early settlers seldom grubbed the trees, preferring to farm patiently among the stumps. The social gatherings were principally the many "bees"—corn husking, house raising, log rolling, and weddings. Marriages were contracted by mere youths, and many were solemnized only by civil contract. Their governments were the simple ones that have always grown so readily and logically wherever Americans have grouped themselves, however remote from the governmental machinery of the older communities. As on all borders some criminals came among them. The offenses most severely punished were treason, murder, and horse-stealing—the penalty for all of them being death.

The full story of the Wilderness Trail would fill volumes. It is a part of the larger story of America. It is a heroic drama in which each actor had a part to play, and played it well. Those who are best known should be better known by Americans of today.

The Wilderness Trail for over a century has been little used. Still, in places, signs of it remain. If some ancient eagle, perched high on his mountain eyrie, should now look down upon the point at which the trail passes through the Cumberland Gap, and in his crowded memory picture the adventurous throng that had trodden its way, towering among the stalwart figures of the leaders he would see in vision the lithe form of Boone, Sevier, and Robertson pressing confidently on toward the sunset.

1896.168

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume 1 CHICAGO, MAY, 1923 No. 10

Announcements

Current Exhibitions. Because of the 250th anniversary next August of Joliet and Marquette's visit to Chicago, the present is a good time to hold exhibits visualizing the history of Chicago. The first exhibit dealt with Marquette and Joliet, the next with La Salle and Tonty. Third is "The Dark Ages of Chicago", the period, between La Salle and the building of Fort Dearborn, during which little mention of this region occurs in history. That the French continued to traverse the portage is made evident by the remains of the Guardian Angel Mission of Checagou, at Bowmanville. Evidence of another white visitor is a rapier, bearing the date 1741, found in an old boat, submerged in twenty feet of water in the Chicago River at 16th Street; it was evidently left there by a later traveler, who cached his boat as well as his arms to keep them out of the hands of the Indians. An inscription on the rapier reads "Vivat Carolus Imperator et Rex 6, 1741, and on the reverse are various symbols of the Holy Roman Empire. Another interesting find in the river, near Halsted Street, was a brass font for holy water, dated 1752. Following the exhibition on the Dark Ages, which will continue through the middle of May, will come the Fort Dearborn period, which will continue for two weeks.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR. ..... *Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephone Dearborn 4020

DOWNTOWN OFFICE:
ROOM 1213-79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

MAY, 1923

Officers

President ..... CLARENCE A. BURLEY
1st Vice-President ..... OTTO L. SCHMIDT
2nd Vice-President ..... CHARLES B. PIKE
Treasurer ..... CHAUNCEY KEEP
Secretary ..... FRANK J. LOESCH
Librarian ..... CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams	Mrs. L. H. McCormick
William H. Bush	Arthur Meeker
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter	Joy Morton
George W. Dixon	Charles A. Munroe
Robert C. Fergus	Henry J. Patten
Marshall Field, III	Mrs. Bronson Peck
Edward L. Glaser	Charles B. Pike
William O. Goodman	Mrs. Lessing Rosentha
Chalkley J. Hambleton	Edward L. Ryerson
Mrs. Samuel Insull	John A. Spoor
Chauncey Keep	Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Frank J. Loesch	Mrs. Frank M. Taber
Cyrus H. McCormick	

Membership Committee

William H. Bush	Charles Munroe
George W. Dixon	John L. Shortall
Edward L. Glaser	E. E. Wood, *Secretary*

TELEPHONE SUPERIOR 5756

Women's Auxiliary Board, C. F. Gunther Collection

Hon. Chairman ..... MRS. FRANK O. LOWDEN
Chairman ..... MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman ..... MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman ..... MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer ..... MRS. LESSING ROSENTHAL
Secretary ..... MRS. FRANK M. TABER
Cor. Secretary ..... MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone Evanston 0334

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

APRIL NOTES

On April 19, Professor Frederick Starr addressed the Society on "Japan's Place in the World", incidentally pointing out the American influence in opening the ports of Japan to foreign commerce. Professor Starr intends to leave the University of Chicago in June to pass the remainder of his life in Japan and China.

On April 26, Mr. Henry Morris gave an address on "The Use of Firearms in History", using guns and pistols from his own collection and from the Gunther collection to illustrate. Mr. Morris is also giving assistance in shaping an exhibit of firearms. He has loaned for exhibition a gun which it is to be hoped may find a permanent home here. It is a weapon of exceptionally fine workmanship, elaborately chased and inlaid with gold. The name Gabiola, a famous Spanish gunmaker, is inscribed on the stock. Mr. Morris believes the gun was made in or about 1676. The legend says that this gun was specially made for Tonty, and by him loaned to La Salle. It was carried by La Salle on his last and fatal voyage in 1687, and was taken from one of his men by Spanish troops sent forth to arrest the French invaders on Spanish soil. It was carried to Mexico City, where for more than two centuries it remained in the possession of a prominent family, from whom it passed directly to Mr. Morris.

The Chicago Historical Society is losing one of its oldest neighbors, the Griffin Block, on the southwest corner of Dearborn and Ontario streets. It is being torn down to make way for a modern building. After the Chicago Fire the Griffin Block was the home of "The Misses Grant's Young Ladies' Boarding School." The Society possesses a pen sketch of the Griffin Block by D. Long Palin, a Chicago artist of the 'seventies. In the foreground are the ruins of the Society's old building, at the northwest corner of Dearborn and Ontario, while the Clarendon House, then the fashionable refuge for Northsiders who had been burned out, appears in the background at the corner of Clark and Ontario. Also in the foreground, seated on the curbstone, is a group of young men serenading the young ladies of the school to the accompaniment of a harp and a violin. Among the eligible bachelors of the serenading set were Fritz Foltz, the architect, Sterne Harbeson, William J. Crowe, a nephew of Orson Smith, Thomas Lyman Perkins, Henry W. Leman, and J. R. Neff, the architect of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. Of the younger married men there were Volney C. Turner, Dr. William Hunt, S. Corning Judd, James S. Kirk and others. Among the students at the School were the Misses May Barnard, Mary MacDowell, Jennie King, and Adda Rumsey.

PUBLICITY FOR THE SOCIETY

This Society can not fulfill its true functions unless it has favorable and continuous publicity. Notices in the street cars, and in such publications as "Elevated News" and "Chicago Commerce", have proved extremely valuable. The forthcoming city directory, published by R. L. Polk Co., will have a paragraph about the Society's library and museum. James S. Kirk & Company, whose building on Michigan Avenue stands opposite the Wrigley Building, have offered one or more of their windows for the display of historical objects from the Society's collections. The display will carry a small placard stating that the complete collections may be viewed without charge at the Society's building

Sunday Attendance

The number of visitors in April was considerably larger than in February or March. For the five Sundays it was, 120, 180, 202, 175, and 99. This is an average of 155, as compared to an average of 120 for the two preceding months. The increased attendance is partly due, without doubt, to the special exhibits visualizing the history of Chicago, about which fuller announcement appears on the front cover.

General Robbins

The recent death of General Walter R. Robbins, one of the honorary members of the Society, makes it proper to recall that he was the founder, twenty-three years ago, of the Lincoln Day observance by the Grand Army Hall and Memorial Association, and until recently he bore the entire expense of this observance and the publication of the addresses delivered. It was largely through his efforts that the Loyal Legion library was given to this Society, and at the time of his death he was negotiating with the Santiago de Cuba Society for its collection of memorials of the Spanish-American War. He valued his membership in the Society as one of his greatest honors and rarely allowed a week to pass that he did not visit the Society or perform some service in its behalf. Of his brilliant record in the Civil War, one fact is eloquent: at its close he was a brevet major general, at the age of twenty-two.

RECENT ACCESSIONS

For the Library

From Mrs. S. W. Allerton. "History of Illinois", by Henry Brown, New York, 1844; "Life of Black Hawk", dictated by himself, edited by J. B. Patterson, Rock Island, Ill., 1836; and four other volumes relating to early Illinois.

From Mr. Thomas Willing Balch. "Willing Letters and Papers", edited with a biographical essay on Thomas Willing of Philadelphia (1731-1821), by Thomas Willing Balch, Philadelphia, 1922.

From Judge A. McG. Beede. A sealed envelope containing the name of the Indian who shot Custer; to remain unopened for at least twenty years.

From the Chicago Stock Exchange, through Mr. A. G. Lester. "The Chicago Stock Exchange: A History", by Wallace Rice, Chicago, 1923.

From Mr. G. Henry Gils. "Squadron Bulletin", U. S. Flagship New York, June 17-August 3, 1898.

From Miss C. M. Jennings. "Chicago Illustrated", No. 1-13, Chicago, Jevne & Almini, 1866-67.

From Mr. P. B. Kohlsaat. Manuscript letter addressed to E. W. Kohlsaat, describing the Great Fire of 1871, dated Chicago, October 12, 1871, signed "Chris" (Judge C. C. Kohlsaat).

From Mr. Albert E. Pillsbury. "Lincoln and Slavery", by Albert E. Pillsbury, 1913.

From Mr. John C. Vroman. "Map of the Territories of Michigan and Ouisconsin", John Farmer, Detroit, 1835; also "Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion", by A. H. Guernsey and H. N. Alden, Chicago, 1866.

For the Museum

From Dr. Frank T. Andrews. Georgia pike, captured at Knoxville from the Confederates and subsequently used by the Union forces; two Confederate rifles, one bent by a grape shot, both picked up on the field at Richmond; cavalry sabre; powder flask.

From Mr. Howard G. Andrews. French gas mask, from Chateau Thierry; German leather cartridge pouch and knife picked up in the trenches before Reims; two German private soldiers' hats.

From Judge A. McG. Beede. Mnemonic picture, with key, of the "Winter Count", painted on linen by High Dog, a Sioux, when past ninety years old.

From Mr. James Crapo. Thirty-six photographs of companies of the Chicago Fire Department in 1874, showing the firemen and their engines in front of the engine houses.

From Mr. Charles H. Collins. Chief's badge of Michael J. Collins, a member of the department from 1887 to 1912, and superintendent at the time of the Iroquois Fire.

From Mrs. Abby Farwell Ferry. Carte de visite photographs of Miss Lane and Miss Baker, whose school, known as the Chicago Academy, on Wabash Avenue near Jackson, was attended by children of Chicago's prominent families in the '60's.

From Miss Margaret Furness. Photograph of Robert Collyer in his study.

From Miss Caroline Alden Huling. Two silhouettes, a daguerreotype, and an ambrotype of members of the donor's family.

From Mr. Cecil Moss. Sampler of his sister, "Julia Narcissa Moss, aged 7 years, July 14, 1848." Mr. Moss' parents settled in Peoria in 1836.

From Miss Mary E. Remmer. Cap and apron of delicate handiwork made and worn by Mrs. John Remmer at the Sanitary Fair in 1865.

From Mr. A. W. Sproehnle, Lincoln memorial badge, worn by Mrs. Anna Margaret Sproehnle when Lincoln's body lay in state in Chicago.

Including the items listed above, the Society received during April a total of 123 objects, including 18 bound volumes, 24 pamphlets, and 51 photographs and daguerreotypes.

MEMBERSHIP

The following changes in membership occurred during the month of April:

NEW MEMBERS

Sustaining Life

Quan, Miss Margaret

Sustaining Annual

Ballenberg, Adolph G.
Case, Elmer G.
Johnson, Oscar W.
Kellam, Mrs. Samuel
McNabb, Duane, T.

Corresponding

Pease, Dr. Theodore C.

CHANGES

Sustaining Annual to Annual Governing

Channon, Harry
Monroe, William S.
Swift, Harold H.

NECROLOGY

Robbins, Gen. Walter R.
Leonard, Simeon P.
Hill, William Wallace
Williams, Mrs. Norman

BURR AND DEARBORN

It was in the spring of 1805, some months after his duel with Hamilton, that Burr first set forth to the western part of the United States. Authorities differ as to his real purpose—probably it was the conquest of Mexico and the establishment of a new government there with himself at its head. General Wilkinson, who was to some degree in Burr's confidence, informed President Jefferson of Burr's schemes, with the result that the latter was arrested at Frankfort, Kentucky. Burr applied to Henry Clay for professional aid, and after an exciting trial was acquitted of the charge of engaging in an unlawful enterprise designed to injure a power with which the United States were at peace. In after years Clay was sometimes criticized for his advocacy of Burr at this time, but the truth was that he was completely deceived as to Burr's character and plans and was deeply humiliated when he discovered their true nature. In spite of Burr's acquittal and his written statement to Clay that his purposes were well understood by the administration, and that they were "such as every man of honor and every good citizen must approve", the administration seems to have had grave doubts about Burr's plans. Little more than a month after Burr's arrest at Frankfort the following letter, now preserved in the collection of this Society, was forwarded from Washington:

War Department,
December 20th, 1806.

His Excellency the Governor
of the Mississippi Territory.

Sir:

By recent accounts, there is reason for believing that a considerable body of men are about ascending the Ohio and Mississippi, with intentions hostile to the laws and peace of the United States. And although measures have been directed for arresting their progress on the Ohio, it is not improbable but a considerable part of their force, together with large quantities of provisions and military stores, may elude the precautions taken for preventing their passage; and you may hourly expect their arrival at Natchez, which is understood to be intended as a general rendezvous. You will, therefore, without delay be prepared for arresting and securing any men or body of men, (with their boats and stores) who shall appear either on shore or on the river, whose appearance shall be of a hostile or extraordinary kind; and you will call out such of the militia as may be necessary for carrying the intentions of these orders into execution.

I have the honor to be very
respectfully your ob. servt.

H. DEARBORN.

Burr appeared in Natchez in January, 1807, and was promptly arrested, but was released by the grand jury. A month later he was again arrested, and sent to Richmond, Va., for trial, first on the charge of treason, and then on a charge of misdemeanor. He was duly acquitted, and sailed in June for Europe, where he hoped to raise funds to carry on his schemes. His prospects, however, were spoiled by too much publicity, and after four years of wasted effort he returned to New York City and opened a law office.

Lincoln's Lost Grandmother

(Extracts from an address by Dr. William E. Barton, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Oak Park, on February 3, 1923, before members of the Chicago Historical Society and invited guests.)

All the biographies of Abraham Lincoln are incorrect as to his paternal grandmother. She was not Mary Shipley, as Nicolay and Hay, on the authority of J. R. Nall, have told us; nor was she of the Boone family, as Gideon Welles, Lincoln's secretary of war, maintained. Nor was the pioneer, Abraham Lincoln, the grandfather, twice married, once to Mary Shipley, mother of his two eldest sons, and later to Bathsheba Herring, mother of Thomas.

The marriage licenses of Virginia sometimes gave the name of the groom and omitted that of the bride. So it was with the record of Abraham Lincoln, the president's grandfather. His license to marry was issued in Rockingham county, Virginia, June 9, 1770, and the bride is not named.

When Abraham Lincoln was selling his farm in Virginia, February 18, 1780, preparatory to removal to Kentucky, his wife, Bathsheba, signed the deed, and on September 8, 1781, relinquished her dower rights. She was not well at the time, and could not ride twelve miles to the courthouse, so a commission was sent to acknowledge her relinquishment. It has been supposed that Bathsheba was a second wife, Mary Shipley being the first. Then when it was found that this could not be, it was supposed that Bathsheba died in 1781, and Abraham married Mary Shipley as his second wife.

Last summer, in a pile of old tax lists in the basement of the old capitol at Frankfort, the secretary of the Kentucky Historical Society discovered a list of Washington county for 1792, which shows that Bathsheba Lincoln survived her husband.

Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of the president, was murdered by Indians, not in 1784, as the president thought, but in May, 1786, and his widow long survived him. Here, then, is the paternal grandmother of President Lincoln, Bathsheba, whom the pioneer Abraham Lincoln married in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1770, the mother of all his children, his one and only wife. All the books are in error; they must henceforth be corrected. This is the first announcement of the discovery.

But Bathsheba (whose name may or may not have been Herring) is not the grandmother we are setting out to discover; we include her for good measure. We are after the mother of Nancy Hanks. Here we confront a historical problem of the very greatest difficulty, and one which many books have darkened by words without knowledge. The Hanks tradition, as given by Lamon, Herndon, and accepted by Nicolay and Hay, is thus given:

> "Mrs. Lincoln's mother was named Lucy Hanks; her sisters were Betty, Polly and Nancy, who married Thomas Sparrow, Jesse Friend, and Levi Hall. The childhood of Nancy was passed with the Sparrows, and she was oftener called by their name than by her own. The whole family connection was composed of people so little given to letters that it is hard to determine the proper names and relationships of the younger members amid the tangle of traditional cousinships." (Abraham Lincoln: A History, by Nicolay and Hay, Vol. 1, page 84.)

This statement was undisputed until 1909, when Lea and Hutchinson published their "Ancestry of Lincoln", and Mrs. Caroline Hanks Hitchcock published her "Nancy Hanks." These produced the will of Joseph Hanks, and there was no such Lucy named in it.

A very elaborate family tree was published, changing all the sisters excepting Polly; she was still left as the wife of Jesse Friend. Elizabeth was declared to be the wife of Levi Hall; Thomas Sparrow was said to have been married to Elizabeth Shipley, and these were declared to have been the parents of one Nancy Sparrow, who married Charles Friend, brother of Jesse; these, in turn, are alleged to have been the parents of Dennis Friend, whose subsequent adoption of the name of Hanks was responsible for no end of confusion. Miss Tarbell accepted this theory and proclaimed it widely. As for Lucy, there was said to have been no such sister; Nancy, the daughter of Joseph, was declared to have been the mother of Abraham Lincoln.

The motives of those who attempted to substitute this theory for the Hanks tradition were wholly good, though some one who furnished some part of the information cannot be held guiltless of something worse than carelessness.

(After a detailed analysis of the evidence as preserved in the Hanks family, Dr. Barton declared that there must have been a fourth

and older daughter, married and away from home at the time Joseph Hanks made his will, and for some reason omitted from it. Joseph Hanks was an illiterate and a dying man, and the will was made by a lawyer, who, either by mistake or for some other reason, gave the names of only three daughters, and devised a heifer to each of them).

In an obscure corner of Kentucky, far back from the railroads, is a section known as the "cut-off", which a legislature separated from one county and added to another, with the benevolent purpose of making two Democratic counties where formerly there was one. There reside literally hundreds of descendants of the president's grandmother, including some first cousins of Abraham Lincoln. They have read no books about him and have never been interviewed, except by me and by those who are working for me. And each one of them knows himself to be related to Abraham Lincoln, and each knows how. Separated from the Hanks family and the Hanks tradition by hundreds of miles of distance and a full century of time, their family Bibles confirm the Hanks tradition at every disputed point.

Not only so, but I have been able to secure copies of marriage bonds of all the original Sparrow family. I have discovered also the marriage records of most of the Hanks family, including the marriage of Thomas Sparrow, not to Elizabeth Shipley, who appears never to have existed, but to Elizabeth Hanks, and they were not the parents of Dennis Hanks, whose mother was the Nancy named in the will of Joseph Hanks.

As for Lucy, I have her marriage bond in photostat, and a certificate of her legal marriage. She was married to Henry Sparrow, a Revolutionary soldier and an honest man, and she brought up her children well, including two ministers of the gospel. She is no disgrace to the family. She had somewhat superior advantages. Her father and her brothers could not write, but she, like all the Hanks, who could write at all, wrote with a flourish. Thus do we restore to her rightful place on the line of the president's ancestors, Lucy Hanks, Abraham Lincoln's lost grandmother.

The Book of Lake Geneva*

A hundred years ago the few white settlers of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin often heard the Indians tell of the beauties of a large lake, which they called Kishwauketoe, or "Clear Water." Journals and other records of the twenties tell of discussions about the lake among the traders and voyageurs at Solomon Juneau's store in Milwaukee. The soldiers and the few civilian white people at Fort Dearborn, at the mouth of the Chicago River, also heard of it. But how did it happen that this region remained unexplored and probably unvisited during the century and a half during which Wisconsin was being crossed every day by explorers, traders, missionaries, and military expeditions? A glance at the map of Wisconsin will give the answer: Lake Geneva was not on either of the two chief water routes. One of these was along the west shore of Lake Michigan to its southern end, where there were many trails and portages leading to rivers which made practically the entire Mississippi Valley accessible. The other route was by way of Green Bay, Lake Winnebago, and the Fox River, crossing to the Wisconsin, where the city of Portage now stands, and thence to the Mississippi. Joliet and Marquette used the Fox-Wisconsin route on their way south, and returned north in 1673, by the Illinois River, to Lake Michigan. Yet for 150 years, Lake Geneva, lying between these two main routes, remained unseen, so far as we know, by any of the ever-increasing number of white men in the west.

Old Solomon Juneau used to say that the first white man to see the lake was John Brink, the surveyor, who saw it first in 1833, on a trip from Fort Winnebago to the Illinois line. Two years later he was again on the scene, this time at the foot of the lake. As the region was about to be opened for settlement, Brink took a contract to survey and mark township lines beginning at Beloit and working eastward. At that time the lake was called "Big Foot", in honor of the head chief of the Pottawatomies on the lake's shore. Brink was a native of Geneva, New York, and because of a real or fancied resemblance to scenery near his native town, he decided to use its name for this newly charted lake.

But according to Dr. Jenkins, Brink was preceded at the lake more than two years by a party of men and women whose names are among the most famous in early Chicago history. John Kinzie, the trader at Fort Dearborn, had a son,

*The Book of Lake Geneva, by Paul B. Jenkins. Published by the University of Chicago Press for the Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, 1922.

John H., who was one of the children saved by friendly Indians from the massacre The son in 1830, married at Detroit the young woman whose vivid account of her experiences is the well-known "Wau Bun, the Early Days in the North-west." John H. Kinzie was Indian agent at Fort Winnebago. In the early spring of 1831, he and his wife, with their children, visited Chicago, traveling overland on horseback by way of Dixon, Illinois. The visitors stayed in Chicago for two months, when they learned that the government had decided to remove the garrison to Fort Howard on Green Bay. This decision led the Kinzie family to make their permanent home at Fort Winnebago. It was in the course of the trip to this fort that they made the first recorded visit of white people to the shores of Lake Geneva. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Kinzie, the party included his mother, a sister, and her little boy, two French employes, a negro boy, and a young half-breed "bound-girl", Josette Ouilmette, daughter of the Frenchman whose name is perpetuated in that of the suburb Wilmette. The first night the party stopped at Dunkley's Grove, the second at Crystal Lake, and shortly after noon of the fourth day, Lake Geneva burst into view. Mrs. Kinzie's striking description of the scene should be read in "Wau Bun."

The first cabin on the lake was built in 1836, the first store in the new hamlet was opened in 1837, and the village of Geneva was incorporated in 1844. The first railroad reached the town in June, 1856; it ran from Elgin, where connection was made with the line from Galena to Chicago. After four years the line suspended operations, and it was not until 1871, when the Chicago & Northwestern Railway was completed to this point, that Lake Geneva began to come into its own.

This early rail connection played an important part in linking Lake Geneva with Chicago rather than Milwaukee. At any rate the summer residents who have spread the fame of the lake—and it is as a summer resort that it is most famous—have been almost all Chicagoans. What they find there—the vegetation of the Lake Geneva country, its fish, birds and other animals, its Indian relics and prehistoric traces—these are all discussed at considerable length by Dr. Jenkins. Two of the most interesting chapters in the book are those devoted to the glacial origin and water supply of the lake, and to the Indians of the region. The later chapters describe in detail the Yerkes Observatory, motor routes to the lake and some of the famous estates, and also give the history of this section in the hands of the white men. The book is in fact a complete guide. Certainly it is a volume which every visitor and resident should read. Its story helps to complete the picture of the settling of the Middle West.

Mrs. Inglis and Andy Poe

Two Episodes in the History of The Wilderness Trail

By George Ives Haight

Thousands, perhaps millions, of readers have been thrilled by Dumas' account of the escape of the imaginary Edmond Dantes, as related in the novel, "The Count of Monte Cristo." Has it a stronger appeal than the true story of the escape of Mrs. Mary Inglis from the Shawnees in 1756? Marauding Indians came to her home in what is now Montgomery county, West Virginia. They captured, with others, Mrs. Inglis and her two small boys. The captives were taken to the mouth of the Scioto, where Portsmouth, Ohio, now stands. The Indians, soon after, went upon an expedition one hundred and forty miles down the Ohio to the Big Bone Licks to make salt. They left the children, but took Mrs. Inglis and a captive elderly Dutch woman with them.

In some way the two women managed to escape. For five days, through the tangled forest, they struggled eastward along the south bank of the Ohio. They arrived finally opposite the junction of the Scioto with the Ohio. Here the Dutch woman, frenzied by hunger and exposure, sought unsuccessfully to take the life of her companion. Struggling fiercely, Mrs. Inglis broke away from her desperate assailant. Finding a canoe, she crossed the river. Cold weather and snow then came. Wasted and suffering, but with will unbroken, she struggled on, through marshes, among the rank undergrowth of woodlands, over high hills and through chilling streams. Assailed by frost, hunger and fatigue, her limbs swollen, her body bruised and torn, after forty days she arrived finally at the cabin of a frontiersman by whom she was restored to her husband. Death robbed her of one of her sons. For thirteen years the other lived with the Indians before his father succeeded in searching him out and rescuing him from his life among the

Indians. Dantes, after swimming to freedom, lived in opulence and was revenged. The mother from the crest of the Alleghanies suffered the loss of one son for thirteen years, and that of the other forever. Should a Dumas tell the story of Mrs. Inglis, would not truth be stranger than fiction?

Among the many gripping Norse sagas is one of two rivals, who, blindfolded, fought to the death, each armed with a knife secured to a long buckskin thong, by means of which it was hurled and withdrawn.

Would this story be unmatched, if, with the same art, some one should give a veracious account of Andy Poe's fight with the famous Wyandot warrior, Bigfoot? These are the essential facts:

In 1781, Andrew and Adam Poe were living on Harmon's Creek, twelve miles from the Ohio River, in what was then Virginia, but is now Washington County, Pennsylvania. One night, a murdering band of seven Indians came to the settlement and took prisoner an elderly man named Jackson. The next morning twelve pioneers, including the two Poe's, pursued the fleeing band. During the day, Andrew Poe, while himself undiscovered, came upon two of the miscreants as they crouched in listening attitude beside the Ohio River, along which their trail led. Poe, peering through the weeds on the bank above them, observed that both savages were large and powerful, and one of them, known as Bigfoot, was a giant in stature. He drew bead, but his gun snapped harmlessly. Immediately springing down upon them, he brought both Indians to earth. Grasping Bigfoot he sought to draw his knife, which was caught in its scabbard between him and his huge enemy. The smaller Indian then sprang to a moored raft, and secured his tomahawk. As he swung it, Andrew, without loosing his hold on Bigfoot, kicked it from the grasp of its wielder into the stream. With a second tomahawk the Indian then struck again. He missed Poe's head, but severely cut his wrist. The white man loosed his hold, and securing Bigfoot's cocked gun, shot the other Indian, when he closed again with Bigfoot. Both fell struggling into the river, and were carried out into the current. Soon the Indian escaped to the bank whence he had fallen. He loaded a gun to shoot, but before he could fire, Adam Poe came up and shot him. His body floated down stream. Andrew was still in the water. Another white man came running up, and mistaking Andrew for an Indian, shot and severely wounded him. Jackson was rescued by others of the white party, one of whom, named Cherry, was wounded. Poe recovered and lived to see the Indians driven far from the home which he had toilsomely wrought out in the wilderness.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the Chicago Historical Society, incorporated by the legislature of the State of Illinois, the sum of.....Dollars.

.....(Signed)

FORM OF DONATION

I,....., do hereby donate and give to the Chicago Historical Society the sum of.....Dollars as a memorial to the memory of.....

and to constitute a fund to be known in perpetuity as the.....

.....Fund, the income derived from same to be used as the Trustees of the Society direct.

1896.168

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume I CHICAGO, JUNE - JULY, 1923 No. 11

Announcements

As a result of the interest in pioneer days aroused by the showing at Woods' Theater of the picturization of Emerson Hough's novel, "The Covered Wagon", the Society is having a special exhibition, extending through the summer, to illustrate the period of the great wagon trains. The exhibition includes a Conestoga wagon, built in 1811 and used for many years on western trails, hand-made plows and other implements and utensils, and furniture of the pioneer period. An interesting point in connection with this exhibition is the fact that the late Emerson Hough was an occasional visitor at the Society's building, and contributed to the museum an important group of furniture and utensils. It is reasonable to conjecture that one of the massive plows which will be shown in the exhibition gave to Mr. Hough the keynote of Captain Wingate's character. To Wingate the plow was ever a symbol of civilization. "The pick and shovel", he said, "never developed a country. What you need is a plow."

Another summer exhibition illustrates the development of firearms in America, beginning about 1780, when the first "made-in-America" gun was fashioned, and extending to the World War. The exhibition has been arranged by Mr. Emory Morris, the donor of the La Salle gun, about which a note appeared in the April BULLETIN. This valuable gun is a feature of the exhibition.

During the summer the Society's building will not be open to visitors on Sundays. On Saturdays the hours will be from 9 a. m. to 12 noon, and on other week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR. ..... *Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephone Dearborn 4020

DOWNTOWN OFFICE
ROOM 1213-79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

JUNE-JULY, 1923

Officers

President ..... CLARENCE A. BURLEY
1st Vice-President ..... OTTO L. SCHMIDT
2nd Vice-President ..... CHARLES B. PIKE
Treasurer ..... CHAUNCEY KEEP
Secretary ..... FRANK J. LOESCH
Librarian ..... CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams	Mrs. L. H. McCormick
William H. Bush	Arthur Meeker
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter	Joy Morton
George W. Dixon	Charles A. Munroe
Robert C. Fergus	Henry J. Patten
Marshall Field III	Mrs. Bronson Peck
Edward L. Glaser	Charles B. Pike
William O. Goodman	Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Chalkley J. Hambleton	Edward L. Ryerson
Mrs. Samuel Insull	John A. Spoor
Chauncey Keep	Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Frank J. Loesch	Mrs. Frank M. Taber
Cyrus H. McCormick	

Membership Committee

William H. Bush	Charles Munroe
George W. Dixon	John L. Shortall
Edward L. Glaser	E. E. Wood, *Secretary*
	TELEPHONE SUPERIOR 5756

Women's Auxiliary Board, C. F. Gunther Collection

Hon. Chairman ..... MRS. FRANK O. LOWDEN
Chairman ..... MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman ..... MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman ..... MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer ..... MRS. LESSING ROSENTHAL
Secretary ..... MRS. FRANK M. TABER
Cor. Secretary ..... MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone Evanston 0334

During the summer months the publication of the BULLETIN will be suspended. The next issue will appear in October.

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT

By September 1st, the opening of the schools, installation of an educational exhibit on Chicago history will be completed. It is aimed to make this exhibit parallel the development of the Chicago Portage, through the successive stages of an Indian village, a French mission, a frontier military post, a fur-trader's establishment, a settlement, and last a city. The exhibition will be formally opened with a reception and tea for principals and teachers. Members of the Women's Auxiliary Board will be hostesses.

The maps made by Joliet and Marquette which feature the portage prominently, together with examples of their handwriting, the diplomatic letter written by La Salle from Chicagou, September 1, 1683; the curious chirography of his lieutenant Tonty, "the man with the iron hand"; the beautiful flint-lock gun said to have belonged to the latter; the rapier found in the river at Sixteenth Street, the font for holy water, the buckskin and beaded clothing of the Indians, the hand-hewn logs of Fort Dearborn, and the quaint prints of the early village of Chicago—all these bring before the mind's eye the scenes that time has obliterated, and prove the reality of the printed page, which to the child often seems far away.

A few teachers have examined the first cases placed on exhibition, and have found that the material shown is correlated to their course of study and stimulates interest in local history on the part of the children. Several graduating classes were brought to the building as one of their final "treats".

MONUMENTS

In this progressive city it is difficult to keep the historic names on the streets, and still more so to keep the ground from being cut beneath the few time-honored monuments that patriotic citizens have erected. The Fort Dearborn Tablet, which many rejoiced to see in its temporary place of honor on one of the pylons of the Michigan Boulevard Bridge last December, was after a few days returned to the back yard of the Chicago Historical Society. The junction of Michigan Avenue and River Street has gained a beautiful building, but has lost an evidence of association with the past, a source of great regret to the pilgrims to the site of Fort Dearborn.

The time has now come for the removal of the Massacre Monument in 18th Street from the spot dedicated in 1893, under the auspices of this Society, to the memory of those who gave up their lives here in 1812. While the new Illinois Central tracks that are expected to run through 18th Street do not actually cross the line of the bronze group (the gift of Mr. George M. Pullman to this Society, "in trust for the people of Chicago"), the nearness of trains would make the spot undesirable as a place of pilgrimage for the thousands of school children that visit it every year. The suggestions of those to whom this spot is familiar since childhood are sought on the selection of a suitable site for the monument.

It is expected that in the fall several new markers will be placed one at each end of the

Joliet-Marquette Portage of 1673, one at Portage Creek, connecting Mud Lake with the Des Plaines River (and incidentally the St. Lawrence with the Gulf of Mexico) and one at the Michigan Boulevard Bridge, to commemorate the passage of the first white man through the Chicago River. This last tablet is to be erected by the Society of Colonial Dames of Illinois, under the auspices of this Society.

Indian Convention

Chicago is to be the scene of the American Indian Convention, meeting here September 24th to 30th, inclusive, 1923. This convention is to afford opportunity not only for the Indians to gather together, but for organizations such as the Indian Rights Association, Chicago Historical Society, Field Museum, Chicago Woman's Club, Association of Arts and Industries, Union League Club, Better Pictures League, Daughters of the American Revolution, Forest Preserve Board, and others to confer on the conservation of the arts and folk lore of the so-called vanishing race, and to take up the problems of welfare of the modern Indian population, which the census shows is growing in numbers and potentiality. Aside from the program proper, which will include many games of national prominence, Saturday and Sunday, September 29th and 30th will be devoted to a splendid outdoor exhibition of the life and industries of the Indian. Thomas L. Sloan is honorary chairman of the Chicago committee, Henry Purmort Eames, local chairman, and Mrs. Charles F. Fitzgerald, executive secretary. On Wednesday September 25th, a reception and tea will be tendered the visitors at the Historical Society.

A Friendly Word

In last month's Bulletin there was a brief note indicating that the Editor regards publicity for the Society as essential to its continued success. No institution like the Chicago Historical Society dares take the position of a prominent New Haven undertaker some years ago. He was approached by a Yale undergraduate who was soliciting advertisements for one of the college magazines. The undertaker listened patiently while the enthusiastic solicitor pointed out the great advantages to be derived from such advertising, and finally, when the other's plea was ended, he remarked quietly: "Young man, you tell your story well. You tell it real well. But it's not a business you can *boom* very much."

There was another and wiser man who would not have agreed with the undertaker. He was the author of the Book of Exodus. For in spite of Joseph's great fame in Egypt, as narrated in the Book of Genesis, Joseph's day passed. "And Joseph died, and all his brethren, and all that generation. And the children of Israel were fruitful, and increased abundantly, and multiplied, and waxed exceeding mighty; and the land was filled with them. . . Now there arose up a new king over Egypt which knew not Joseph." And from that day the troubles of the Israelites in Egypt begin.

Perhaps an editorial writer for the Chicago Evening Post had the story of Joseph in mind when he wrote the paragraphs quoted below:

> "Interest in the Chicago Historical Society and in its collections has increased in recent years. The full value of the Society's work, and of its exhibits, however, is not yet thoroughly appreciated.
>
> "The organization deserves a membership ten times as great as that which it has at present. It needs but a visit to the building at Dearborn and Ontario streets to get a realization of the importance of the work which the organization is doing for Americanism.
>
> "Recently, the collections have been largely increased, notably by the acquisition of what is known as the Gunther collection. The Society has not yet paid all that it owes for this collection. It needs money to enable it to complete its payments and to extend its intelligent search for worthy material in other fields.
>
> "Teachers and social settlement workers take their pupils and their 'wards of the day' to the Historical Society building in considerable numbers. These teachers of Americanism bear witness to the usefulness in their work of the Society's collections. The realism of American history is brought sharply to the minds of those who look on the materials intimately connected with the lives of great Americans. The Washington and Lincoln collections of the Historical Society are notable. . . . . .
>
> "The Chicago Historical Society is sixty-five years old. It is as energetic in age as in youth. Its work deserves support."

A Notable Donation

Mr. Albert Dickinson, in 1861, was one of the first Chicago boys to enlist. He joined Battery B, which saw its first service on the expedition to Cairo. Young Dickinson did

not know Lincoln, but he did greatly admire the president. A few days ago it was suggested to Mr. Dickinson that he might make it possible for the Society to acquire title to the furniture of the room in which Lincoln died. By return mail, under a special delivery stamp, came a letter, with a check, which made the Society the owner of these relics. Thus, slowly, one by one, the treasures of the Gunther collection are being transferred in trust for future generations.

New Publications

The Society has in preparation three important publications. The first of these, "The Diary of Orville H. Browning, a New Source for Lincoln's Presidency", is the substance of an address delivered before the Society by Dr. Theodore C. Pease of the University of Illinois. In its published form the address will include numerous extracts from the Diary which Dr. Pease felt constrained for lack of time to omit when he read the paper last March.

A second pamphlet, also an address delivered before the Society, is by Professor Arthur Charles Cole of Ohio State University. It is entitled "Lincoln's House Divided Speech; Did it Refer to the Doctrines of Class Struggle?"

The third publication is a life of Colonel Ephraim P. Ellsworth, by Rev. Charles A. Ingraham of Cambridge, N. Y. A life of Colonel Ellsworth has long been needed, and will be of special interest to Chicagoans, as the original cadets or "zouaves", with which Ellsworth toured the country in 1860, was composed entirely of Chicago boys. In a sense Ellsworth was a forerunner of the Boy Scout movement, and it would be a fine thing if a life of Ellsworth could be put into hands of every Chicago Boy Scout. Unfortunately the Society is so poor that it can not even distribute this book free to its members, let alone thousands of boys who would derive inspiration from it.

MEMBERSHIP

The following changes in membership took place during the month of May:

New Members

Annual Governing

Brecher, Mrs. Gustave A.
Dickinson, Charles
Dickinson, Dr. Frances
Gary, Mrs. John W.
Gimbel, Charles A.
Jaeger, Edward W.
Morrill, Nahum

Sustaining Annual

Brown, Col. Taylor E.
Busch, Francis X.
Carnahan, Mrs. James M.
Cornelius, J. F.
Cox, James C.
Dean, Clarke J.
Gardner, Addison L.
Gary, Fred E.
Gowenlock, Thomas R.
Hamm, Edward F.
Harries, Maj. Gen. George H
Jackson, Mrs. William C.
Kohl, Mrs. C. E.
Oliver, Frederick S.
Priest, G. Wesley
Ritchie, Robert H.
Senn, Dr. William M.
Swanson, Joseph E.
Tourtelot, Edward M.
Wyrick, M. B.

Changes

Sustaining Annual to Annual Governing

Shaw, Walden W.

Sustaining Annual to Sustaining Life

Freund, I. H.
Gundlach, E. T.
Meyer, Abraham W.
Rosenthal, James
Stevenson, Dr. Alexander F.
Williamson, Miss Margaret M.

Necrology

Adams, Cyrus Hall
Barber, Mrs. A. H.
Rodgers, J. G.
Williams, Lawrence

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the Chicago Historical Society, incorporated by the legislature of the State of Illinois, the sum of.....Dollars.

.....(Signed)

FORM OF DONATION

I,....., do hereby donate and give to the Chicago Historical Society the sum of.....Dollars as a memorial to the memory of.....

and to constitute a fund to be known in perpetuity as the.....

.....Fund, the income derived from same to be used as the Trustees of the Society direct.

Chicago in 1837

Being a letter written in the year in which Chicago became an incorporated town by Bernsby Huntoon to his parents Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Huntoon, at East Unity, New Hampshire.

City of Chicago, Dec. 15th, 1837

Dear Father & Mother:

I have had in contemplation year after year to go and see you, but never could bring it round right somehow—finally I got a notion in my head that I must come to this country and I have never as yet seen any cause to regret it. When I came here two years ago last April this was a very new place, with a very few inhabitants, and at this time there is over ten thousand. We have a city charter with all the regulations of the city of New York, and which encloses within the limits of its charter 14 sections of land, 640 acres to the section. This is the best country for a mechanic or a business man that I ever saw, and I have seen many places in different parts of the country, and have never seen any to compare with this. It is the garden of America.

I am located on the north branch of the Chicago River, at the steam mill which I have carried on since I have been in the country. I have found it a first rate business, and have sold all the lumber I have made from fifteen to forty dollars per thousand. There has been so much building going on here that the lumber business has been the best that has been going. I live where I can look to the south on to what is called the grand prairie of Illinois, where you can not see a tree so far as the eye can extend in some directions. The prairies in this country from the month of May until October are covered with roses and flowers of every description, and even the timbered land is full of them, and wherever you go it looks and smells like a garden of the richest kind. Here the farmer has nothing to do but turn over the prairie sod and it is ready for a crop. I know farms here whose owners only got the titles to their lands two years last June, better farms than a man could make in the eastern states in forty. I know also some farmers who have been on their farms from two to three years that are now as independent as princes. I will give you a statement of the prices of the farmer's produce and thus you may judge for your selves. The prices will appear strange to you no doubt, but it is not more strange than true, for I have had in my employ from six to eight men besides my own family ever since I have been here and I have a right to know the prices and have consumed much of the farmers produce:—flour from 8 to 16 dollars per bbl., corn meal from $1.00 to $1.50 per bushel, oats from .75 to 1.50, potatoes from .50 to 2.00, butter from .31 to .50, cheese from .12 to .25, pork by the butt 30.00, prime and over hogs from 15.00 to 22.00, fresh onions from 1.00 to 1.50, white beans from 2.00 to 3.00 per bushel, and pumpkins 12½ cts. each. Now if a farmer cannot get rich at those prices, who can?

It is the best grazing country in the world. The finest beef is raised here that I ever saw. Every thing grows spontaneously; almost any thing that a person plants or sows with prudent care produces a great crop. You may ask why are those prices so high when so easily raised—which is readily answered. The tide of immigration is so great into this country—canal digging, for there is one a-making from this place to the Illinois River—and railroad making, for there is one making from this place to Galena into the back region of country—all these causes combined create such a consumption of produce that it is impossible to raise a supply, and they have to import from other states, such as Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

I might write over four sheets of paper, and then not half describe this country to you, therefore you must be satisfied if I touch but lightly on different subjects. The growth of this place and country is unparalleled, for when I came here a person could hardly get a place to lay his head; now there is a great many fine buildings as good as the City of New York affords. Last winter there laid up in this harbor 22 vessels, some of them of the first class. Two of them were taken from the British in the last war and lay sunk at the harbour of Erie on Lake Erie, then raised, refitted and put into the merchant service and run from this place to Buffalo.

To give you some idea of the growth of this place—three years ago at the sale of canal lots they sold from 40 to 300 dollars, and at a subsequent sale a year ago last June lots similar to the ones described sold from 8 to 21 thousand dollars. Something like that has been the rise of property all over this country, until the last six months it has been going the other way. The reign of terror has been so great in our country it has paralyzed all kinds of business, destroyed all confidence, and almost every business man has been ruined by a blind and foolish administration; but people are getting their eyes

open and I think that the next administration will show the people they have been so blind they could not see.

I must fill up every vacant spot and then I can not say one half of what I should wish, but I must tell you something about the family. Josiah and Francis are in New York, but will come out here in the spring. Charles is on the Mississippi River, on board one of the largest steam boats, called the Mogul, from St. Louis to New Orleans. Betsy and Ann are at home yet, but I expect will not stay any longer than spring. Chester and James go to school but too far for little Mary our youngest, which is almost six years old. We have been all well ever since we have been in this country and are so at this time. I hope this will find you and all our friends in comfortable health, which is all that I can say to them individually at this time; only give my love to them all.

I had made up my mind to come to them this winter, but the hardness of the times will prevent it, but shall be there as soon as possible.

Wishing you all health and prosperity I must close. If you have an opportunity to write, do not fail. BERNSBY HUNTOON

Tales of a Troubled Traveler

Being a letter written by a young man who came to Chicago in 1854 to seek his fortune.

Chicago, June 22, 1854

Dear Oliver:

Yours of the 4th Inst. was received in two days after it was mailed, which is certainly a very short time for a letter to come such a distance, yet distance is fast becoming nothing and only the time taken in traversing it will be taken into consideration.

I am in better humor now than when I last wrote and feel like writing you a more lengthy letter. The weather here at present is very pleasant, and perhaps I may say warm, yet it would not be considered so in Madison, and fine weather has a very cheering effect upon my spirits as gloomy weather depresses them. The weather until within a few days past has been very uncomfortable & chilly, it being necessary for comfort to have a fire and to wear an overcoat up to 10th and 11th of this month, which is a thing I never did before.

But before going further I will tell you some of the incidents that occurred on my ride here, at the same time answering your questions as to how I came etc.

On the 26th of April I left home, taking my seat in the cars a little before 7 a. m. Though I had contemplated leaving home for some time, yet when I reflected that I was leaving my home and friends to go to a strange place, where I knew no one, and to make there a home and to form new acquaintances among strangers, when all these presented themselves to my mind I could not repress the feelings of loneliness which came over me, and for the first few miles on the road I was too deeply imbued with the blues to think of enjoying the ride or the sights and improvements which are everywhere making along the road; but after getting past Columbus, my spirits revived, and by the time I reached Indianapolis I was in pretty good humor. We got to Indianapolis about 11 o'clock, and going to the hotel right at the depot I met several of my acquaintances, and among others with Granville Mellen with whom I dined. At one o'clock I was off again, traveling rapidly through some very pretty country and over some of the finest portion of our state, passing through numerous villages which are springing up all along the track of the railroad, and among others through Lafayette, which is one of the largest towns in the state, being nearly as large as Madison.

Passing through Lafayette slowly, after having changed cars, we next pass Tippecanoe battle ground, which lies immediately on the left and is enclosed with a very long fence. After stopping but a few moments at the stations on the way, towards evening we gradually merged on to the prairie, and as the evening was a fine one, the sun shining beautifully, I had a delightful view of the prairie, which extended as far as the eye could reach. It is a singular and a beautiful sight to be in the middle of the vast meadow, and to look in every direction and find no eminence of any kind to obstruct the view and but a few trees scattered here and there. . . . . .

The sun set beautifully, and with the windows raised, rattling along at lightning speed, we had a beautiful ride, and one of the pleasantest I ever had. It was but a short time before we were overtaken by a heavy storm, which for a time added grandeur to the scenery, as we could see it for a long distance before it came upon us. The deep muttering thunders and the vivid streaks of lightning, flashing with

intense brilliancy in the vast black clouds as they came rolling on, added to the interest, but as it closed over us we lost sight of day, and as it was growing late we were in the dark the rest of the way. We reached Michigan City about 8 o'clock, and changing cars we left for Chicago and reached here about 11 o'clock that night.

And now came the most unpleasant part of the journey, and I only detail it to you that you may perhaps learn something which may be of service to you in similar cases. It was very late, and we found the wind from off the lake was blowing bitterly cold, (for I must tell you the depot is built out into the lake, the track being laid for nearly a mile on piles driven into the water) and the waves of the lake were roaring, maddened by the wind, and it was still raining. Added to this the noise and confusion, bustle, hurry, the great crowds of passengers and the few omnibuses. I got into an omnibus which was fast filling up, and gave my check for my trunk to the driver and thus secured a seat, but there were some half dozen more than could be accomodated who crowded into the omnibus and with the rain dripping from them it was an extremely uncomfortable position. But making the best I could of it, I was very impatient to get to a hotel to get warm, as I was chilled through, and wanted to get to bed.

We finally got started, and dropping our passengers at the various hotels we came at last to the hotel which I had selected to stop at. On making inquiry for my baggage I was told that there was no baggage wagon at that time of night to bring it up, and then flashed upon my mind my mistake, and of which you will have to note. I had given him my check as the rest had done, but did not recollect the number of it. If I had made a memorandum of it, I should have avoided all my trouble for if I had recollected the number I could have selected it from the number which the driver had in his possession. The only satisfaction I could get was the promise that I would have it brought to me in the morning, yet I did not see how this was possible, as the driver had a dozen other checks besides mine, the baggage corresponding to which was to be delivered at the various hotels, and how was he to know mine from the rest, and where to bring it. Regretting now too late my error, I concluded as my only hope to wait until morning and then to look after my baggage. So I applied immediately for a room, and was told that they could accomodate no one, that all their rooms and beds were full, and that not even a cot was to spare.

So I was compelled to go to another hotel, which I found to be almost as much crowded, it being impossible to get a bed, and the most that could be done was to furnish us a cot in one of the parlors, which I took, concluding that I could do no better from my own experiences and from seeing others flock in from the other hotels where they had been unsuccessful in getting in, and from the very consoling remark of one of the clerks that there would be a great many who would have to sit up for want of beds that night. I got a cot in one of the parlors where a large piano and four cots and other luggage filled the room, and I passed a miserable night of it, for it was very cold and there was not half enough clothes on the cot. The wind howling most piteously, rattling the windows, slamming the shutters, and with some fears of having some trouble in getting my baggage, I was certainly in no very good humor; as soon as morning came I posted down to the depot to look for my baggage, and after a desperate struggle with the wind, which was now blowing almost a hurricane, I found the depot, and my baggage stowed away with the rest. I then determined to wait until I should see the driver come for it, and then to see that it went to the proper place, but waiting some two hours, and seeing that it was breakfast time, I hurried back to the hotel, got my breakfast and returned as quickly as possible, and found my trunk gone. Exceedingly vexed I hurried back to the hotel at which I first stopped, and where I had ordered my baggage. I found it there all safe after a great deal of trouble, having learned a lesson which I think I shall not soon forget. . . .

It is also an excellent rule to see your baggage as often as possible and to be careful to whom you deliver your check, as many of these pickpockets which always infest such places are on the watch and could very easily get your baggage and you not be able to identify the one to whom you delivered it. My principal fear at Buffalo was that I had given my check to some of those scoundrels, as it was dark and people were hurrying, runners and hack men crying and all the confusion imaginable, and I could never have identified the one to whom I gave my check. The safest way undoubtedly is to take your check and watch your baggage called, and watch every movement of it, see it properly cared for and have it carried with you as much as possible, and insist upon having your baggage before you pay for yours and its carriage and get a card if possible from the driver. But these things are always extremely

inconvenient and some times utterly impracticable, and one must be guided by the circumstances of the case, acting cautiously, prudently and using his best judgment.

Now to return, after finding my baggage safe and obtaining a room, I continued in the house the whole day as the wind was blowing very hard and cold; and wrote a letter home. I went down to the lake shore to look at it when lashed into a perfect fury, the waves rolling very high and two vessels destroyed, one of which capsized, drowning some five persons, the other was dashed to pieces on the breakwater which stands beyond the track of the railroad. Some three or four men were lost in this vessel.

I returned to the hotel in a few minutes as it was too extremely windy to be out, and waiting until morning I called on a great many lawyers, made my business known, and after a good many trials succeeded in obtaining my situation, after getting which I had as much difficulty in obtaining a boarding house, it taking me a whole day to get one. During this time I traversed the city in every direction and found many boarding houses but all full and asking exorbitant prices. We had some sixty boarders at the last house where I stopped and have near twenty where I now am. This excess is not confined to private houses, but all the hotels are continually crowded and to such a degree as I never saw in any other place. Some two weeks ago a grand excursion party from the East were here, among whom were many prominent editors of newspapers, Millard Fillmore, Geo. Bancroft, etc., and on this occasion the steamboats' cabins were used to accommodate the guests. The party, filling some two or three trains of cars, went down to St. Paul, Minnesota, where they spent a few days and returned. This was the celebration of the completion of the railroad to the Mississippi to Rock Island, which will cut off a great deal of the Cincinnati and Louisville and the up-river trade, which will now be brought through this place, which is in direct communication with all the eastern cities.

With Chicago I am very well pleased, and am of the opinion that as a western city it is to take the lead, and be to the west what New York is to the east. It is now barely twenty years old, having a population of seventy thousand, with an increase unparalleled—ten thousand may be safely reckoned upon as being the average of increase every year, and if so, how many years will it take to equal Cincinnati in size, which it will certainly do and as certainly take the lead.

You will recollect that this place is not as old as Madison, and is yet a very young place. The growth of the city has never been equalled, even in San Francisco. Pa passed through here in 1840 and then it was but a village, and if he had bought land here instead of in Madison he would have been worth a half a million as easily as not. I presume greater fortunes have been made here and in less time and with less capital than in any place in the Union. These have been made principally by land speculation, which has been very profitable. For instance I drew up a deed for a piece of property a few weeks ago which in 1848 was purchased for two hundred dollars and now sold without any improvements whatever for twenty thousand dollars—another, a magnificent house which is erected on a lot which four or five years ago was bought for sixteen thousand dollars now brings a yearly rent of fifteen thousand dollars. These are but two of many hundred instances. I have seen lots with the original trees of the forest still upon them which a few years ago could have been bought for less than a hundred dollars, and now for the first time fenced in and worth a fortune.

Most of the lawyers are engaged in these land speculations, and they have all prospered. The firm in whose office I now am, have individually speculated with great success, although they are both yet young men. Cornell is about thirty, and came here poor about ten years ago, and has now a fortune of some twenty thousand dollars, all of which he has made within a few years past by land speculation. Barron has also made considerable, but how much I don't know. We have in our office a middle aged man who was a cabinet maker by trade, who is now worth his fifty thousand dollars and whose business consists in loaning money at 36 and 40 per cent. a month. He frequently makes a hundred dollars a day. But enough of this, for I hear so much of these things that I am at times discouraged and am worked up into a perfect fever when I hear of so much money being made with so little labor by this grand legalized system of gambling, and I do not wish to trouble you any further with these matters.

Now with the wish that you may safely get through this extended epistle and at the same time preserve your patience,

I am affectionately yours,

JAMES MULVEY

MR. OLIVER MULVEY,
NEW YORK CITY.

F896.168

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

...e II CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1923 No. 1

The Gunther Collection

The Chicago Historical Society must raise about $20,000 in order to complete its payment for the Gunther Collection. The burden of raising the funds thus far has been a great one, but the officers and members who have had this work at heart know that they have preserved for Chicago a collection which is unrivalled. It would be a pity if the spirit should flag when the goal is now so near. To list all of the objects remaining to be taken over by the Society is not possible, but even a few of them are enough to show how essential it is that the fund be completed. Probably most precious in the lot are the Louisiana Cession papers, including the documents transferring possession of Louisiana from Spain to France, and a few months later from France to the United States. There is a proclamation of 1681, signed by King Charles II, announcing to the people of Pennsylvania that he has granted that province to William Penn. There are also the marble-topped table on which Grant and Lee signed the terms of surrender at Appomattox; a collection of Mormon papers and souvenirs including one of the brass plates said to bear part of the revelation of the founder of the church; the piano used by Mrs. Lincoln at the White House; a collection of material relating to Colonel Ellsworth; ten trunks of souvenirs of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and other soldiers; the Libby Prison collection; ten thousand miscellaneous American manuscripts of the 17th to 19th century; five thousand items of Americana, including books and pamphlets; more than three thousand foreign books and manuscripts. By special arrangement with the Gunther estate this vast amount of material will be purchased at a small part of its true value.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR.....*Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephone Dearborn 4020

DOWNTOWN MEMBERSHIP OFFICE
ROOM 1213, 79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

OCTOBER, 1923

Officers

President.....CLARANCE A. BURLEY
1st Vice-President.....OTTO L. SCHMIDT
2nd Vice-President.....CHARLES B. PIKE
Treasurer.....CHAUNCEY KEEP
Secretary.....FRANK J. LOESCH
Librarian.....CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams
William H. Bush
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter
George W. Dixon
Robert C. Fergus
Marshall Field III
Edward L. Glaser
William O. Goodman
Chalkley J. Hambleton
Mrs. Samuel Insull
Chauncey Keep
Frank J. Loesch
Cyrus H. McCormick
Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Arthur Meeker
Joy Morton
Charles A. Munroe
Henry J. Patten
Mrs. Bronson Peck
Charles B. Pike
Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Edward L. Ryerson
John A. Spoor
Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Mrs. Frank M. Taber

Membership Committee

William H. Bush
George W. Dixon
Edward L. Glaser
Charles Munroe
John L. Shortall
E. E. Wood, *Secretary*
TELEPHONE SUPERIOR 5756

Women's Auxiliary Board, C. F. Gunther Collection

Hon. Chairman.....MRS. FRANK O. LOWDEN
Chairman.....MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman.....MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman.....MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer.....MRS. LESSING ROSENTHAL
Secretary.....MRS. FRANK M. TABER
Cor. Secretary.....MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone Evanston 6334

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

A New Year

With this number the BULLETIN enters on the second year of its existence. Its readers have enjoyed a long summer vacation, while its editor has been causing consternation among the Society's staff by rummaging among countless papers and curios for choice items. There are many of these, enough to supply material for BULLETINS for years to come. Fortunately for its readers' constitutions, the BULLETIN will serve these choice bits in homeopathic doses.

At the same time, by way of bread and butter at this rich feast (the metaphor is a bit mixed, but it will have to do), the BULLETIN will present a series of articles on the history of Chicago. No claim to original research is made for these. They will be merely a review of the city's history as it has already been stated by the best authorities. For many facts the writer is indebted to Dr. Quaife's admirable account of "Chicago and the Old Northwest."

During the summer there has been installed in the South Room, main floor, the educational exhibit on the history of Chicago. It parallels and illustrates the development of the city from the days of the Chicago Portage to the present. Frequent references to this exhibit will necessarily be made in these articles.

Ellsworth's Last Letter

In connection with the Society's plans for the publication of Dr. Ingraham's life of Colonel E. E. Ellsworth, as announced in the last BULLETIN, it is noteworthy that the Society owns the last letter written by Ellsworth. Ellsworth was dangerously ill in the early spring of 1861, but in April he organized his zouave regiment from among the volunteer firemen of New York, and became its colonel. The regiment was ordered to take part in the first general movement of Federal forces into Virginia, but Ellsworth was shot dead on the first day of the advance by an Alexandria hotel keeper from whose building he had just torn down a Confederate flag. The night before his death Ellsworth wrote the following letter to his parents:

Headquarters 1st Zouaves
Camp Lincoln,
Washington, D. C.
May 23rd, '61.

My dear Father and Mother:

The regiment is ordered to move across the river tonight. We have no means of knowing what reception we are to meet with. I am inclined to the opinion that our entrance to the city of Alexandria will be hotly contested, as I am just informed a large force have arrived there today. Should this happen, my dear parents, it may be my lot to be injured in some manner. Whatever may happen, cherish the consolation that I was engaged in the performance of a sacred duty. And tonight, thinking over the possibilities of the morrow and the occurrences of the past, I am perfectly content to accept whatever my fortune may be, confident that he who noteth the fall of a sparrow will have some purpose in the fate of one like me.

My darling and ever loved parents, good bye. God bless, protect and care for you.

Elmer.

Thirty Years After

The year 1893 is memorable in the history of Chicago as World's Fair Year,—or to give the event its formal title, World's Columbian Exposition. During the first week in October, Chicago had a chance to see this exposition in miniature, for a commemorative exhibit was arranged by Marshall Field & Company under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society. Included in the exhibit were several hundred photographs from the Charles J. Barnes collection, now the property of the Society. Nearly all of these photographs have been carefully retouched by hand, to bring out details of ornament and decoration. The collection of photographs was in a sense the backbone of the miniature fair.

But there were many other objects which helped visitors to relive the days of the fair. There were booths representing Spain, France, Great Britain, Russia, Japan and other countries, as well as some of the states. In nearly all of the booths were souvenirs and articles from the original exhibits of 1893. Then there were other booths to show the history of the Fair: architects' plans, photographs of buildings partly completed, subscription blanks and stock certificates, and the telegram signed by a score of Chicagoans pledging unconditional support to Lyman Gage and the committee who were in Washington to prove that Chicago could and would raise the money needed. There was the penholder used by President Harrison to sign the proclamation inviting foreign nations to take part. There were cases containing admission tickets, badges galore, Columbian coins and the special series of commemorative postage stamps. There was the model of the "intramural", the first electric elevated railroad in the world. A large photographic panorama of the Court of Honor at the entrance helped to revive the atmosphere of thirty years ago.

During October there will be on exhibition at the Historical Society a number of relics of interest in connection with the World's Fair celebration. Among these are the doors of the house of Captain Moniz Perestrello, the father-in-law of Columbus. In this house, which was on one of the islands in the Madeira group, Columbus and his wife lived in 1460 and again in 1474. Also shown are a model of the flagship of Columbus, made from wood taken from various exposition buildings; and a copy of Waldseemuller's "Cosmographiae Introductio", the book in which the name America was first suggested.

Indian Celebration

Under the auspices of the Friends of the American Indian and a number of Chicago organizations, of which the Chicago Historical Society was one, the American Indian Celebration was held on September 27-30. A reception was held at the Society's building on the afternoon of the first day, and that evening a dinner was given for the Indians and others interested. Mr. Burley gave the address of welcome at the reception, and Dr. Schmidt spoke at the dinner. The following three days were devoted to the outdoor program at Deer Grove, near Palatine. The program included ceremonials, dances, games, races, and feats of strength. One of the most interesting of the ceremonies was the Harvest Ceremonial, given by the Chippewas and Winnebagoes in gala costume. Among the many dances were the Friendship Dance, presented by Circling Eagle, an Assiniboine Sioux from Montana. This was a symbolic dance of long ago, now known to but few of the Sioux. The Sioux Indians, assisted by the Yankton Indians, also gave a Grass Dance, which might be called their national dance, and the Tea Dance, in which squaws as well as braves took part. A group of Mesquakie Indians gave a number of their characteristic dances, including a snake dance (without the snakes), and the Shawnee Dance, exactly as legend says the emissaries of Tecumseh and the Prophet gave it before the War of 1812. The Sioux Indians also gave a presentation of their war dance, staged exactly as they have always danced it on the eve of battle.

Accessions

During the summer months the Society has received no fewer than 603 gifts for the library and 106 for the museum. About half of the library accessions were volumes from the library of Miss Elizabeth Skinner, bequeathed by her to the Society. In this lot were many rare items of Americana, including Fernando Gorges' "America Painted to the Life", London, 1659; Cotton Mather's "Dust and Ashes", 1710; Monardus' "Medicinall Historie of the Occidental Indies", London, 1596; Joutel's "Last Voyage of La Salle", London, 1714; Ethan Allan's "Reason", Bennington, Vt., 1784; and Isaac N. Arnold's "Life of Abraham Lincoln", 1885, in two volumes, extra-illustrated with many additional prints.

Another interesting item, the gift of Mrs. Lysander Hill, is a manuscript written by Admiral Porter for G. P. A. Healy at the request of General Sherman and endorsed by him, giving an account of the conference on board the "River Queen" between President Lincoln, General Sherman, General Grant, and Porter himself. At this conference Sherman narrated the circumstances of his march to the sea. It

D27180

was agreed by the four men that the surrenders of Lee and Johnston were certain, and that the terms were not important and could be made liberal. Mr. Healy obtained sittings from each of the men, and used this description as the basis of his celebrated painting, "The Peace Makers", which was lost in the Calumet Club fire. A color print of the painting, retouched by the painter, is in the possession of the Society.

From Mr. Potter Palmer the Society has received a gift which is particularly appropriate this year, in view of the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the World's Fair. His mother, Mrs. Potter Palmer, possessed a large collection of clipping books relating to the Fair, and also the original record books of the Board of Lady Managers. The entire collection Mr. Palmer has now given to the Society.

As a result of this thirtieth anniversary celebration the Society now possesses the iron cross from the belfry of the Convent of LaRobida at the Fair. It was obtained by the donor, Mr. Burt W. Peirce, at the time the building was burned. It was offered to the Society by Mr. Peirce by telephone, five minutes after Mr. Burley had broadcasted his radio address about the Society's observance of this anniversary, Mr. Peirce having "picked up" the message.

Other accessions of general interest are listed below:

FOR THE MUSEUM

From Mr. Thomas A. Armstrong. Oil portrait of his father, John A. Armstrong (1841-1870), who introduced into the City Council the bill establishing Lincoln Park.

From Miss Helen L. Carter. Photographs of Judge Thomas Drummond and George Armour, and engraving of George Smith.

From Mr. George E. Ganier. Portrait relief in plaster of President Lincoln, Chief Little Turtle and Tecumseh, by the donor.

From Mr. James C. Hill. Carte de visite photograph of Colonel Ellsworth.

From Mrs. H. H. Hayden. Daguerreotype of Shabbona's grandchild, about 1856. The daguerreotype was made for the husband of the donor and was preserved as a curiosity.

From Mrs. G. D. Langston. Oil portrait of Daniel Webster, by an unknown artist.

From Mrs. Frank D. Stout. Bronze Medal of Abraham Lincoln, by H. Zearing.

Of Revolutionary Interest

From Mrs. John F. Rennert, Pentwater, Mich., through Dr. W. K. Harrison. Apothecary scales of Dr. Benjamin Rush, the celebrated physician and signer of the Declaration of Independence. Rush Medical College was named for him.

From Mr. Harry Stanton. Piece of oaken threshold from the John Lawrence Washington home at Brington, Northamptonshire, England. The donor saw this piece cut out and brick substituted in 1892.

From Mr. Albert Uthe. A piece of the elm tree under which George Washington took command of the American army, July 3, 1775.

Chicago Fire

From Mr. C. G. Bevin. Book ends made from the bell of the Chicago court house, burned in the Chicago Fire.

From Mr. George K. Shoenberger. Black walnut haircloth settee with carved feet and arm pieces. This piece belonged to the great grandfather of the donor who settled in Huntington county, Pa., in 1791. It was brought to Chicago before the Civil War.

From Miss Frederika Skinner. Various articles from the ruins of Mark Skinner's home, found after the Chicago Fire; also a bronze clock purchased by him in Paris for his home built after the fire.

From Mr. Arthur Temple. Two tiles taken from the vestibule floor of McVicker's Theater a few days before the Chicago Fire, by a draftsman in the employ of the architect, Charles Palmer.

World's Fair

From Miss Helen L. Boyden. Portrait of Columbus embroidered in silk on bolting cloth by Mrs. Emily Blakslee Boyden, mother of the donor.

From Mr. Potter Palmer. Portrait of Columbus and great seal of the United States in silk embroidery. "Tribute to Columbia", a paper cutout, part of the exhibit of children's work at the Fair.

From Mrs. Frank D. Stout. Bronze medal of Columbus, signed, W. C. E., 1893.

Costumes and Accessories

From Miss Helen Carter. Ivory engagement tablet and costume accessories and magnifying glasses of Mrs. James Carter; also carte de visite photograph of Mrs. Carter and her son Leslie, copied from a painting by Healy.

From Miss Louise Dewey. A valuable group of Chippewa costume accessories, given to the donor by her grandfather, Chauncey Dewey, who was a law partner of Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. The articles were accompanied by a letter to the Woman's Board of the Society, in response to its request for gifts

this character. The donor is about eight years old.

From Mrs. J. Ellsworth Gross. Gold brooch, hand-wrought, in fruit design, worn by Mrs. John Zearing of Princeton, Illinois, about 1842.

From Mrs. John D. Hibbard. French fan with hand painted floral design and delicately carved ivory ribs enriched with gold; purchased in New Orleans by a member of Mrs. Hibbard's family more than one hundred years ago.

From Mrs. Josephine Neuman. Muff which once belonged to Mrs. Edwin Booth.

From Mrs. Carrie Millard Stryker. Wedding dress of silk, worn by her mother, Eloise Peet Millard, wife of Ira Millard and daughter of General Lewis Peet, a veteran of the War of 1812, who came to Des Plaines, Cook County, Illinois, shortly after that war. Miss Peet was married in 1840.

From Mr. E. L. Moss. Snuff box, over 100 years old, once the property of Hannah Boles Warner, who died in Peoria County, in 1862.

From Mrs. George Wheelock Woodward. Dress of antique blue satin reinforced and lined with cambric worn by Mrs. Eliza Billings Woodward of Boston in the early 18th century; also small strainer of brass, used in the home in making starch for fine laces and caps about 1775.

Miscellaneous

From Mr. Albert W. Goodrich. Daguerreotypes of early side-wheel steamboats of the Goodrich Transit Line: "Planet", built in 1855; "Comet", 1860; "Sunbeam", 1861; "Northwest", 1866; and a view of the Goodrich office in 1865.

From Mr. J. M. Pyott. Sketch in oils by the donor of the site of the Guardian Angel Mission on the North Branch of the Chicago River, at Foster Avenue.

For the Library

From Mrs. W. R. Beasant. Bills, correspondence and a circular relating to the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

From Mr. Abraham Bowers. Commission as surgeon in the Navy to Michael Graham, signed by President Jefferson, November 27, 1804.

From Hon. Duane Mowry. Four notable letters addressed to Hon. James R. Doolittle by four well-known Chicagoans: Mahlon D. Ogden, 1862; Thomas Hoyne, 1866; C. H. Ray, 1866; Isaac R. Diller, 1868.

From Mrs. Winthrop Girling. Letter addressed to "Friend Peabody", signed George Howland, Chicago, October 14, 1871 and describing the writer's experiences during the Chicago Fire.

From Mr. B. J. Griswold. Photostat of marriage certificate signed by Captain William Wells, Fort Wayne, 1805.

From Mrs. Mary C. Noble. Appointment of her father, J. S. C. Hogan, as assistant postmaster at Chicago, July, 1831; also his commission as justice of the peace for Peoria County, dated October 9, 1830.

From Mr. George C. Pfeifer. Indenture between Levi Chamberlain and Caspar Pfeifer, dated Chicago, 1850.

From Miss Frances Stryker. Joseph Kinchett's commission as sergeant in the Army of the American Eagle, an organization of boys and girls to sell pictures of "Old Abe", the famous eagle, to raise money for the Northwestern Sanitary Fair; dated April 3, 1865.

From Mr. Charles A. Bennett. "Peoria Book of Verse", Peoria, 1922.

From Mrs. Paul Blatchford. "A Primer of Civics, (English and Italian), designed for the Guidance of the Immigrant;" Chicago, Illinois Society of the Colonial Dames of America, 1918.

From Colonel Wells H. Blodgett. "The Aaron Burr Memorial", Boston, 1903; "Inventory of the Contents of Mount Vernon, 1810, with a prefatory note by Worthington C. Ford", privately printed, 1902, by William K. Bixby, owner of the original manuscript.

From Miss Helen Carter. "Map of the United States lead mines on the Upper Mississippi River, drawn and published by R. W. Chandler, of Galena, 1829".

From Hon. Louis L. Emmerson. "Journal of the Sean Senate, of the Eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, at their first session, begun and held in the town of Vandalia, December 3, 1823."

From Mrs. Emerson Hough. "North of '36", by Emerson Hough, 1923.

From Miss Katherine Shortall. "A 'Y' Girl in France", 1919, by the donor.

From Mrs. L. H. McCormick. "LaFayette et Rochambeau au pays de Washington", 1919.

From Miss Edith Wyatt. "The Invisible Gods", 1923, by the donor.

MEMBERSHIP

Since the publication of the last Bulletin the Society has added to its rolls many new members. The total membership is now 1958, divided as follows: honorary, 7; honorary life, 11; governing life, 11; annual governing, 379; sustaining life, 252; sustaining annual, 1211; corresponding, 87. The net increase in members since June is 99. The names of new members, together with a few whose class has been changed, will be listed in the next issue of the Bulletin.

THE CHICAGO PORTAGE

School children are taught that Chicago owes its greatness to its strategic location at the head of the Great Lakes. Nowadays we forget much of the importance of lakes and rivers as highways of travel. Chicago lies on one of the main highways of travel between the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system and the Mississippi River. The early French colonists, taking possession of the St. Lawrence valley, found themselves in command of a highway into the heart of the continent. Almost at once they proceeded up the river to the Great Lakes, but here their advance rested for some time. Not until the last quarter of the seventeenth century, following a great outburst of exploring activity, the French gained the headwaters of the Mississippi and followed this stream to its outlet.

Between the Great Lakes basin and the Mississippi there were five main avenues of travel, one of which was the Chicago Portage, which led from the foot of Lake Michigan, by way of the Chicago River and the Des Plaines, down the Illinois. From the earliest days of French exploration almost to this very day the exact location of the Portage has been the subject of unending dispute. Recently, however, the researches of Dr. Lucius H. Zeuch and Mr. Robert Knight have made it possible to locate accurately both ends of the Portage. It is now planned to mark these points by bronze tablets. Each tablet will show a map of Chicago with the Portage indicated, and probably the following inscription:

THE CHICAGO PORTAGE 1673-1836

This tablet is placed upon the carrying or connecting place uniting the waters of the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes with those of the Mississippi River, its tributaries and the Gulf of Mexico, the earliest factor in determining Chicago's commercial supremacy, an artery of travel used by the aborigines in their migrations, and later by Joliet, Marquette, LaSalle, Tonti and the fur traders of New France. An early strategical point in the wars incident to the winning of the Northwest for the settlers. Discovered by Joliet and Marquette in 1673.

Erected by the Chicago Historical Society in pursuance of a plan to give posterity the facts of Chicago's early history. A. D. 1923.

It is not surprising that there should have been disputes even among the first travelers as to the location of the Portage. None of the other great highways between the two water systems was subject to such extreme changes in character, changes which varied not only with the seasons, but apparently from year to year. The dispute goes back to the beginnings of French exploration. When Joliet returned to Quebec, from his expedition down the Mississippi in 1673, he seems to have given out an unduly optimistic account of the ease of transportation between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi. What he actually said we do not know, for his records were later lost, but there are at least two reports of his oral statements to Frontenac, then governor of New France. According to Father Dahlon, Joliet said that a bark could go from Lake Erie to the Gulf of Mexico if a canal of a league and a half were dug at Chicago. Joliet, to be sure, was only a hurried traveler through this region, and was not particularly qualified to hand down to posterity a description of the Portage except at the time of the one trip he made through the region.

LaSalle, who visited Chicago several years later, challenged Joliet's description. According to LaSalle, goods brought to Chicago in barges must be transferred to canoes, for only canoes could navigate the Des Plaines for a distance of forty leagues. After a later visit LaSalle gives the first detailed description now existing of the Chicago Portage, which we extract from Dr. Quaife's book: "From the lake one passes by a channel formed by the junction of several small streams or gullies, and navigable about two leagues to the edge of the prairie. Beyond this at a distance of a quarter of a league to the westward is a little lake a league and a half in length, divided into two parts by a beaver dam. From this lake issues a little stream, which after twining in and out for half a league across the rushes, falls into the Chicago River, which in turn empties into the Illinois." The channel to which LaSalle referred was the main part and the south branch of the Chicago River as we know it today. What LaSalle called the Chicago is the modern Des Plaines.

LaSalle further pointed out that the surface of Lake Michigan was about seven feet lower

than that of Mud Lake, which naturally overflowed into the larger lake after heavy spring or summer rains. At such times of high water, a canal of half a league, as proposed by Joliet, would have been long enough to connect the two channels, but in the dry summer months LaSalle pointed out that the Des Plaines was not navigable above Starved Rock, where he had built Fort St. Louis. Certain it is that the Des Plaines was subject to fluctuation to an exceptional degree. Dr. Quaife says that the length of the carry varied from nothing at all to 50 miles, or even twice that distance.

Quite aside from their importance as bearing on the Joliet-LaSalle controversy as to the length of the portage, the accounts of later travelers are often of interest in themselves. Marquette passed the winter of 1674-75 in camp on the South Branch, whence he had no difficulty, except from floating ice, in passing down the Des Plaines. Similar testimony is given by other travelers at a much later date. Gurdon Hubbard states that in 1819 the passage up the river from Starved Rock to Cache Island was difficult against the heavy current, but from Cache Island, with a strong wind behind them, they hoisted sail and passed rapidly up the Des Plaines and across the Portage "regardless of the course of the channel". Two years later another traveler, Ebenezer Childs, made the same trip in a small canoe and reported that he was unable to find any signs of a portage between the two rivers; when he ascended the Des Plaines to a point where he thought the portage ought to begin, he set his course in a northeasterly direction and after a few miles found himself carried along by the current of the Chicago River. At that time, which Childs expressly says was after a period of heavy rains, there was not less than two feet of water at any point on the portage.

So much for the portage in flood times. After the spring floods, the river was so low as to be practically unnavigable, even for the small boats used by the traders, except after an occasional heavy rain. LaSalle said, in fact, that except after the spring floods, it would be easier to transport goods from Lake Michigan to Fort St. Louis by horseback than by boats. Perhaps the most interesting account of such a land trip is that of Gurdon Hubbard in 1818. Hubbard for a number of years was one of the Illinois "brigade" of the American Fur Company which made the trip each fall from Mackinac by way of Lake Michigan and the Chicago Portage to the Lower Illinois River. Leaving Chicago on their first trip, Hubbard and his companions, comprising about a dozen boat crews, camped for a day on the South Branch in preparation for the hard passage through Mud Lake. Hubbard says that only in very wet seasons was there enough water to float an empty boat; the mud was very deep and the lake was surrounded by an almost impenetrable growth of wild rice and other grasses. In the channel from the South Branch to Mud Lake there were a few spots where the bottom was hard, where the empty boats were placed on short rollers and were pushed along. Water was scarce, too, in Mud Lake, but the mud was deep and thick. Four men stayed in each boat, while six or eight or even more plowed through the mud. The men in the boats used long poles to push against the tussocks of grass and roots, while the men outside lifted and shoved. The mud was frequently up to the men's waists, and now and then was over their heads. Bloodsuckers by day and mosquitoes by night made life miserable for everybody, but finally, after three days of toil, all the boats were launched in the Des Plaines River. A few years later, when Hubbard was placed in charge of all the Illinois River posts of the fur company, he changed the method of transportation. The boats were unloaded at Chicago on their return from Mackinac and were scuttled in the swamp, and goods and furs were carried on pack horses between Chicago and the hunting grounds.

Cache Island, or Isle la Cache, mentioned above, took its name from one of those incidents of frontier life which seem trifling or amusing a century after the event, but really needed only a slight error in judgment to turn them into tragedies. A trader named Sara or Cerré, with loaded canoes traveling from Montreal to St. Louis, camped at the island, not far above the confluence of the Kankakee and the Des Plaines. A band of Indians demanded tribute for the privilege of passing down the river. This was refused, whereupon the Indians held a council and determined to seize what they wanted by force if necessary. That night Cerré and his men buried (cached) most of his goods in a grove about a mile away on the prairie. At daybreak, each man fully armed, the party started down the river. At the Indian village Cerré asked for a parley, which was granted. Cerré told the Indians that he would defend his goods, and that the Great Father, the King of France,

would send an army to destroy the Indians if any harm should come to him. To support his claim that he was authorized to go to the Ohio River, he waved before the Indians some sort of parchment, with elaborate red seals. The effect on the Indians was magical. They begged to be excused for their rudeness, said that they were very poor and needed clothing and tobacco. Cerré gave them a bale, prepared for the purpose and ornamented with ribbons and sealing wax, purporting to come from the Great Father. In it were a few pieces of calico, powder and shot, tobacco and flints, and steels for striking fire. After some further parley, and by promise of a similar bale, Cerré actually persuaded the band to help him and his men recover the goods they had cached, and loaned him horses to carry the goods to the confluence of the Kankakee and the Des Plaines, where the water was deep enough to permit loading of the canoes. Mr. Hubbard closed his account of the incident with the statement that the Indians were both surprised and amused at Cerré's strategy.

In the year 1820, one John Tanner was traveling from Mackinac to St. Louis in a birchbark canoe. In spite of discouraging reports to the effect that the water in the Illinois was very low, Tanner determined to go on. At Chicago he hired a Frenchman, who had just returned from a similar trip, to haul his boat across the portage. The Frenchman agreed to journey at least 60 miles, and if his horses would hold out, 120 miles, which was the full length of the portage at that stage of water. But before the first 60 miles had been completed, the Frenchman fell ill, and returned to Chicago, leaving Tanner and a companion to proceed alone. The water in the river was so low that the two men walked in the water, one at the bow and one at the stern, pushing the canoe between them. After walking three miles in this fashion, they met a Pottawatomie Indian, whom they persuaded to take the baggage on horseback, while the men pushed the canoe, now greatly lightened, as before. At the mouth of the Yellow Ochre (probably the Vermilion) River, the water became deep enough to make passage possible with the canoe loaded again.

The Frenchman whom Tanner engaged is not named in the latter's narrative, but it was undoubtedly Antoine Ouilmette, whose name is preserved in the suburb Wilmette. It seems probable that the transporting of travelers across the portage was Ouilmette's chief occupation for some years, just as it was part of John Kinzie's business. Kinzie's account books contain a number of entries showing that he had helped traders over the portage. At least one of these trips, in 1806, extended to the "forks" of the Illinois, and several were made from Mount Joliet. Tanner's trip, if his own account is trustworthy, is the extreme distance, a portage of 120 miles.

In the summer of 1821 a pair of distinguished travelers came up the Illinois River in a large canoe. They were Lewis Cass, governor of Michigan, and Henry R. Schoolcraft, then a young man of twenty-seven, interested chiefly in geology, but later one of the leading ethnologists in the United States. Schoolcraft left a detailed description of the Illinois River, and duly recorded that his party had to desert their canoes at Starved Rock, and proceed thence on horseback to Chicago. On the way he met a number of traders who reported the river navigable for canoes as far as Mount Joliet; but he was properly doubtful about their testimony, especially after his own troubles many miles below. In any case, he thought it best to call attention to the error of those who claimed that a canal only eight or ten miles long would provide a water highway between Lake Michigan and the Illinois. The agitation for such a canal, whatever its length, was merely one of the many popular demands for "internal improvements", an era of expansion which came to a bitter climax in 1837. Construction work on the Illinois and Michigan Canal was begun in 1836, and was completed twelve years later. Even without the canal, however, the end of the Chicago Portage was doomed by the coming advance of white settlement, and especially by the coming of the railroad. But the coming of the railroad is several jumps ahead of the story, and must be saved for a future BULLETIN.

F 896.168

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume II CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1923 No. 2

Announcements

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 20, at 4:00 o'clock.

Sixty-seventh annual meeting of the Society, for the purpose of electing a president, two vice-presidents, and six trustees to fill the places of trustees whose terms are expiring, and for the transaction of any other necessary business. Governing members are expected to attend. After the business meeting tea will be served, and important gifts and purchases of the past year will be on exhibition.

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4, at 8:15 o'clock.

Celebration of the 250th anniversary of Father Marquette's pitching camp on the site of Chicago. Dr. Frederick F. Shannon, pastor of Central Church, will deliver an address, and Mr. Henry Purmort Eames will play "A Musical Journey", specially written by him to set forth in music the chief events in Marquette's career. As December 3rd is Illinois Day, the exercises will be in the nature of a joint celebration.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR. ..... *Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephone Dearborn 4020

DOWNTOWN MEMBERSHIP OFFICE
ROOM 1213, 79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

NOVEMBER, 1923

Officers

President ..... CLARENCE A. BURLEY
1st Vice-President ..... OTTO L. SCHMIDT
2nd Vice-President ..... CHARLES B. PIKE
Treasurer ..... CHAUNCEY KEEP
Secretary ..... FRANK J. LOESCH
Librarian ..... CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams
William H. Bush
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter
George W. Dixon
Robert C. Fergus
Marshall Field III
Edward L. Glaser
William O. Goodman
Chalkley J. Hambleton
Mrs. Samuel Insull
Chauncey Keep
Frank J. Loesch
Cyrus H. McCormick
Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Arthur Meeker
Joy Morton
Charles A. Munroe
Henry J. Patten
Mrs. Bronson Peck
Charles B. Pike
Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Edward L. Ryerson
John A. Spoor
Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Mrs. Frank M. Taber

Membership Committee

William H. Bush
George W. Dixon
Edward L. Glaser
Charles Munroe
John L. Shortall
E. E. Wood, *Secretary*
TELEPHONE SUPERIOR 5756

Women's Auxiliary Board, C. F. Gunther Collection

Hon. Chairman ..... MRS. FRANK O. LOWDEN
Chairman ..... MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman ..... MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman ..... MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer ..... MRS. LESSING ROSENTHAL
Secretary ..... MRS. FRANK M. TABER
Cor. Secretary ..... MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone Evanston 0334

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

On October 18, Dr. J. Paul Goode of the University of Chicago, spoke at the Society's building before the Municipal Employees Association on "Chicago, the City of Destiny." Dr. Goode repeated this lecture for members of this Society on the evening of November 15.

On October 26 took place the long delayed presentation to the Historical Society of the portrait of Thomas Jefferson, painted by Bass Otis in 1818. The portrait was one of the most highly prized in the Gunther collection, and is deserving of more attention than members of this Society have thus far given it. The formal presentation was made by Dr. Frank W. Hall, president of the Iroquois Club, through the generosity of whose members the painting becomes the property of this Society. Dr. Hall handed the formal deed of gift, duly signed and sealed, to Mr. Burley, who accepted it on behalf of the Society and delivered a short address on Jefferson. The longest address of the evening was delivered by Mr. Thomas F. Donovan, who eulogized Jefferson. Governor Trinkle of Virginia, who happened to be in the city, made an eloquent appeal for the preservation of Monticello as a national shrine, and ex-Governor Fifer of Illinois spoke most interestingly on "Jefferson and American Doctrines." The larger part of the audience was composed of members of the Iroquois Club and their friends. The members of the Historical Society apparently stayed at home with the comforting reflection, in the farewell words of St. Paul to the elders of Ephesus, that "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Throughout the winter months it is planned to open the Society's collections to the public on Sunday. Members of the Society will act as a reception committee, and four students in the history and civics classes at Lake View High School will act as guides and guards.

The celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the World's Columbian Exposition, under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society, has been followed by a variety of evidence testifying to the general interest it aroused. Various members of the Society have contributed personal recollections of special interest. The Society of Midland Authors recently gave a World's Fair costume dinner, and there is talk of a World's Fair costume ball.

YELLOW HAWK

Yellow Hawk is an old Sioux chief. He is at least seventy, perhaps seventy-five. More than half his life he has spent on a reservation in the Northwest. Until this year he had not left the reservation. He had never seen a railroad train or a street car, an elevator or an electric light, or a building more than two stories high. Then he heard of the Indian celebration to be held at Deer Grove, near Palatine, in September. He was stirred as he had never before been stirred. Many hours he gave to pondering his problem and time and again he talked to his old wife about it. This was Yellow Hawk's argument: he was old and soon to die; never had he seen any of the wonders of the white man's civilization; here was a chance to see life as the white man lived it, and also to revive memories of his own past. But alas, Yellow Hawk was not officially invited, and he had not the ghost of a chance of getting permission to go. So he and his wife "jumped" the reservation, knowing well that when they returned they would have a term

to serve in the reservation guard house. All day long on the train, old Yellow Hawk and his wife sat peering through the windows, that they might see all of the white man's world as they passed. And all night long they sat with their eyes glued to the panes, that they might miss none of the wonders. The second day and night they still kept their vigil, and on the third day they reached Chicago. Not once on the train, said Yellow Hawk, did he or his wife sleep a wink. Everything they saw and heard, everything they did, must be treasured in their memories, not merely because they would never again have such an opportunity, but because they must tell their children and their grandchildren. And from time to time he would nudge his wife, to impress on her that she too must remember this particular spot or incident.

Three days after the close of the Indian celebration, Yellow Hawk and his wife, with about fifteen other Sioux, were guests at a suburban grade school. The Indians had pitched their tepees in the school yard, and had been served with luncheon by the principal and the teachers. After luncheon there were Indian dances and songs. Finally Yellow Hawk rose. He could speak no English, but his words were translated by a younger Indian, handsome, intelligent, who had served in the United States Army, and had been on the Mexican border and in France:

> Chief Yellow Hawk says that today, when he was at luncheon, he took a drink of water. As he did so, he remembered how terribly thirsty he was on the morning of the fight against Custer and his men. For two days before he and a little group of his friends had been preparing for the fight, and in accordance with their custom had taken neither food nor drink. On the morning of the fight he and his friends, about twenty of them, suddenly found themselves surrounded by soldiers, who immediately began firing. The noise aroused all the other Indians, who began to pour down from the neighboring hills and in turn surrounded the soldiers. All the soldiers were killed, except two or three who were spared that they might carry back to the white settlements the story of the fight. Through the fighting, Yellow Hawk was very thirsty. After the battle, as he was returning to his village, a little Indian girl ran out to meet him and offered him a drink of water.
>
> Now today, nearly fifty years later, he had eaten the white man's food, while the white man's children watched him. On that morning long ago, when he was returning home after killing white soldiers, he would never have dreamed that this day could come, that he would be eating in the white man's house, and that white children, unafraid, would sit around him.

RECENT ACCESSIONS

For the Library

From B. J. Brimmer Co., Boston. "Colonial Lighting", by Arthur H. Hayward.

From Mr. Clarence A. Burley. "Guide Map of Chicago," published by Rufus Blanchard, Chicago, 1878.

From Le Cercle Francais of Chicago, through Mrs. George L. Cragg. "Lafayette et Rochambeau au Pays de Washington. La Guerre de l'Independence Americaine, 1776-1783."

From Miss Florence Clarke. "Encyclopaedia; or Dictionary of Arts, Sciences and Miscellaneous Literature", Philadelphia, 1798, two volumes.

From Mr. James Crapo. "The Lakeside Memorial of the Burning of Chicago, A.D., 1871", Chicago, University Publishing Company, 1872.

From Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Dodd. "Government in Illinois", by Walter F. Dodd and Sue H. Dodd, Chicago, 1923.

From Mr. Sidney C. Eastman. An account of the Underground Railway and anti-slavery activities in Tazewell County, Illinois. Manuscript.

From Mrs. E. F. Holmes, through Mr. Frank C. Lewis. Tax receipts issued by the city of Chicago to E. C. Holmes; dated 1844, 1848, 1865.

From Mrs. Franklin H. Martin. "History of Plymouth Church, Chicago", by Dr. John H. Hollister, manuscript; letters addressed to Dr. Hollister concerning the Clinton Mission and Sunday School, signed by P. D. Armour and Frank W. Gunsaulus.

From Mr. Joy Morton. "An Address delivered by Mr. Joy Morton at the Presentation of Arbor Lodge to the State of Nebraska, September 27, 1923." "A Report on Trees and Shrubs", at Arbor Lodge, by H. Teuschner; "Seventy-five Years in Chicago", Chicago, Morton Salt Company, 1923.

From Hon. Duane Mowry. Five letters to Hon J. R. Doolittle, 1860-1885.

From Mr. Cecil C. Moss. "Beyond the Mississippi, 1857-1867", by Albert D. Richardson, Hartford, 1867.

From Mrs. Herbert F. Perkins. "Untrodden Fields in History and Literature, and other

Essays, by Franklin Head", edited by George B. Shepard, Cleveland, 1923, two volumes (this is number 13 of 15 sets printed for the family of Mr. Head).

From Miss Mary Moncure Parker. "Monologues for Young Patriots", by the donor, Chicago, 1917.

From Mrs. Victor C. Sanborn. "Jean Baptiste Pointe de Saible", by Joseph Kirkland.

From Mr. Carl Sandburg. "Smoke and Steel", also "Slabs of the Sunburnt West", two volumes of poems by the donor.

From Rev. Willis Weaver. "The Patriot Preeminent, Edwin M. Stanton", by the donor.

For the Museum

From Mr. John Lee Clarke and Mrs. Louise Clarke Magee. Portraits in oil of Captain Byfield Lyde, by Sir John Copley; of Jonathan Belcher, colonial governor of Massachusetts, Colonel Timothy Pickering, Sarah Pickering, Rev. John Clarke, and four members of the Chicago Clarke family descendants of the preceding. These portraits are all loaned to the Society for a period of ten years with the understanding that unless withdrawn by the owners at the expiration of that time the portraits become a gift to the Society.

From Miss Florence Clarke. Photograph album containing interesting portraits of Chicagoans; English porcelain platter and bowl in blue willow pattern; marine view, patented by John L. Clarke, father of the donor; "A Yankee Song", broadside giving words of "Yankee Doodle"; also gas chandelier of French bronze, with glass globes and torch, saved from the home of John L. Clarke in Terrace Row at the time of the Great Fire.

From the descendants of Captain Jesse Duncan Elliott, through Mr. Jacobs of Muskegon, Michigan. Portrait of Captain Elliott, his sword, and a framed remnant of the flag of the Niagara, the ship which he commanded at the battle of Lake Erie, where he was second in command to Perry. (These are tendered to the Society as a loan for 20 years.)

From Mr. C. A. Estes. Coupon book of the Columbian Society of the United States, a society formed in Chicago at the time of the World's Fair for the convenience of out of town visitors; members paying in advance had every accommodation arranged for them before their arrival in the city.

From Marshall Field & Co., through Miss Frances Hooper. Pay gate sign and 185 photographs of the World's Fair.

From Mrs. A. Wharton Gibson. Gravy boat from set of china purchased in England in 1710, by her great grandfather, Chief Justice David Brearley of New Jersey, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

From Mr. Marcus S. Hill, through Mr. William H. Bush. "Destruction of the Statue of George III in the city of New York", one of a series of prints depicting life in the colonies, published in Germany shortly after the close of the Revolution.

From Mrs. George A. Holmes, through Mrs. Walter R. Robbins. Piece of the elm under which Washington took command of the Continental Army, secured by the donor after the tree fell to the ground, October 26, 1923. By decision of the City Council of Cambridge, a piece of the tree was to be sent to each state in the Union, but Mrs. Robbins induced her daughter to secure this special piece for the Society because she feared that Springfield, not Chicago, would be favored.

From Mr. E. W. Houser. Original drawing, "Know Your Chicago", used in Chicago Commerce, August 25, 1923.

From Mrs. Frank M. Luce. Pink damask curtain from the home of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, 375 West Washington Street. This was purchased at the sale of the furnishings of Mrs. Lincoln's home by Mrs. Mary Day and used in her home at 243 East Ohio Street. The donor is her granddaughter.

From Mr. Fernando Jones, through Major Joseph Kirkland and Miss Caroline Kirkland. Check of the Fund Commissioner of the State of Illinois, dated March 18, 1840; Illinois and Michigan Canal Checks, dated Lockport, October 1, 1839, and September 22, 1840; Branch State Bank at Chicago ninety day note for $100, for the canal fund, dated August 1, 1839.

From General N. W. MacChesney. Five uniforms as a gift, and several World's War relics as a loan on condition that they are put on exhibition.

From Mr. O. T. McClurg. Photograph of his father, General Alexander C. McClurg.

From Mrs. Franklin H. Martin. Three stereoscopic views of Chicago Fire ruins; passport of her father, Dr. John H. Hollister, issued 1868 and signed by William H. Seward.

From Mr. Charles B. Pike. Color lithograph by Kellogg, Hartford, Conn. (no date) of "Assassination of President Lincoln, Ford's Theater, Washington, D. C."

From Mr. J. M. Pyott. Four badges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

From Mr. Robert Meyer, through Dr. Lucius Beech. Lithograph of the battle of Buena Vista, February 22-23, 1847. This picture was saved by Charles Meyer, father of the donor, during the Chicago Fire, and was highly prized by him, as he had fought under General Taylor at Buena Vista.

From the Soldiers Home in Chicago, through Mr. Charles A. Sawyer president. United States flag with 36 stars which was used by the Soldiers Home in Chicago during the Civil War and later. At that time the home stood at 45 Randolph Street now the site of the public library.

From the City of Stevens Point, Wisconsin. Hose cart and reel used with "Fire King Number One" the first engine purchased by the city of Chicago, 1835. (This reel was sold to the City of Stevens Point in 1860).

MEMBERSHIP

Below is a complete record of changes in membership since the publication of the June-July BULLETIN:

NEW MEMBERS

Annual Governing

Beale, Mrs. William G.
Connery, John T.
Crossett, Edward C.
Fesler, Mrs. D. F.
Harding, George
Kuppenheimer, Albert B.
Rudolph, Mrs. Franklin
Niles, Paul E.
Straus, S. W.
Torbet, A. W.

Sustaining Life

Dudley, Lawrence H.
Felke, J. Frazier
Murphy, Walter P.
Purmort, Mrs. Henry C.
Warner, Mrs. Gustave P.

Sustaining Annual

Ackerman, Arthur
Adams, Mrs. Cyrus Hall
Adams, Cyrus H., Jr.
Arn, Lt. Col. William G.
Ashcraft, Raymond M.
Austrian, Mrs. Harry S.
Avery, Mrs. F. T.
Bailey, George R.
Bailey, Mrs. E. S.
Baldwin, Mrs. Herbert H.
Bannister, Mrs. Alla Ripley
Bayley, Mrs. Edwin F.
Beidler, Donald C.
Bell, Maj. Gen. George, Jr.
Bell, Hayden N.
Bennet, Inslee A.
Best, Mrs. Fannie Hart
Brooks, J. William
Browne, Aldis J.
Butzweiser, Mrs. M. Dewes
Butler, Mrs. Chas. E.
Byfield, Ernest L.
Cameron, John M.
Campbell, Herbert H.
Chamberlin, Henry B.
Cloney, T. W.
Colburn, Frederick S.
Cory, Charles B., Jr.
Cummings, Miss Effie H.
Custer, Miss Elenore L.
Dewes, Mrs. Francis J.
Dickinson, Jacob M., Jr.
Edgerton-Spooner, Miss F.
Ericson, Mrs. Melvin
Erwin, Charles R.
Evers, Edward A.
Fernald, Charles
Ferry, Mrs. Montague
Fetzer, Wade C.
Flesch, Eugene W. P.
Fortye, Harrie
Freeman, Charles Y.
Fuller, Mrs. Oliver F.
Garden, Hugh M. G.
Gardner, Robert A
Garlick, Robin Cairns
Gaylord, Duane W.
Glenn, John M.
Gorham, Sidney S.
Graf, Sidney S.
Gregory, Tappan
Hamburger, Dr. Walter W.
Hardie, George F.
Haugan, Henry A.
Hegner, Herman F.
Hodgkins, W. L.
Holabird, John A.
Holstein, Mrs. Ottilie
Hulbert, Mrs. Charles Pratt
Hulbert, Mrs. Edmund D.
Jaeger, Mrs. G.
Jamieson, Charles R.
Jones, N. M.
Kline, William S.
Klingenberg, W. J.
Krause, C. J.
Krempp, Charles
Lamferski, Leo
Landis, Hon. Kenesaw M.
Lillie, Mrs. Frank R.
Loewenbergh, Max L.
Lord, John B.
Lott, Mrs. Cora A.
Luce, Mrs. Frank M.
McCormick, Miss Muriel
McIntyre, Lawrence M.
Moore, William R.
Morris, Seymour, Jr.
Neer, W. A.
Negri, Anton B.
Neise, George N.
Nelson, Nicholas J.
Notheis, J. F.
Oliver, Mark
Orr, Mrs. Robert C.
Palmer, Mrs. Robert F.
Pendexter, F. W.
Peterson, Mrs. Charles S.
Portis, Dr. Sidney A.
Pritchard, Norman J.
Pritzker, Nicholas J.
Redington, Major Edw. D.
Reeve, Mrs. Austin B.
Reinecke, Mrs. George W.
von Reinsperg, Hans
Rinacker, Samuel M.
Roach, Benjamin
Root, John W.
Ross, Thompson
Robbins, Henry
de Roulet, Alfred
Scholle, Charles
Schucraft, William, Jr.
Seifert, Mrs. M. G.
Severin, Mrs. William
Sexton, William H.
Shaffer, Carroll
Sheridan, M. K.
Smale, William
Smith, Clayton F.
Snyder, Mrs. Ora T.
Spencer, Mrs. O. M.
Stavrum, James C.
Stewart, Gen. Leroy T.
Strohm, Mrs. O. B.
Sweet, John J.
Tramel, George
Van Schaick, Gerard
Visger, Mrs. Edith M.
Walcott, Russell S.
Wallace, Walter F.
Warren, Raymond H.
Watson, William G.
Weary, Allen M.
Wikoff, B. D.
Webster, Charles R.
Woolf, Morris
Young, Mrs. John C.
Zeiler, Frederick M.

CHANGES

Sustaining Annual to Annual Governing

Barker, Mrs. F. W.
Barrett, Mrs. Samuel E.
Carry, J. C.
Marks, Kossuth
Matz, Mrs. Rudolph
Mendsen, Mrs. Abbey F. C.
Noyes, David A.
Waldeck, Herman

Sustaining Annual to Sustaining Life

Drummond, Miss Mary
Field, Mrs. Marshall, III
Gerts, Walter S.
Keehn, George W.
Lange, Mrs. August
North, Mrs. William S.

Annual Governing to Sustaining Life

Dixon, Homer L.

NECROLOGY

Brooks, Mrs. James G. Carter.
Carr, Clyde M., born 1869, died June 5, 1923.
Connell, Charles J., died August 2.
Fuller, Oliver F., born 1829, died April 10.
Hess, Magnus A., born 1858, died July 16.
Holabird, William, born 1854, died July 19.
Hunt, Captain Robert W., born 1838, died July 11.
Jones, David B., died August 22.
Kinney, Rev. Henry C., born 1838, died June 20.
Kohnstamm, Max V., died July 23.
Lawley, James H., born 1876; died April 20.
Leland, Edward F., born 1862, died May 24.
Lewis, Captain E. R., born 1841, died June 1.
McCormick, Mrs. Cyrus (Nettie Fowler), born 1835, died July 5.
Monroe, Mrs. James E., born 1850, died October 11
Redington, William H., born 1851, died October 8.
Stockton, John T., born 1866, died June 25.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the Chicago Historical Society, incorporated by the legislature of the State of Illinois, the sum of.....Dollars.

.....(Signed)

Chicago's First White Settler

A short sketch of the travels of Father Marquette, the first white man known to have seen the site of Chicago, and the first white man to build a habitation there.

The Chicago Portage was certainly used by Indian travelers long before the first white man saw the site of Chicago. Who this first white man was, no one knows—probably some wandering coureur de bois who left no record. The first great figure among the explorers in this region was LaSalle, energetic, daring, inspired by lofty ideals. He was, said Mr. Edward G. Mason, "The real discoverer of the Great West, for he planned its occupation and began its settlement; and he alone of the men of his time appreciated its boundless possibilities and with prophetic eye saw in the future its wide area peopled by his own race." LaSalle was twenty-four when he migrated from France to Canada; by becoming a Jesuit he had lost the right to inherit the estate of his father, a wealthy merchant of Rouen. In Canada he was granted by the Seminary of St. Sulpice a considerable tract of land on the St. Lawrence, about eight miles above Montreal, where the town of Lachine now stands. Passing Indians stirred his imagination with tales of a long river, which they called the Ohio. The river, they said, emptied into the sea "at a distance of eight months' journey." LaSalle came to the conclusion that the Indians had given him the key to the long-sought northern water route to China, and that "the sea" must be the Gulf of California. Getting permission from DeCourcelles, the governor of New France, he sold his seignory, bought four canoes and hired fourteen men, and set on his first search for the river which flowed to the western sea. The party started up the St. Lawrence on July 6, 1669. At the western end of Lake Ontario he met Joliet, just returning from his voyage to Sault Ste. Marie; from Joliet he apparently received a map of the northern lakes. For the next two years LaSalle traversed the Great Lakes region. Our information is meagre and not exact, but it is probable that he found the Ohio and descended it as far as Louisville Rapids, perhaps even to its junction with the Mississippi. About this time LaSalle was deserted by his men, and returned alone to the shore of Lake Erie. The next year, 1671, he led a new expedition up the Detroit River, to Lake Huron, thence to Lake Michigan and to the south end of Lake Michigan, where he may have crossed the Chicago Portage to the Illinois River, and thus again reached the Mississippi. Most historians now say that he did not reach the Mississippi on this voyage, but, a few assert, that he did get as far as Chicago. LaSalle's first visit to the site of Chicago of which we have a definite record was in 1679, eight years later, and five years after Joliet and Marquette first pitched their camp on the same site.

Marquette was utterly unlike LaSalle. Marquette was a man of great gentleness and sweetness, who won a remarkable influence over the Indians by his serenity and saintliness rather than by force. At seventeen he had joined the Jesuits, but he was not sent to New France as a missionary until he was almost thirty. There he was assigned to the Upper Lakes. He founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie in 1668, and two years later the mission of St. Ignace, at Mackinac. Here Marquette heard many reports of the great river and pleasant country to the west and south. In consequence he seems to have cherished the ambition to bring this unexplored region within his field of labor, and at the same time solve the problem of the river's outlet.

It so happened that in 1672, New France was given a new royal governor, Count de Frontenac, who also cherished a dream of expanding the colonial empire which he had come to rule. To explore the course of the Mississippi, and to discover the Gulf or Sea of California, he selected Louis Joliet, a Canadian by birth, who had been educated for the priesthood by the Jesuits at Quebec, but had been drawn by his own inclination away from the church and had become known as a voyageur. The autumn of 1672, Joliet proceeded to Mackinac, where he spent the winter in preparation for his journey. At Mackinac he met Father Marquette, who had established his mission two years earlier. During the winter months these two must have had many a long talk,—the kindly priest, yearning for new fields of labor, and his younger friend, a woodsman, eager to win fame by his expedition. What they said we can only guess, but when spring rolled around it had been decided that Marquette should accompany the expedition. Curiously enough posterity has given Marquette the greater glory, although Joliet was the official head of the party; for Joliet's records were lost almost at the end of the journey, and practically all available information comes from Marquette's journal.

When the expedition set forth from Mackinac on May 17, 1673, it comprised Joliet, Marquette, and five companions, in two canoes. From Mackinac they passed to the head of Green Bay, thence by way of the Fox-Wisconsin River route to the Mississippi, which they reached just one month after their departure from the mission of St. Ignace. They floated down the Mississippi for a week before they reached the first village of Illinois Indians. About three weeks later they had floated south as far as the mouth of the Arkansas, where they found a number of Indian villages. The natives were friendly, and not a little curious; they reported that the sea was distant only ten days' journey, but the intervening stretch of river was guarded by war-like tribes, armed with guns. As the explorers had no desire to be captured by Indians or shot by Spaniards, they proceeded only a short distance farther, when they decided to turn northward. They were convinced that the river emptied into the "Florida or Mexican Gulf."

At the mouth of the Illinois River the party left the Mississippi and ascended the tributary. Marquette's journal gives an extended account of the trip and a description of the region through which this new route led them. He says that they had seen nothing comparable to it for fertility of soil, for prairies, woods, "cattle" (probably buffalo), and other game. The Indians along the Illinois were friendly, and urged Marquette to return to give them instruction. Guided by an Indian escort, the travelers passed to Lake Michigan probably by way of the Chicago Portage, whence they made their way to Green Bay. It is their encampment at Chicago, in the late summer of 1673, the Chicago Historical Society will celebrate in December. The date of this celebration, however, is actually another anniversary, for it is the exact date on which, 249 years ago, Marquette and two companions began the first extended stay of white men on the future site of Chicago. Joliet meanwhile had continued on to Quebec, to report to Frontenac the results of the expedition, but Marquette, weary and ill, spent the winter of 1673-74 at Green Bay. By the autumn of 1674 he was so much better that he determined to carry out his promise to the Illinois, that he would return and establish a mission among them.

Late in October, 1674, Marquette with two companions, both experienced voyageurs, left Green Bay. They were joined almost at once by a party of Indians, who accompanied them down the west shore of Lake Michigan to the mouth of the Chicago River—the river of the portage, as Marquette calls it. Frequent storms on the lake had delayed them, so that over a month had been required for the journey thus far. Snowfall had already been heavy, and the river was frozen to a depth of eighteen inches. The party spent ten days, beginning December 4, in camp at the mouth of the river, and then moved inland two leagues, where Marquette decided to build a winter camp. Marquette had again fallen ill, and was much too weak to travel. Yet the picture he has left in his journal of his life during this hard winter is not without its attraction. His two companions had built for him a rude shelter; Parkman says it was a log hut, but it is more likely that it was only a wigwam of skins or bark. Marquette found that two French traders had preceded him, and were stationed about 18 leagues below Chicago, "in a fine place for hunting cattle, deer, and turkeys." Both of the traders were lawbreakers—who else would live such a forsaken life? But like many lawbreakers, they were not without attractive qualities. When they learned of Marquette's illness, one of them, whom Marquette calls simply the surgeon, came fifty miles to bring corn and blueberries—this at a time when the Indians were suffering because it was so cold and there was so much snow that they could not hunt.

The Indians too were very friendly and solicitous for his welfare, and on one occasion were dissuaded with difficulty from moving him bag and baggage to a village six leagues away, that they might keep a better watch over him. The Indians frequently sent gifts of corn, dried meat and pumpkins, and the traders repeated their donations of corn and blueberries. Occasionally, too, Marquette's companions would shoot a deer, or a partridge, and wild turkeys were plentiful.

Throughout the winter, despite his serious illness, Marquette was fired with religious zeal. Mass was said regularly every day, and special feasts were observed from time to time. Marquette made a practical application of his religion late in January, when a deputation of Illinois Indians arrived with numerous presents, in return for which they asked a supply of gun powder. Marquette refused this, explaining that he came to teach them and to restore peace, and that he would not give them powder to begin a new war with their neighbors, the Miamis.

Toward the end of March the weather turned warm, and the ice began to thaw, but so sudden-

ly that it formed a gorge and caused a rapid rise in the river. The camp-site was flooded so quickly that the occupants had barely time to lift their few belongings into the trees and themselves clamber to a little hill. The next day, the gorge dissolved, the waters receded, and the three men prepared to continue toward the villages of the Illinois. The Society has on exhibition a series of photographs taken along this route, also paintings of the Chicago Portage and the site of the city, as they probably appeared at the time. Also on exhibition is a photographic copy of the map used by Marquette in 1673-74; it is interesting that on this map Lake Michigan is called "Lac des Ilinois".

During the eleven-day journey to Kaskaskia, the village of the Illinois, Marquette suffered greatly. But he kept on, preached to the Indians, established his mission, and then feeling his strength ebbing fast, turned his face again toward Mackinac. And now occurred one of those incidents—pathetic, tragic, call it what you will—which words seem inadequate to describe. A crowd of the Illinois accompanied Marquette as a guard of honor for more than thirty leagues, squabbling among themselves now and then for the privilege of caring for a bit of baggage, or performing for him any little service he might require. Dr. Quaife concludes from the evidence that the Indians accompanied him as far as the Chicago Portage, which would have been a natural point for leave-taking.

But Marquette did not live to reach his destination. He died on May 19, 1675, on the lonely shore of Lake Michigan. His two faithful companions buried him, near a small stream a little south of the river which now bears his name. A year later, however, the bones were removed by a party of Christian Ottawas and carried to St. Ignace Mission, where they were interred under the floor of the chapel.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Paper-bound, price 25 cents, postpaid, 27 cents.

The Old Kaskaskia Records. By *Clarence Walworth Alvord.*

The Influence of Chicago upon Abraham Lincoln. By *Dr. William E. Barton.*

Biographical Sketch of Hon. Joseph Duncan. By *E. W. Blatchford.*

Biographical Sketch of Hon. John Peter Altgeld. By *Edward Osgood Brown.*

The Indian as a Diplomatic Factor in the History of the Old Northwest. By *Isaac Joslin Cox.*

Father Pierre François Pinet and His Mission of the Guardian Angel of Chicago. By *Frank R. Grover.*

Some Indian Landmarks of the North Shore. By *Frank R. Grover.*

Biographical Sketch of Gurdon Saltonstall Hubbard. By *Henry E. Hamilton.*

The Preamble and Boundary Clauses of the Illinois Constitution. By *Herman G. James.*

In Memoriam, John Nelson Jewett.

Chicago Historical Society, 1857-1907. Addresses by *Ezra B. McCagg* and *Franklin H. Head.*

Early Days of Peoria and Chicago. By *David McCullough.*

The Jefferson-Lemon Compact. By *Willard C. MacNaul.*

The Chicago Common Council and the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. By *Charles W. Mann.*

Early Society in Southern Illinois. By *Robert W. Patterson.* Paper, $1.50, postpaid, $1.52.

Lincoln and the Convention of 1860. By *Addison G. Procter.*

The Boundary Dispute between Illinois and Wisconsin. By *William Radebaugh.*

The Convention That Nominated Lincoln. By *P. Orman Ray.*

The Masters of the Wilderness. By *Charles B. Reed.*

Abraham Lincoln: The Evolution of His Emancipation Policy. By *Paul Selby.*

The Lincoln and Douglas Debates. By *Horace White.*

Eleazer Williams. By *William Ward Wight.*

T 896.168

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

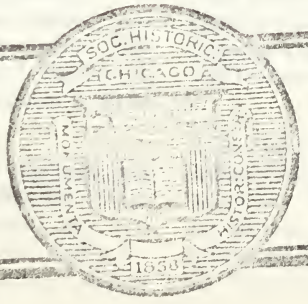
Volume II CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1923 No. 3

Announcements

Members of the Chicago Historical Society and their friends are invited to assist in keeping open house in honor of Christmas on the afternoon of Sunday, December 23, from 2 to 6 o'clock. A musical program will be given between 4 and 6 o'clock by Madam Hanna Butler and young people from her studio, and the band of Lower North Side Carol Singers who last year visited the Society in their rounds will contribute a program of ancient Christmas carols. Other soloists who will take part are Lusinn Barakian, Marie Walter, and Marion Harvey. Albin Polasek will give a group of Czecho-Slovakian carols. Mrs. L. Hamilton McCormick and her social committee will be hostesses of the afternoon. Giant hand-illuminated missals and choral books will be exhibited.

The program of carols includes: "Adeste Fideles," "The First Noel," "Good King Wenceslaus," "God Rest You Merry Gentlemen," "We Three Kings of Orient Are," "Sing We Noel" (Old French), "The Wassail Song," "Silent Night."

Refreshments will be served in old-fashioned style before the great open fire place. Christmas greens and a large red candle will extend Christmas cheer from every window of the Society's building at Dearborn and Ontario Streets.



CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR.....*Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephone Dearborn 4020

DOWNTOWN MEMBERSHIP OFFICE
ROOM 1213, 79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

DECEMBER, 1923

Officers

President.....OTTO L. SCHMIDT
1st Vice-President.....CHARLES B. PIKE
2nd Vice-President.....GEORGE W. DIXON
Treasurer.....CHAUNCEY KEEP
Secretary.....FRANK J. LOESCH
Librarian.....CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams
William H. Bush
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter
George W. Dixon
Robert C. Fergus
Marshall Field III
Edward L. Glaser
William O. Goodman
Chalkley J. Hambleton
Mrs. Samuel Insull
Chauncey Keep
Frank J. Loesch
Cyrus H. McCormick
Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Arthur Meeker
Joy Morton
Charles A. Munroe
Henry J. Patten
Mrs. Bronson Peck
Charles B. Pike
Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Edward L. Ryerson
John A. Spoor
Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Mrs. Frank M. Taber

Membership Committee

William H. Bush
George W. Dixon
Edward L. Glaser
Charles Munroe
John L. Shortall
E. E. Wood, *Secretary*
TELEPHONE SUPERIOR 5756

Women's Auxiliary Board, C. F. Gunther Collection

Hon. Chairman.....MRS. FRANK O. LOWDEN
Chairman.....MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman.....MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman.....MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer.....MRS. LESSING ROSENTHAL
Secretary.....MRS. FRANK M. TABER
Cor. Secretary.....MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone Evanston 0334

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

The sixty-seventh annual meeting of the Society brought together a group of about forty members, who elected the ticket recommended by the nominating committee. Mr. Burley, the retiring president, presided. Mr. Burley having declined to serve another term, was succeeded by Dr. Otto L. Schmidt. Mr. Charles B. Pike was elected first vice-president, and Mr. George W. Dixon second vice-president. The following trustees, whose terms expired, were re-elected for another four-year term: Mrs. George A. Carpenter, Chalkley J. Hambleton, Chauncey Keep, Joy Morton, Edward L. Ryerson, John A. Spoor.

On motion of Mr. Loesch a resolution was adopted, extending to Mr. Burley the thanks of the Society for his "successful, able and arduous labors as president." Mr. Burley has served without a break since 1914, a decade during which the Society has made great progress, not only in expanding the scope of its activities, but also in drawing to it a larger degree of popular support. It is impossible to recount all that has been done; two sets of figures must summarize the story. When Mr. Burley took office in 1914 the Society's membership was 361, made up as follows:

Honorary members	6
Honorary Life members	11
Life members	19
Annual members	221
Corresponding members	115

In 1923, as Mr. Burley retires from office, the membership is 1978, made up as follows:

Honorary members	7
Honorary Life members	11
Governing Life members	11
Sustaining Life members	253
Annual governing	380
Sustaining annual members	1245
Corresponding members	119

The Society has received word of the death of Mr. Charles F. Bond, a corresponding member for many years. Mr. Bond and his brother Shadrach are lineal descendants of Shadrach Bond, who held office from 1818 to 1822 as the first governor of the state of Illinois. About ten years ago, when the brothers removed from Illinois to Seattle, they presented to the Society valuable portraits of Shadrach and Achsah Bond.

The celebration of the 250th anniversary of the passage of Joliet and Marquette across the Chicago Portage was a notable occasion. Dr. Frederick F. Shannon, pastor of Central Church, delivered an address in his characteristic eloquent style, and Mr. Henry Purmort Eames played his own composition, setting forth to music the events of Marquette's life. This last required no little technical skill, in adapting early religious and Indian melodies to modern music forms.

On Saturday, December 8th, there was another informal celebration of Marquette and Joliet's passage through the Chicago River, when flowers were strewn from the Michigan Boulevard Bridge into the water, now strangely flowing in the reverse direction from that which they took when the French explorers first found it.

On December 8th, there was held in the Society's building a Conference on the Making of Good Citizens, under the auspices of this Society, The Illinois Society of Colonial Dames and the Chicago Americanization Council. The Women's Auxiliary Board initiated

this activity last summer largely with the object of bringing to the attention of Chicagoans the special facilities of the Historical Society in Americanization work. Dr. Schmidt extended the Society's greetings to the gathering, and addresses were given by Miss Jane Addams, on "Our Neighbors"; by Professor James A. James on "History and Real Life"; by Professor Nathaniel Butler on "America's Intention of Democracy." A class in citizenship was led by Miss Frances K. Wetmore. The consensus of members of the Society who were present at the conference was that it was highly stimulating, and that incidentally this Society had in several ways demonstrated how it can help in the work of Americanization. The Society's usefulness in this direction is not yet generally appreciated, and is deserving of greater support from other organizations.

It now appears that there may be some rivalry between the east and the west side of Michigan Boulevard for the honor of being on historic sites. The Kirk Building has long had its Kinzie tablet, but only recently workmen on the new Wrigley Building discovered a board walk, leading to the river bank, which they hope to prove was built by John Kinzie as an approach to the landing place for the skiff which was used by him in crossing to Fort Dearborn.

The Historical Society participated actively in the celebration of the nineteenth anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church, which in 1833 was founded within the walls of Fort Dearborn. The Society loaned an exhibit visualizing Chicago as a frontier post. Mrs. Minna Schmidt loaned five figurines, representing a Pottawattomi woman, Eliza Chappell Porter, Mrs. Kinzie, Madame Beaubien, and Mrs. Gurdon S. Hubbard.

It seems to take a little time for the information to spread that the Society's collections are again open to the public on Sunday afternoons during the winter months. On November 4th there were only 34 visitors, a week later 38; on the 18th there were 85, and on the 26th 101, making a total for the four Sundays of 258.

ACCESSIONS

During the month of November the Society received a total of 95 gifts for the museum and 75 for the library. The more important of these are listed below.

For the Library

From the author, Dr. William E. Barton. Four addresses, three of them on special aspects of Lincoln's career: "The Lincolns in their old Kentucky home"; "The Education of Abraham Lincoln"; "Abraham Lincoln as the American Ideal."

From Mrs. George A. Carpenter. "The Geography of History," by A. LeSage, London, 1799.

From Mr. William J. Chalmers. "Plan of Chicago, prepared under the direction of the Commercial Club, during the years 1906-1908, by D. H. Burnham and E. H. Bennett," Chicago, 1909.

From Mr. Frank R. Chandler. "The Buckingham Family," by Rev. F. W. Chapman, Hartford, Conn., 1872. (This family, which first appeared in New England records in 1637, had its first Chicago representatives in the brothers Clarence and Benjamin.)

From the Chicago Council of Social Agencies. "Social Service Directory, Chicago, 1923." (The Historical Society is included in this roster.)

From Mr. S. S. Date. "Chicago Magazine," volume 1, numbers 1-5, Chicago, 1857.

From Mrs. Henrietta McCormick Goodhart. "Hands across the Sea," reminiscences of an Anglo-American marriage, privately printed, 1921.

From Mr. Herman Hagedorn. "The Americanism of Theodore Roosevelt, Selections from his Writings and Speeches," compiled by Herman Hagedorn, Boston, 1923.

From Mr. Adam P. Kastler. License issued to Nicholas Kastler to keep a grocery and sell liquors on North Water Street, between Dearborn and Clark, signed by L. D. Boone, acting mayor, and Henry B. Clarke, clerk, dated Chicago, May 1, 1847.

From Mr. Joy Morton. "Chicago's Highways Old and New," by Milo M. Quaife, with an introduction by Joy Morton, Chicago, 1923.

From Dr. Charles B. Reed. "Decouvertes et Etablissements de Cavalier de la Salle de Rouen, dans l'Amerique du Nord," by Gabriel Gravier, Paris, 1870; and ten other volumes.

From Mrs. Charles H. Requa. Letter of W. H. Wells to Luther Haven concerning the resolutions of the Board of Education to name a "school house in the South District . . . . the Haven School," dated Chicago, April 29, 1861.

From Mr. Smith Stimmel. "An Address of Hon. Smith Stimmel at the Unveiling of a Bust of Abraham Lincoln at Christiania, Norway, July 4th, 1914." Mr. Stimmel was a member of President Lincoln's mounted body-guard, and

was on guard before the Peterson house at the time of his death.

From Mr. Will Sidney Turner. "Kentucky in the War of 1812," by Andrew C. Quisenberry, Kentucky State Historical Society, 1915; also ten Georgia documents, 1802-1839.

From the University of Chicago Press, "War Record and Personal Experiences of Walter Raleigh Robbins, from April 22, 1861 to August 4, 1865", edited by Lilian Rea, privately printed, 1923.

For the Museum

From Mr. George A. Brennan. Halftone portrait of Father Marquette, from a painting by a Canadian artist, thought to be Roos.

From Miss Ethel Bruton. Four "Whitefield views of Chicago in the 'sixties'", including the Illinois and Michigan Central depot, Clark and Wells Street bridge, Rush Street Bridge, and Michigan Avenue and the Illinois Central round house.

From Mr. James L. Gregorie. Directory card of eighteen business firms distributed immediately after the Chicago Fire, showing their west side locations; collected by the donor, who was working for the Cleveland Paper Company at the time.

From Miss Elizabeth Baxter Hodson and Miss Augusta Sabine Reisse. Twelve women's straw hats, being the remainder of the season's stock of millinery of the year 1893, the year in which the donors entered partnership in the millinery business which they still conduct. These hats caused much comment at the recent World's Fair exhibit at Marshall Field & Co.

From Mrs. Esther Perry Hornbaker. Child's dress of Dolly Varden material, worn by the donor's mother, Mrs. Esther Rockefeller Perry when she was five years old. Mrs. Perry was born in 1832 and came to Chicago in 1857.

From Mr. E. H. Jung. Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine bearing patent date of 1851, and saved in the Chicago Fire.

From Mrs. John T. Noyes and Mrs. Fannie High Blodget. A collection of photographs of members and friends of the High family, including John High, Fanny Elizabeth High (Mrs. Blodget), and her sister Elizabeth (Mrs. Noyes), when children; George High; Mrs. John Clarkson (Anna High); George W. Meeker; Minnie Burch (Madam Ribot); and Mrs. Dr. Johnston.

From Mrs. Charles H. Requa. Two carte de visite photographs each of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Haven; also original photograph of Mrs. O'Leary's cottage and her famous cow.

From Fire Chief Arthur R. Seyferlich. Bucket used by the bucket brigade of the Chicago Volunteer Fire Department.

From Mr. Charles I. Sturgis. Commutation ticket between Chicago and Aurora, issued to H. N. Goodrich, May 13, 1851.

From Mr. A. W. Watriss. Photograph and lantern slide of the Washington Elm as it appeared in 1880; usher's badge and souvenir badge of the National Peace Jubilee, Boston, June 17, 1869; various articles from the Thomas Dowse house, Cambridge, Mass., built in 1812, among them two pairs of brass fireplace hooks, pair of brass andirons, bellows and fire set, copper bed warmer, foot warmer, and flax spinning wheel. Mr. Dowse was called the "Literary Leather Dresser" by the favored Harvard students whom he permitted to use his extensive library.

MEMBERSHIP

The following changes in membership have taken place since the publication of the last Bulletin.

NEW MEMBERS

Sustaining Life

Foreman, Harold E.

Annual Governing

Allison, Mrs. Marion A.
Blodget, Mrs. Fannie High
Dennis, Mrs. George J.
Honore, Adrian C.
Noyes, Mrs. John T.
Vilas, Mrs. Ward A.

Sustaining Annual

Beacham, Mrs. Ethel Torrey
Bond, William A.
Bond, Mrs. William A.
Brett, Mrs. Fannie Hart
Brock, Andrew A.
Burton, Mrs. Emma S.
Carr, Mrs. Clyde M.
Cutler, Henry C.
Dato, Edward A.
Falk, Lester L.
Freund, C. C.
Gillette, Mrs. Howard
Gunthorp, Walter J.
Howell, Mrs. Thomas M.
Headburg, Mrs. Albion L.
Jarecki, Hon. E. K.
Krenn, Edwin D.
MacArthur, Mrs. R. A.
Markham, C. H.
Mayers, Mrs. Lawrence H.
McConnell, A. H.
McKay, Charles J.
Miller, Mrs. Charles, Jr.
Mitchell, John J., Jr.
O'Brien, Edward C.
Palmer, Mrs. Susan C.
Spooner, Frank E.
Szymczak, Mene S.
Traylor, Mrs. Melvin A.
Walker, Mrs. Paul
Wehrell, John F.
Wendell, Barrett, Jr.
Wilson, Albert E.

CHANGES

From Sustaining Annual to Sustaining Life

Gary, Fred E.
Robinson, W. L.
Schaffner, Mrs. Joseph

NECROLOGY

Pike, Mrs. Mary Rockwell
Van Vlissingen, Arend

ADVICE TO REPUBLICANS

A letter from Richard Yates to L. U. Reavis.

The following letter, now in the possession of this Society, was written at a time when the political system of the United States was in ferment. Only a few days before had been held the first election in which the Republican party offered a national ticket. Fremont was defeated by a vote of 174 electoral votes to 114, by no means an overwhelming majority, and he polled a popular vote of more than 1,300,000.

Here is Yates, the election just over, laying plans for the next one:

Jacksonville, Nov. 29th, 1856.

My dear Sir—

I regretted most seriously that I could not comply with your request in visiting your county again before the election.

The result, however, has been gratifying, and has developed two important results, viz., that the power of Douglas and slavery is forever broken in Illinois—and 2nd, that the Fremont party is this day the most powerful party upon the continent of N. America. What I wish to suggest, however, is this, that a little work now, will operate like a labor saving machine, and save us much labor hereafter. We see that when our principles were understood, as in the north of this state, our majority was perfectly overwhelming, while where they were not understood it was diminutive and lost us the state to Fremont. How can this be obviated? I answer by the press. We, Fremonters, at this place, still keep up our business meetings, and the business we now have on hand is to get up large clubs in every neighborhood to some good Republican paper—we are getting up clubs to the Chicago Dem. Press by Bross and Scripps of Chicago. Can't you adopt such a plan? If your own paper could consistently take open ground on these slavery issues, then you could get up clubs to it—but if you feel that you cannot do this and sustain your paper, then would it not be best to get up clubs for some such paper as I have mentioned, and while doing so you might also have the circulation to your own paper increased, that is get subscribers to it at the same time. Let every voter, as near as possible, have a good weekly Republican paper for himself and neighbors, and the result will be told in the undisputed ascendancy of our principles and party.

Should be glad ro hear from you often.

If you will send me the amount of my subscription to the Illinoisan I will forward you the money.

I have the honor to be

Your Obt. Svt.
Richd. Yates.

[To L. U. Reavis]

The author of this letter, of course, is Illinois' famous Civil War governor. He was born at Warsaw, Kentucky, in 1818, being thus only nine years Lincoln's junior. At the age of thirteen he removed with his family to Springfield, where he later practiced law after his graduation in 1838 from Illinois College at Jacksonville. Like most lawyers of that day, he took an active hand in politics, became a Whig leader, served in the legislature and then two terms in the national House of Representatives. He was one of the best known of the men who organized the Republican party, and was elected on that party's ticket in 1860 as governor of Illinois. His activity in this office made him conspicuous, with Morton of Indiana, Dix of New York, and Buckingham of Connecticut, as one of the great war governors. In state affairs he had to contend with and control the strong pro-South sentiment in Illinois. After the war he served one term in the United States Senate, where he was prominent in framing reconstruction legislation. His death occurred in 1873.

Chicago Highways, Old and New

Henry Thomas Buckle, in the General Introduction to the "History of Civilization in England", lays down the proposition that oral tradition is the earliest and simplest, and also the best, method by which a people can perpetuate its history. But in the course of time, he argues, society advances, and among other changes there is one in particular of the greatest importance: the introduction of the art of writing, which before many generations are passed, must effect a complete alteration in the character of the national traditions. He then begins to detail the manner in which this change takes place:

"The first, and perhaps the most obvious consideration, is, that the introduction of the art of writing gives permanence to the national knowledge, and thus lessens the utility of that oral information, in which all the acquirements of an unlettered people must be contained. Hence, it is, that as a country advances, the influence of tradition diminishes, and traditions themselves become less trustworthy. Besides this, the preservers of these traditions lose, in this stage of society, much of their former reputation. Among a perfectly unlettered people, the singers of ballads are the sole depositaries of those historical facts on which the fame, and

often the property, of their chieftains principally depend. But when this same nation becomes acquainted with the art of writing it grows unwilling to trust these matters to the memory of itinerant singers, and avails itself of its new art to preserve them in a fixed and material form. As soon as this is effected, the importance of those who repeat the national traditions is sensibly diminished. They gradually sink into an inferior class, which, having lost its old reputation, no longer consists of those superior men to whose abilities it owed its former fame. Thus we see, that although without letters there can be no knowledge of much importance, it is nevertheless true that their introduction is injurious to historical traditions in two distinct ways: first by weakening the traditions, and secondly by weakening the class of men whose occupation it is to preserve them."

If Buckle had been writing of pioneer days in the Middle West, instead of ancient Greeks and Norsemen, he could have supported his argument by numerous examples. For it is certainly true that we of today are dependent on the written or printed word for our knowledge of the past. From the earliest days of settlement in America there were ballads and legends which had at least a temporary currency. Many of them have come down to our own day in some form, but on the whole, as the frontier of civilization has advanced and finally disappeared across the Pacific, oral tradition has succumbed to the written word. Perhaps Buckle would grumble that Chicago today has no ballad singers wandering the streets to recount the travels of the early explorers, or the business deals of John Kinzie, or the horrors of the Fort Dearborn massacre.

Perhaps he would grumble. But then he might happen upon some book which would give him a vivid moving picture of the past, a picture which would seem to unroll to form a giant panorama before which the characters would march in review. Buckle might well say he had found such a book in Dr. Quaife's latest contribution to Chicago and Illinois history. For Dr. Quaife has succeeded, where many other historians of Chicago have failed, in making a readable, entertaining book, at the same time that he has presented a faithful record of the past.

In a brief foreword Mr. Joy Morton calls attention to Dr. Quaife's choice of the "critical period" of Chicago's history as his subject. This period, according to Mr. Morton, extends from the incorporation of Chicago in 1837 to the coming of the railroad in 1852. During those years there was little reason to hope that Chicago would become a great city. The three thousand citizens of this prairie village, surrounded by miles and miles of low, marshy land, hoped only that the construction of a canal between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan would some day make them a big town.

Yet even without the canal, and in spite of certain obvious disadvantages of location, Chicago grew steadily. The port records of the time, meagre though they are, show that the export and import trade grew with fair regularity, and was always greater than the actual needs of the town. Almost from the first Chicago, in spite of poor roads and bad transportation, did business with the hinterland, and Chicago was, nearly a century ago, the central market for the surrounding territory. Taking transportation as the key to the city's development, Dr. Quaife has pictured "the life, the travelers, and transportation methods before the coming of the canal and the railroads."

In a recent BULLETIN was a brief article on the Chicago Portage, pointing out that Chicago owes its existence to its strategic location on one of the important interior water routes of North America. The Chicago Portage was one of the "five keys of the continent." From the moment the American government took over the Northwest, it seems to have realized the strategic position of this water highway. When General Anthony Wayne in 1794 broke the power of the Indians in this region, a part of the price they paid for their defeat was the grant to the Americans of the free use of this highway, and the cession of reservations at Chicago, Peoria, and the mouth of the Illinois on which forts might be erected to safeguard it.

The construction of Fort Dearborn in 1803 was the first step toward this end. In the same year the purchase of Louisiana from France gave the Illinois River route added importance. Down this route in the spring of 1805 came Colonel Kingsbury with a company of troops from Mackinac, to build Fort Bellefontaine opposite the mouth of the Illinois River. Fort Dearborn thus became merely a link in the chain of frontier forts between Mackinac and the Gulf of Mexico.

Chicago's corporate existence is directly due to the Illinois-Michigan canal project, yet it is

true that at first nobody at Chicago was the least interested in it. On the contrary, the canal was seen as a part of a national internal communication system, designed largely with a view to avoiding some of the disasters on land in the War of 1812. But before anything was done about the canal, Illinois was admitted to statehood in 1818, and "contrary to the evident design of the framers of the Ordinance of 1787 its northern boundary had been advanced from the 'southerly bend' of Lake Michigan to the line of 42° 30′, with the avowed purpose of giving the new state a northward trend through the possession of a commercial outlet on Lake Michigan."

Of early days in Chicago Dr. Quaife narrates numerous amusing or significant happenings. The first survey or town plat was completed on August 4, 1830, the date which may be taken as the earliest definite date in the city's corporate history. The public land sale in the following month, developed little enthusiasm. An average price of $35 was paid for 126 lots, and $1.25 an acre was enough to buy two eighty-acre tracts just outside the town plat. Dr. Quaife in this connection retells a delightful story about the Kinzie family.

"A few months after the land sale of 1830, roused by such developments as had already taken place, Robert Kinzie journeyed to the land office at Palestine and there entered, on behalf of the Kinzie family, the fractional quarter section lying north of the river and east of State Street which included the old Kinzie home. The tract, lying in the angle formed by the river and the lake, comprised but 102 acres instead of the full quarter section which a claimant was entitled to enter. Kinzie, who might have entered 58 additional acres elsewhere, returned home without troubling himself to do so. His mother, on learning of this, urged him to claim the cornfield at the forks of the river. Although Kinzie was a business man, his response to her argument was a hearty laugh. 'Hear mother,' he said, 'we have just got 102 acres—more than we should ever want, or know what to do with, and now she would have me go and claim 58 acres more!' "

The pendulum swung far in the opposite direction within a few years. There was, for example, Arthur Bronson, who first visited Chicago in 1833. In the autumn of 1834 he bought for $20,000 a tract of land which he sold in the following spring for $100,000. And his friend, Charles Butler, to whom he sold it, subdivided it and offered it for sale within a month, realizing the entire purchase price from one-third of the lots. In four years Chicago jumped from a village of about 150 to 4170. One of the first official acts of the village fathers was to establish a free ferry across the river at Dearborn Street. The first financial obligation was incurred in October, 1834, when the sum of $60 was borrowed to drain and otherwise improve State Street. After four years of quick growth the village stood almost still, but after 1840 it grew by big jumps to 93,000 in 1857, which ends the period reviewed by Dr. Quaife.

To each of the great roads leading into or out of Chicago Dr. Quaife devotes a chapter: Chicago Road or Detroit-Chicago Road, the Vincennes Trace, the road to Ottawa and the southwest, the Galena Road, and the Green Bay Road. Each of these roads has a history. Travel over each of these roads had its attractions and its disadvantages, which Dr. Quaife sets forth in detail. Even in the Chicago, the coming metropolis, the traveler had to watch his step, as the following advertisement in the "Chicago American" of September, 1841, shows:

CAUTION TO TRAVELERS

"Travellers desiring to go west from Chicago by stage to Peru, and thence to Peoria by the mail boat, are cautioned against the deceit used at the 'Tremont House', in Chicago, by the agent of a line running to Peoria, by Dixon's Ferry."

The advertiser, who signs himself W. S. Brown of New York, then narrates at length his troubles, how he wanted to go by one route and was almost deceived into going another way because the agent and the "clerk or bar keeper of the Tremont House" led him to believe that theirs was the only way. Some indication of Mr. Brown's character is given by the note which follows the recital of his troubles:

"Advertiser and Free Press, at Detroit, Buffalo Advertiser and Galena Gazette are requested to publish the above 3 weeks and send a moderate bill to this office."

Complaints such as Brown's were probably both frequent and justified. Other travelers worried about other details. William Cullen Bryant in 1846 traveled by stage coach from Chicago to Ottawa. He was an experienced traveler, but he "lacked the courage to encounter a second time the hazards of the stage ride,"

and for the return journey he hired a private conveyance. The coach itself seemed to him the most absurd kind of carriage that could be devised for the Illinois roads. It was set high in the air on springs, apparently so that it might the more easily overturn. He says that this catastrophe was narrowly averted no fewer than a dozen times in the eighty-five mile journey. And once it was not averted. Once, in fording a stream, the coach came too close to a line of stones which had been the foundation of a bridge, with the result that the wheels on one side rose on the stone and on the other side sank into mud. Over the coach went, the outside passengers pitching head first into the water. Then Dr. Quaife quotes Bryant's own words:

"A farm wagon passing at the moment forded the canal without the least difficulty, and taking the female passengers, conveyed them to the next farmhouse, almost a mile distant. We got out the baggage, which was completely soaked with water, set up the carriage on its wheels, in doing which we had to stand waist high in the mud and water, and reached the hospitable farmhouse about half past nine o'clock. Its owner was an emigrant from Kinderhook on the Hudson, who claimed to be a Dutchman and a Christian, and I have no reason to doubt that he was either. His kind family made us free of their house, and we passed the night in drying ourselves and getting our baggage ready to proceed the next day."

The second night, after a day of travel over "a specially rough road", Bryant spent in an inn on the banks of a river, "listening to the mosquitos." After that trip he took pains to warn all intending travelers against the "glozing tongue" of the agent.

The book is full of quotable matter, but it is far from being a mere collection of anecdotes. Anecdotes of travel liven the narrative, and give the reader an intimate touch with the life of the times. The pleasures of traveling, the sheer fun and excitement, often alternated with the dangers and sorrows. Sometimes the dangers were more fancied than real. There was one traveler in 1840 who with his daughter had occasion to spend a night at a small village near Springfield. During the night the father roused his daughter, saying: "Get up as quick as you can and dress yourself. There are very strange noises, and something strange is going on downstairs. Take this bowie knife and defend yourself, if necessary. I have my sword cane, and we will do the best we can."

Strange noises continued throughout the night, and the two travelers kept watch in terror. With daylight came knowledge. The head of the household, an old man, had died during the night, and the strange sounds were caused by the grief of the family and by neighbors coming to prepare for the funeral.

One of the valuable features of the book is the appendix, which is a guide to the chief points of historical interest within a day's journey of Chicago. These pages will be particularly valuable for automobilists who can now tour in comfort the very roads whose history Dr. Quaife has set forth.

Typographically the volume is pleasing. The type matter is set off by adequate margins of white, a detail which is overlooked by many makers of books. About thirty illustrations and maps add greatly to the interest. These include reproductions of photographs, of illustrations from early books, of newspaper advertisements and railway posters. Take it all in all, the book deserves a place in any library of Illinois and Chicago history, and it should be read with interest as well by the general reader as by the enthusiast on local history.

PAMPHLETS

Paper-bound, price 25 cents, postpaid, 27 cents.

The Old Kaskaskia Records. By *Clarence Walworth Alvord.*

The Influence of Chicago upon Abraham Lincoln. By *Dr. William E. Barton.*

Biographical Sketch of Hon. Joseph Duncan. By *E. W. Blatchford.*

Biographical Sketch of Hon. John Peter Altgeld. By *Edward Osgood Brown.*

The Indian as a Diplomatic Factor in the History of the Old Northwest. By *Isaac Joslin Cox.*

Father Pierre Francois Pinet and His Mission of the Guardian Angel of Chicago. By *Frank R. Grover.*

Some Indian Landmarks of the North Shore. By *Frank R. Grover.*

Biographical Sketch of Gurdon Saltonstall Hubbard. By *Henry E. Hamilton.*

The Preamble and Boundary Clauses of the Illinois Constitution. By *Herman G. James.*

In Memoriam, John Nelson Jewett.

Early Days of Peoria and Chicago. By *David McCullough.*

1896.168

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume II CHICAGO. JANUARY, 1924 No. 4

Announcements

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 10, AT 4:00 O'CLOCK.

The annual memorial address on Abraham Lincoln will be given by Mr. Addison G. Procter, the youngest delegate to the Republican Convention of 1860, and believed to be the sole survivor of the men who nominated Lincoln. Mr. Procter is a delightful speaker and should be greeted by a large audience, particularly as this will probably be the Society's last opportunity to hear from the lips of a man who was there the inside story of Lincoln's nomination. It is expected, however, that Mr. Procter will not restrict himself to the convention of 1860, but will discuss other aspects of Lincoln's career.

SPECIAL MEETING OF GOVERNING MEMBERS.

Later in February, on a date to be announced, the Governing Members of the Chicago Historical Society are requested to attend a meeting called to make certain changes in the Society's constitution. At this meeting Professor James Westfall Thompson will speak about Napoleon and the Louisiana Purchase, and the death mask of Napoleon donated by Mr. Joy Morton will be formally presented to the Society.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR. ..... *Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephone Dearborn 4020

DOWNTOWN MEMBERSHIP OFFICE
ROOM 1213, 79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

JANUARY, 1924

Officers

President ..... OTTO L. SCHMIDT
1st Vice-President ..... CHARLES B. PIKE
2nd Vice-President ..... GEORGE W. DIXON
Treasurer ..... CHAUNCEY KEEP
Secretary ..... FRANK J. LOESCH
Librarian ..... CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams
William H. Bush
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter
George W. Dixon
Robert C. Fergus
Marshall Field III
Edward L. Glaser
William O. Goodman
Chalkley J. Hambleton
Mrs. Samuel Insull
Chauncey Keep
Frank J. Loesch
Cyrus H. McCormick
Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Arthur Meeker
Joy Morton
Charles A. Munroe
Henry J. Patten
Mrs. Bronson Peck
Charles B. Pike
Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Edward L. Ryerson
John A. Spoor
Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Mrs. Frank M. Taber

Membership Committee

William H. Bush
George W. Dixon
Edward L. Glaser
Charles Munroe
John L. Shortall
E. E. Wood, *Secretary*
TELEPHONE SUPERIOR 5756

Women's Auxiliary Board, C. F. Gunther Collection

Hon. Chairman ..... MRS. FRANK O. LOWDEN
Chairman ..... MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman ..... MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman ..... MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer ..... MRS. LESSING ROSENTHAL
Secretary ..... MRS. FRANK M. TABER
Cor. Secretary ..... MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone Evanston 0834

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

In spite of the fact that the December BULLETIN was delayed in the Christmas rush of mail, and did not reach many of the members until too late, the Christmas celebration on December 23 brought 211 guests to the Society's building. Guests came from the Three Arts Club, the Salvation Army Board Home, the Eleanor Clubs, and various settlements. Balsam greens, red candles, and a roaring wood fire provided an appropriate setting, and the Christmas carols were thoroughly enjoyed by every one.

A few weeks ago Superintendent Mortenson of the Chicago Public Schools voiced the special need of cultivating reverence for American ideals among the older high school students. In considering methods of reaching this end, Mr. Mortenson grasped at the idea of having the children hear Mr. Procter tell his recollections of Lincoln. Through the generosity of members of the Society it has been arranged that Mr. Procter will speak at three of the high schools early in February. Mr. Procter's talk will be a genuine treat for the children, and incidentally will serve the useful purpose of maintaining friendly relations between this Society and the city school authorities.

Mr. Procter was born in 1838 at Gloucester, Massachusetts. At the age of nineteen, he left his home town, where his father was a prosperous owner of a fishing fleet, and started alone for Kansas. He had just graduated from high school, and did not know a soul west of Boston, but he was filled with enthusiasm and inspired by the cry of "Free homes for free men." His first job was at Lawrence, where he worked in the shop of Mayor Blood. After working at Lawrence for about six months, Procter was sent to Emporia, to take charge of a branch store, which he later purchased. Emporia at that time was the destination of most of the immigrants into southwestern Kansas, and from Emporia they scattered in all directions. Among these people Mr. Procter acquired prominence for several reasons, one of which was that he had the only fire-proof safe in the section and thereby naturally became a sort of banker and custodian of valuables. Business gave him a wide acquaintance among the settlers. In April, 1860, when the Republican territorial convention to select delegates for the national convention met at Lawrence, the delegates from southwestern Kansas, without any solicitation on his part, were a unit in urging that Procter be sent to Chicago as a delegate to the national convention. Procter was just twenty-one, the youngest of the delegates. During the Civil War he rendered valuable service as a special commissioner to the Indian Territory, where it was his task to keep the tribes from joining the Confederacy. After the war Mr. Procter was active in business until his retirement in 1889. Since that date he has been an honored citizen of St. Joseph, Michigan. Several years ago he delivered before this Society an address on "Lincoln and the Convention of 1860," which is now available in pamphlet form, as one of the Society's publications.

It is regrettable that a serious typographical error in the December number of the BULLETIN, destroyed the main point of the brief appreciation of Mr. Burley's services as president of the Society. When Mr. Burley took office in 1914, the Society had 221 Sustaining Annual members; when he retired in 1923, it had 1225, not 225 as the BULLETIN had it.

The Conference on the Making of Good Citizens

Ten years from now, historians, educators, social workers, all those who are interested in the making of good citizens, will probably look back to December 8, 1923, as marking the beginning of a new era, for on that date was held the first general conference of representatives of the agencies and organizations in Chicago which are working in that field. For lack of a better term the word Americanization has come to stand for this work, but in reality the task is greater than the word indicates, for it is not only to make good Americans out of the foreign-born who throng to our city but it is to make good citizens out of those, both foreign and native born, who are already here.

The morning session of the Conference was called to order by Mrs. George A. Carpenter, chairman of the Women's Auxiliary Board, Chicago Historical Society. Mrs. Carpenter and Miss McIlvaine officially represented this Society at the conference. After Mrs. Carpenter's speech in greeting, Mrs. Paul Blatchford, also a member of the Women's Auxiliary Board, but on this occasion officially representing the Illinois Society of the Colonial Dames of America, acted as permanent chairman of the conference. The morning session was devoted to reports from the various organizations represented. The first report was from Mr. Henry Conkey, of the Chicago Americanization Council, and also chairman of the Americanization committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Mr. Conkey called attention to the need for a central body which would co-ordinate the activities of the various agencies in Americanization work. The Americanization Council, he said, was set up to serve in the capacity of a clearing house for all the various groups doing Americanization work, and for the purpose of promoting and stimulating it, but not actually to perform it. The Council is composed of forty-nine member agencies, each of which is entitled to two representatives on the council. These agencies divide themselves as to character of work and function roughly into the following groups: (1) governmental or business; (2) religious activities; (3) social settlements and similar community service agencies; (4) foreign language association; (5) industrial and trade agencies; (6) patriotic societies. The Americanization Council has its headquarters with the Council of Social Agencies, at 308 North Michigan Avenue, and its board of directors will be very glad to serve its member agencies, and endeavor in so far as possible, to keep the people advised of the work to be done, to the end that duplications may be avoided and efficiency promoted.

Following Mr. Conkey came the report of Mrs. Holmes Forsythe, representing the Illinois Society of Colonial Dames. Mrs. Forsythe spoke briefly, pointing out the pioneer character of the work done by that body.

She referred particularly to the "Civic Primer", called by Professor Nathaniel Butler "the best statement in print of the fundamentals of our civic traditions and ideals"; to the charts on American government and history; to Miss Wetmore's work even before she became connected with the Board of Education; and to the citizenship classes at Northwestern University Settlement; all activities in which the Colonial Dames are vitally interested.

In a future BULLETIN it is hoped to find space for a summary of some other reports presented. Among the speakers were Mrs. William L. Pattison, for the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mr. Graham Taylor, for the Chicago Council of Social Agencies; Mr. Abraham Bowers for the Young Men's Christian Association; Miss Emma White for the Parent Teachers' Association; Mr. William A. Bond, for the Chicago Association of Commerce; Mr. Morgan Hogge, representing Superintendent Mortenson; Mrs. W. L. Hefferan, for the Board of Education; Mrs. Alfred C. Taylor, for the Chicago Women's Club; Mrs. Edward B. Gudeman, for the Women's City Club; Mrs. Joseph Mayer, for the Chicago Women's Aid; Miss Marian Schibsby, for the Immigrants Protective League; Mr. Schotfeldt, chief naturalization examiner, for the Department of Labor; Major General Harry C. Hale, for the U. S. Army; Miss Guthrie, for the Young Women's Christian Association; and Miss McIlvaine and Miss Ward for the Chicago Historical Society.

Miss McIlvaine's report, of special interest to members of the Society follows:

"Historical societies used to be storage houses; they are becoming storage batteries. The ultimate object of every American historical society, whether it knows it or not, is the making of better Americans. The means to this end are the cultivation of love of country through intimate acquaintance with the steps and stages of civilization peculiar to that country. By visibly

demonstrating the continuity, the perpetuity of those things which are worthy, life is dignified, enriched, "happified", and the sense of responsibility for the maintenance of these things is developed. Then we have a good citizen.

Founded in 1856, by the men who in 1837 incorporated the infant city, this Society recruited its first membership from that group of patriots who were then holding up the hands of Abraham Lincoln. It is the pride of this Society today that the children and grandchildren of those men and women are still "carrying on" their work.

It is for the members of such a conference as we are holding today to decide just how the functions of this Society may best serve Americanization interests. Therefore, please consider the following list of activities this Society has to offer.

1. A library of American history, with expert assistants, open free to the public.

2. Observance of patriotic anniversaries.

3. Lectures on American history.

4. Dissemination of historical information through books, pamphlets, and bulletins.

5. Lantern lectures on Chicago history for children, and story hours with American patriots.

6. Open door Sundays.

7. Talks before working girls' societies, women's clubs, boy and girl scouts.

8. A museum illustrating almost every phase of American history, furnishing guides for classes from the schools.

9. Special exhibitions of mementos of American heroes on patriotic holidays.

10. The visualization of Chicago history, adapted to the school curriculum.

11. The marking of historical sites.

The generosity of a group of Chicago citizens, and especially the personal labor and sacrifice of the trustees and the Women's Board during the three years just closed, has added to its museum the great Gunther collection of Americana at a cost of $150,000. If its building would permit, it would now be possible to visualize the development of American civilization from the time of Columbus to the present, the advance of the frontier from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The great characters of history become human beings when a boy can take in his hand the pocket compass of Washington or the jack-knife of Abraham Lincoln. The great chain that spanned the Hudson at West Point and the pass that Benedict Arnold gave Major Andre make vivid and vital half-forgotten pages of history.

Standing in a little room upstairs, surrounded by a quaint bed covered by a flag of stars, a plain bureau, and chairs of a by-gone era, the entire furnishings from that house opposite Ford's Theatre, where on that night in April, 1865, Abraham Lincoln breathed his last, the most care-free American and most down-hearted foreigner receives a baptism of patriotism.

Again, when we stand before the 1300 photographs of Chicago boys who gave their lives in the World War, and the philistine and the bolshevist find the faces of their sons looking from the same frame, and that frame flanked on either side by the faces of Washington, Hale, Lafayette, and Grant, philistinism and bolshevism give way to a better Americanism.

The pioneer's log cabin on the next floor has perhaps greater charms for the newly-arrived foreigner than anything else in the building, for there he finds half-made farm implements and household utensils that speak the universal language of home and fireside, a language that makes all the world akin.

Now that the farthest frontiers of the world have been reached, and the railroad and aeroplane have banished the pony express and the covered wagon, it remains for the historical museum to preserve these traditions that typify the pioneer spirit, the American spirit, that will always be in the frontiers of thought.

The Chicago Historical Society has tested somewhat its potentiality to aid Americanization, but it requires a closer co-ordination of its facilities with the schools and the bodies dedicated to the task of making better Americans.

There is not a one-hundredth part of the classes in Chicago that might come to this building that do come. Year after year there are classes from the same schools that have come the year before, and always they have a teacher that had a father in the Civil War, or something that linked them to the historic past. Please go about the building all that you will between now and the afternoon session, and see if we have adequately transcribed something of the spirit of American history."

Father Allouez

Marquette's successor at the mission to the Illinois was Father Claude Jean Allouez, who is described in a document of 1661, now in the possession of the Chicago Historical Society, as "Claude Allouez of the Company of Jesus, Superior of the residence of Three Rivers, and Seigneur in the name of the said company". At that time Allouez was in his forty-first year, and was obviously a person of consequence. Three Rivers, one of the first French outposts in Canada, was the center of a large Jesuit mission to the Indians. The site of the town had long been a favorite gathering place for the Indians on their travels to and from their winter hunts. When the French began to barter with the Indians for furs, Three Rivers became a natural trading center, and for this reason the Jesuits promptly established a mission there. It was the duty of the missionary stationed at Three Rivers to be present at the spring and autumn meetings between the traders and the Indians, and often he would return with some band of the latter to spend months in the wilderness. It was at this mission at Three Rivers that Marquette spent two years of apprenticeship.

But before Marquette arrived at Three Rivers, Father Allouez was ordered to the shores of Lake Superior. Near the extreme southwest corner of that lake is a deep notch in the shore line, known from the earliest times as Chequamegon Bay. It is one of the beauty spots of the Great Lakes. The western shores are steep cliffs of brown sandstone, crowned with dark pine. On the north a group of rocky wooded islands forms a windbreak, and on the east is a narrow spit of sand and gravel, about six miles long, forming a natural breakwater, separating the bay from the outer lake. To the shores of Chequamegon numerous Indian tribes came, sometimes for fish, sometimes because the bay seemed to offer a refuge from hostile tribes.

So far as is known the first white men to visit the bay were Radisson and Groseilliers, two French fur traders who pushed on to this region as early as 1659. They built a log hut on the mainland, probably between the towns of Ashland and Washburn, and made it their base in trading operations which carried them even to Lake Assiniboine. Six years later, in October, 1665, Father Allouez arrived at Chequamegon to found his mission. The long sandy breakwater led him to name his mission and the locality the Point of the Holy Spirit (La Pointe du Saint Esprit). In common usage this was shortened to La Pointe, a name which recurs again and again in the Jesuit Relations.

When Allouez arrived at La Pointe, he found there a motley assemblage. There were, of the Wisconsin Indians, Ojibwas, Pottawattomies, Kickapoos, Sacs and Foxes. There were Hurons and Ottawas, who had fled from their Iroquois tormentors. And there were also Miamis and Illinois, who seem to have come to trade. Directly on the shores of the bay were only five villages, but within range of the mission were at least fifty villages, with perhaps fifteen hundred Indians. Among all of these the Jesuit missionaries were expected to labor.

Father Allouez at once attracted large congregations of Indians—probably they came out of curiosity to hear this man in the strange black gown, for he actually converted only a small band of followers. During four heart-breaking years he labored among them, varying the deadly monotony of his work by an occasional canoe trip to Quebec—a jog of a thousand miles—to make his reports to the superior-general.

Yet Father Allouez' work was not entirely in vain, as he sometimes thought. Marquette, who succeeded him in 1669, records that one clan of the Ottawas had in a formal council promised Father Allouez to receive the gospel, and the Illinois, though they were sun worshippers, he thought were well inclined towards Christianity because of the influence which Father Allouez exercised over those of the tribe who had visited La Pointe. Of the Hurons Marquette writes:

"The Hurons, to the number of four or five hundred souls, almost all baptized, still preserve a little Christianity. Some of the chief men, assembled in a council, were very glad to see me at first; but when I informed them that I did not yet know their language perfectly, and that no other father was coming to the place,—both because they had all gone to the Iroquois; and because Father Allouez, who understood them thoroughly, had been unwilling to return to them for this winter, because they did not take enough interest in prayer,—they acknowledged that they were well deserving of this punishment."

Marquette remained at La Pointe less than two years, for in the spring of 1671, the hostility of the Sioux Indians compelled the withdrawal of the Ottawas and the Hurons from La Pointe and the abandonment of the mission. In the meantime Father Allouez had been ordered into a new field, to preach the faith to the Pottawattomies, Menominees, Winnebagoes and other

tribes west of Lake Michigan, and had been designated grand vicar for "all the countries situated toward the north and west". He spent the summer of 1669 at Sault Ste. Marie before starting for his new field. Early in November, in company with two canoe-loads of Pottawattomies, he left the Sault for Green Bay. "The Pottawattomies," he writes, "wished to conduct me to their country; not that they wished to receive instruction there, having no disposition for the Faith, but that I might curb some Frenchmen, who being among them for the purpose of trading, were threatening and maltreating them." All of which is certainly a refreshing confession from a missionary about to set forth for the field.

The exact spot on which Father Allouez established his mission at Green Bay can not be fixed authoritatively. The historian Thwaites says that it is fair to assume that "his landfall was at the mouth of Oconto River, which empties into Green Bay from the west, about midway between the Menominee and the Fox. Here apparently, dwelt the six French fur-traders who had ill-treated the Indians, and needed the repressing influence of the priest. In one of the cabins of this temporary trading post, the missionary and his companions made their home through the winter of 1669-70, and from here visited neighboring tribes along the shore of the bay."

About the middle of April, as soon as navigation was open, Allouez and his two lay companions* paddled up the bay and up "the river of the Puans, which we have named for Saint Francis". In his report Father Allouez mentions clouds of wild fowl which hovered above the rice-marshes at the head of the bay. Paddling on, past the village of the Sacs at the rapids of De Pere, the missionary ascended the Wolf and upper Fox while preaching to Foxes, Miamis, Mascoutens, and occasional wandering bands of Illinois. On his return trip he visited the Winnebagoes and Menominees, and then in May he headed again for the Sault, while his charges scattered for the summer hunting and fishing.

*Note:

On their travels the Jesuit missionaries were often accompanied by laymen, who gave their services; these companions were called "donnes" (given men). They did much of the hard labor. They helped to paddle, carried loads over the portages or on long trails, and sometimes were really needed merely as a bodyguard. They hunted and fished, and occasionally, when they stayed sufficiently long at one place, they planted a bit of wheat or tended a few vegetables. Frequently the donne was a skilled workman, an armorer perhaps, who could make weapons or repair utensils, and more than one was a physician who doctored white and Indian impartially. A donne, in short, was both a companion and a man of all work.

In September Father Allouez returned, accompanied by Father Dablon, the superior of the Ottawa mission. The two priests held council with the Indians who lived on the shores of Green Bay and at De Pere Rapids. At the latter settlement were several traders, who had acted badly towards the Indians and were now in their turn being subjected to "unbearable insolence and indignity." Thence the two priests paddled up the Fox River to the village of the Mascoutens, and then returned to Green Bay. Father Dablon pushed on to the Sault, but Allouez spent the winter with the Indians. Writing of these tribes, Father Dablon reports that they "all acknowledge various sorts of divinities, to whom they offer frequent sacrifices. These people have gods, as had the pagans of old,—having them in the skies, in the air, on the earth, in the woods, in the water, and even in hell. . . . Some of them, who are regarded as intelligent among their fellows, hold the belief that besides the sun and thunder,—which they recognize as the gods of the sky and of the air,—each species of animals, fishes, and birds, has a special genius who cares for it, watches over its safety, and protects it from the harm that might befall it."

In the Relation for the next year, 1671, there is an account of Father Allouez' visit to the Foxes, southwest of Green Bay: he "counted himself happy to expose his life to evident danger in order to bear the gospel to those poor barbarians, as he has done to all other peoples of those regions." He traveled overland, "in six days twenty-four leagues over snow and ice, in the severest part of the winter", and some of his companions almost perished from cold. Reaching the Fox village, "he went from cabin to cabin, cheering some with the hope of paradise, and frightening others with the fear of hell." At first the Indians jeered and mocked, but in time they listened with attention, if not with affection, and even promised to build a chapel, to be ready on his next visit to them.

After another busy summer at the Sault, Father Allouez returned to Green Bay, and some time during the winter of 1671-72 succeeded in completing the chapel of St. Francis Xavier, in the midst of the Indian village on the east side of De Pere rapids. Here Father Louis Andre, who had accompanied Allouez from the Sault, remained in charge, while the latter resumed "his apostolic wanderings among the savage tribes of the Wisconsin interior." For four years more, however, Green Bay remained his head-

quarters. Then he was transferred to the Illinois mission as successor to Marquette, who had just died.

In October, 1676, with two companions, he set forth in a canoe for the Illinois country. Winter set in early, and they were compelled to spend several months with the Pottawattomies. In February, however, Allouez determined to push on, in a manner, as he says, "very extraordinary"; for instead of putting the canoe into the water, they put it on the ice, over which a sail and a favoring wind "made it go as on the water." But progress was slow, and it was April before they entered the river which they knew led to the Illinois. As they entered the river they were met by a band of eighty Indians, who had come from their village to meet the missionary. Allouez himself tells the story of his reception:

"The captain came about thirty steps to meet me, carrying in one hand a firebrand and in the other a calumet adorned with feathers. Approaching me, he placed it in my mouth and himself lighted the tobacco, which obliged me to make a pretense of smoking it. Then he made me come into his cabin, and having given me the place of honor, he spoke to me as follows:

"'My father, have pity on me; suffer me to return with thee, to bear thee company and take thee into my village. The meeting I have had today with thee will prove fatal to me if I do not use it to my advantage. Thou bearest to us the gospel and the prayer. If I lose the opportunity of listening to thee, I shall be punished by the loss of my nephews, whom thou seest in so great number; without doubt they will be defeated by our enemies. Let us embark, then, in company, that I may profit by thy coming into our land.'"

Allouez labored among the Illinois for several seasons with great success, but he fades out of the picture about the time that La Salle, who was considered hostile to the Jesuits, began his vast enterprise in the Mississippi valley. The last years of his life Father Allouez spent among the Miamis on the St. Joseph River. Gossiping Father Hennepin, full of news but not always trustworthy, gives a side light on these last years:

"Father Allouez lives now in a village of the Miamis, Mascoutens and Ochiakenens, who have quitted their own nation and ancient habitations to confederate themselves with the Iroquois against the Illinois; and for that purpose they sent last summer an embassy into the country of the Iroquois, with a letter of Father Allouez. The end of that embassy was, as I have said, to oblige them to unite with them against the Illinois; and they were negotiating the alliance when I arrived at the village of the Senecas; and upon notice thereof, a woman was sent to tell them to run away, for fear the Iroquois should kill them. They had however no design to do them any harm, as it appeared afterwards; for the Iroquois having overtaken the said ambassadors they were kindly used; but they entered upon no business, as long as I continued there. I met with one of the said ambassadors since that time in their own country, who told me such horrid things that I can not entirely believe them; and I rather suspect the Miamis to be the contrivers thereof. However, Father Allouez had no sooner intelligence that I was arrived at the village of the Illinois, than that they sent one Monso [Mouso], one of their chiefs, with four large kettles, twelve axes, and twenty knives, to persuade the Illinois that I was brother of the Iroquois, that my breath smelled like theirs, that I eat serpents, that I was sent to betray them, and attack them one way, while the Iroquois should attack them by another; that I was hated by all the blackgowns, who forsook me because I designed to destroy the Miamis, having taken two of them prisoners; and lastly, that I understood physic enough to poison the whole world. Their suggestions were so ridiculous and so false, that I had no great difficulty to convince the Illinois of the malice of my enemies; and Monso was in great danger of losing his life for his pains. They told him he had an Iroquois serpent under his tongue, meaning his baseness and malice; that his comrades who had been ambassadors into their country had brought that venom, and breathed in the malice of the Iroquois in smoking their calumet. I was obliged to intercede for him, for else they would have murdered him.

"'Tis certain, that their design is to engage Count Frontenac into a war with the Iroquois; and having tried in vain several ways to succeed they think there is no better than to persuade the nation of the Miamis, who are our confederates, to settle themselves near the Illinois, and make an alliance with them, insomuch that the Iroquois cannot attack one nation without breaking with the other, and thereby oblige your lordship [i.e. Count Frontenac] either to forsake our allies, or declare war ourselves against the Iroquois. This is not a rash and groundless judgment; for these Miamis, with whom Father Allouez lives, have killed several

Iroquois this winter; and having cut the fingers of another, they sent him back to tell their nation that the Miamis are joined with the Illinois against them. Perhaps that perfidiousness obliges Father Allouez to quit them next spring, as I understand he designs to do."

On another page, however, Father Hennepin seems to have a higher opinion of the Miamis, though he is, to be sure, speaking of a particular village near Green Bay, when he says: "They are accounted valiant men amongst their neighbors; but are so cunning, that they seldom return from their warlike expeditions without booty. They are apt to learn anything, for they love to hear the European's talk; and Father Allouez told me, that they had such a violent desire to be instructed, that they often disturbed his rest to ask him questions about what he had told them the day before. The Mascoutens and Kickapoos are more clownish; and there is as much difference between the Miamis and them as between our boors and citizens."

This characterization of the Miamis is probably near the truth, and certainly helps to explain why Father Allouez chose to spend the last decade of his life among them. That he had great influence over them Hennepin seems to concede. Among them, after more than a quarter century in the wilderness, he died, in 1689, his sixty-ninth year. Not so lovable a figure as Marquette, not so dashing as La Salle, he was yet one of the foremost of those pioneers who wrought for the Christian Church and the French king in the New World.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Diary of James K. Polk. With an introduction by Professor A. C. McLaughlin and a biographical sketch by Dr. M. M. Quaife. Four volumes, boards, buckram backs. Specially priced to members at $12.00 the set, to non-members $15.00.

Chicago and the Old Northwest, 1673-1835. By Milo M. Quaife. Cloth, $4.00, postpaid $4.12.

The Book of Lake Geneva. By Paul B. Jenkins. Cloth, decorated board sides, $4.00, postpaid $4.10.

Masters of the Wilderness. By Charles B. Reed. Cloth, $1.00, postpaid $1.10.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the Chicago Historical Society, incorporated by the legislature of the State of Illinois, the sum of.....Dollars.

.....(Signed)

FORM OF DONATION

I,....., do hereby donate and give to the Chicago Historical Society the sum of.....Dollars as a memorial to the memory of.....

and to constitute a fund to be known in perpetuity as the.....

.....Fund, the income derived from same to be used as the Trustees of the Society direct.

F896.168

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume II CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1924 No. 5

Announcements

MARCH 11. Tuesday evening. Major A. C. Welch, of Mandan, North Dakota, will speak on Indian character and his own experiences in leading the Indian regiment in the World War. Major Welch was adopted by the Sioux many years ago, and is regarded by them with great veneration. His regiment was recruited from the Mandan, Gros Ventre and other Siouan tribes.

MARCH 23. Sunday afternoon. Formal presentation to the Society of the figurines designed and executed by Mme. Minna Schmidt. These figurines are of historical importance as showing faithfully the costumes worn by the famous Chicago women they represent.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR.....*Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephone Dearborn 4020

DOWNTOWN MEMBERSHIP OFFICE
ROOM 1218, 79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

FEBRUARY, 1924

Officers

President.....OTTO L. SCHMIDT
1st Vice-President.....CHARLES B. PIKE
2nd Vice-President.....GEORGE W. DIXON
Treasurer.....JOHN J. MITCHELL
Secretary.....FRANK J. LOESCH
Librarian.....CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams
William H. Bush
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter
George W. Dixon
Robert C. Fergus
Marshall Field III
Edward L. Glaser
William O. Goodman
Chalkley J. Hambleton
Mrs. Samuel Insull
Chauncey Keep
Frank J. Loesch
Cyrus H. McCormick
Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Arthur Meeker
Joy Morton
Charles A. Munroe
Henry J. Patten
Mrs. Bronson Peck
Charles B. Pike
Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Edward L. Ryerson
John A. Spoor
Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Mrs. Frank M. Taber

Membership Committee

William H. Bush
Mrs. Paul Blatchford
George W. Dixon
Charles A. Munroe
John L. Shortall
Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Mrs. Frank M. Taber
E. E. Wood, *Secretary*
TELEPHONE DEARBORN 4020

Women's Auxiliary Board, C. F. Gunther Collection

Hon. Chairman.....MRS. FRANK O. LOWDEN
Chairman.....MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman.....MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman.....MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer.....MRS. GEORGE W. DIXON
Secretary.....MRS. FRANK M. TABER
Cor. Secretary.....MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone Evanston 0334

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

THE LOGAN COLLECTION

One of the most important gifts ever received by the Chicago Historical Society is the collection of Abraham Lincoln and John Brown relics formally presented by Mr. Frank G. Logan at the Lincoln's Birthday celebration on February tenth. The collection has been on exhibition as a loan for a number of years, and is now assured a permanent home. Mr. Logan's presentation address, printed on another page, tells the history of the collection and mentions some of the precious articles in it.

MR. PROCTER'S ADDRESS

The Lincoln's Birthday celebration brought together an audience of more than 300 people. Those who heard Mr. Procter will agree that the BULLETIN, as his press agent, did not overstate Mr. Procter's merits as a speaker. Confirmation of our high opinion of Mr. Procter is a letter received by Miss McIlvaine from the principal of the Carter H. Harrison Technical High School, one of the three schools at which Mr. Procter addressed the students:

February 7, 1924.

Dear Miss McIlvaine:

I thank you most heartily for securing Mr. Addison G. Procter for his address on Lincoln. The address was an inspiration to all of us who heard it. The audience sat spell-bound as he talked to them of Lincoln and what he meant to us. The fact that he actually had participated in those historic scenes made a special appeal to the young people. In behalf of the students and faculty of the school I thank you and through you the Historical Society for having made this possible.

Sincerely yours,
F. L. MORSE,
Principal.

NEW COMMITTEES

The president of the Society has appointed the following committees to serve for this year:

Lectures: Messrs. Patten, Adams, J. A. James.

Social Affairs: Mmes. McCormick, Carpenter, Peck.

Finance: Messrs. Pike, Ryerson, B. A. Eckhart.

Auditing: Messrs. Dixon, Keep, Goodman.

House Committee: Messrs. Hambleton and Bush, Mrs. Taber.

Libraries: Messrs. Munroe, Spoor, Glaser.

Publications: Messrs. Loesch, Morton, Patten.

Membership: Messrs. Bush, Dixon, Munroe, John L. Shortall, E. E. Wood; Mmes. Paul Blatchford, Stout, Taber.

Publicity: Messrs. Insull, Bush, Dixon, Fergus, Glaser, Goodman, Hambleton, Kesner, Loesch, Meyne, Munroe, Pelouze, Pike, William Wiley, Jr.; Mmes. Carpenter, McCormick, Peck, Stout, Taber.

Women's Auxiliary Board, C. F. Gunther Collection. Mmes. Carpenter, Blatchford, William Burry, Dixon, Farwell, Furst, Milan H. Hulbert, Insull, George Herbert Jones, Lowden, Henry B. Mason, McCormick, William S. Monroe, Peck, Robbins, Stout, Taber; Miss McIlvaine, Miss Ward.

MEMBERSHIP

At the close of 1923 the total membership of the Society for the first time in its history exceeded 2,000 persons. The new year began with a membership of 2,015, of whom 1256 were sustaining annual. As of January 31, the membership was divided as follows:

Honorary, 7; honorary life, 11; governing life, 13; annual governing, 386; sustaining life, 264; sustaining annual, 1292; corresponding, 87. Since the publication of the last list in the December BULLETIN, the following changes in membership have taken place:

NEW MEMBERS

Sustaining Life

Bensinger, Benjamin
Clow, William E.
Donoghue, Arthur
Jackson, Arthur S.
Furst, Eduard A.

Annual Governing

Armour, Mrs. Lester
MacKenzie, Wentworth P.
McElwee, Mrs. Robert H.
Reckitt, Mrs. Ernest
Redington, Mrs. William H.
Smith, Jesse L.
Swift, Mrs. Edward F.

Sustaining Annual

Albaugh, George S.
Baker, William B.
Bass, John F.
Bateman, F. L.
Bersbach, Oscar J.
Bischoff, Jacob, Jr.
Bortell, Mrs. Grace Channon
Bradshaw, R. Y.
Bremner, Mrs. D. F., Jr.
Bryant, John J., Jr.
Church, William T.
Cramer, Sterling B.
Cummings, D. M.
Davis, Paul H.
Denneky, Mrs. Thomas C.
DeVry, Bernard
Dovenmuehle, Henry C.
Drake, Mrs. Tracy
Dryden, Mrs. George B.
Eberson, John
Fox, Jacob Logan
Fox, Richard T.
Goodspeed, C. T. B.
Hammond, Charles H.
Harding, Mrs. Mary M.
Hastings, Samuel M.
Hedman, Mrs. R. M.
Hicks, Ernest H.
Hill, Walter M.
High, George Henry
Holland, Cyrus J.
Horn, Albin O.
Hoover, Frank E.
Howe, Mrs. Charles Merwin
Huszagh, R. LeRoy
Johnson, Mrs. William B.
Juergens, William F.
Kirkland, Mrs. Weymouth
Krumm, Morrow
Layman, Edwin S.
Lester, A. G.
Lewis, Frank W.
Lighthall, Henry S.
Lindsay, James R.
Markham, Herbert I.
McNally, Frederick L.
McShane, James E.
Metz, Mrs. Robert H.
Miller, Amos C.
Montgomery, Mrs. Fred. D.
Morton, Sterling
Morton, Wirt
Newberger, J. Edward
Oppenheimer, Alfred
Palmer, Percival B.
Peterkin, Daniel
Pilaum, A. J.
Pitcher, Mrs. John C.
Rawson, Mrs. Fred. H.
Reich, Otto F.
Reed, Mrs. Lawrence
Rittenhouse, Charles J.
Rosenthal, O. W.
Shubert, Alphonse B.
Stein, Mrs. Otto J.
Stevens, Eugene M.
Stevenson, Miss Lucile
Strong, L. W.
Teich, Max L.
Thompson, Mrs. Leverett
Trego, Mrs. Medora H.
Wade, Horace
Waud, Mrs. Ernest R.
White, Howard J.
Young, Charles R.

Corresponding

Watriss, A. W.

CHANGES

From Sustaining Annual to Annual Governing

Shumway, Mrs. E. DeWitt
Steele, Mrs. Julia

From Sustaining Annual to Sustaining Life

Meyer, Edwin F.
Moore, William J.
Pendexter, F. W.
Ward, Mrs. A. Montgomery

From Annual Governing to Governing Life

Swift, Edward F.

NECROLOGY

Appel, Henry L.
Bacon, Edward Richardson
Brauer, Paul
Dryer, Mrs. Ervin
Houghteling, Mrs. James L.
Hulburd, Charles H.
Manierre, George
Pinkerton, William A.
Ryer, William F.
Sheldon, Mrs. George W.
Wilson, Miss Martha
Woodward, Mrs. Ellen E. L.

ACCESSIONS

For the Library

From Dr. C. M. Burton and Mr. James Gibbons. Marriage certificate of John Kinzie and Elinor McKillip, widow, 1798, and 21 other photostat copies of documents pertaining to John Kinzie, copied from the Burton Historical Collection and the Registry of Deeds at Detroit, 1797-1816.

From Mrs. Jessie Dunlap Castle. Eight odd numbers of Chicago newspapers, 1856-1876.

From the Chicago Public Library. Proceedings at the Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Opening of the Library, January 1st, 4th and 6th, 1923.

From the author, Mr. H. E. Cole, Baraboo, Wis. "Stage Coach and Tavern Days in the Baraboo Region."

From Mr. Charles B. Cory, Jr. Four-page letter addressed to Bernard Cory, Esq., Boston, dated Devrisville, Northeast End, Chicago, Saturday, October 27, 1871, giving an excellent description of the Chicago Fire.

From Dr. William C. Covert. Diary of a journey through the great Northwest, dated May 22 to September 12, 1853, written by a well-known writer of that day, Louise Seymour Houghton.

From Mr. Thomas E. Donnelley. "Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River," edited by Dr. Milo M. Quaife, Chicago, 1923.

From Mrs. Arthur Dyrenforth. Summons to the inhabitants of Pepperrill vs. Abel Blood; dated Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Cambridge, December 29, 1781. Also two writs of attachment, 1773 and 1784.

From Mr. E. L. Glaser. "A New Pilgrimage", a tribute to Lincoln, published privately at the Savoy, London, 1923.

From the author, Mr. Thomas T. Goodspeed. "Jonathan Young Scammon", reprinted for private circulation from The University Record, Chicago, 1923.

From Mr. G. H. Hillebrand, North Crystal Lake, Ill. "Drainage Channel and Waterway," by G. P. Brown, Chicago, 1894; "Memorial Presented by the Trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago to the Congress of the United States", Chicago, J. J. Kenney (no date); and twenty pamphlets and bulletins of the Illinois Rivers and Lakes Commission.

From Miss Katherine D. Hubbard, through George B. Carpenter & Co. Autograph letter signed, of John Brown to Gilbert Hubbard, dated January 31, 1842, Cross Creek, Washington, Pa.

From Illinois' Farmers' Institute. "Illinois, Mighty Agricultural Patriot", by H. E. Young, Springfield, 1918.

From Mrs. William S. Jenks. "Scrap book of events of the American War of 1861-1865."

From The Newberry Library. "Check List of Books Printed in English before 1641", compiled by Mae I. Stearns.

From the author, Dr. N. W. Jipson. "Lower Rock River Winnebago Villages", Milwaukee, 1923; reprinted from The Wisconsin Archeologist.

From Mr. Horace N. Jones, Jr. A grant of land in Grundy County, Illinois, to Joseph H. Whipple from the United States of America, signed James K. Polk, President, U. S. A., dated February 1st, 1848.

From the author, Edwin Herbert Lewis. "University of Chicago Poems," Chicago, 1923.

From Mr. Frank G. Logan. Four letters concerning the last days of John Brown.

From Mr. Addison G. Procter. "The Michigan Daily", Ann Arbor, October 30, 1923, containing an article "Man who assisted nomination of Lincoln visits Ann Arbor."

From Mr. W. B. Reckless. "Abraham Lincoln and Men of War Times", by A. K. McClure, Philadelphia, 1892. This gift was the result of a visit by Mr. Reckless to the Society's building.

From Mr. Henry L. Rozier. "From the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico", report of the Deep Waterway Committee of the Chicago Commercial Association, Chicago, 1906; "Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway", by William Wirt Mills, Chicago, (1909).

From Dr. Otto L. Schmidt. Newspaper scrap book containing items of interest on the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln, U. S. Grant, etc., compiled by Eugene Dutilh, 1863-1885.

From Mrs. Frances Rice Smith and Mrs. George L. Dunlap. Weekly account book of John B. Rice, proprietor of Rice's Theater, Chicago, for the years 1851 to 1857. On this unique record a student of the University of Chicago recently based his doctor's thesis dealing with the early history of the stage in Chicago. Many photographs of Mr. Rice's charming family and their young friends are included, as well as memoranda of his mayoralty and of the Civil War in which he lost his son, Willie. This book is a monument to the good citizenship of the builders of Chicago's first theater, and is certainly the most interesting document of its kind in the Society's collections.

From the author, Mr. George R. Sparks. "The Dream City. A Story of the World's Fair", Chicago, 1923.

From the State Historical Society of Iowa. "Literature of Pioneer Life in Iowa", and address by Frank Luther Mott before the State Historical Society of Iowa, 1923.

From the University of Chicago Press. "The Story of the Maize Plant", by Paul Weatherwax, Chicago, (1923).

For the Museum

From Miss Mary B. Dunham. Wax doll and doll's trunk containing wardrobe made by members of the J. H. Dunham family to be sold at the Sanitary Fair, 1865. The Dunham home, built in the early 'fifties, stands at 538 Michigan Avenue, where his daughter Miss Virginia Dunham still lives.

From Mr. James A. Hammill, as a loan. Crucifix of metal, inlaid with wood, found on the North Branch near the site of the Mission of the Guardian Angel, 50 feet south of Foster Avenue and 300 feet east of Skokie Outlet, now the Drainage Canal. (This mission was founded in 1696 by Father Pierre Francois Pinet, at the Indian village of Chicagou, and existed until 1699).

From Miss Katherine D. Hubbard. Photograph, home of Mr. Gilbert Hubbard, on the west side of Dearborn Avenue, between Division and Elm Streets.

From J. Elliott Jacobs, as a loan for twenty years. Various items formerly belonging to or relating to Captain Jesse D. Elliott, American naval officer second in command at the Battle of Lake Erie. Included in the collection are an oil portrait of Captain Elliott; sword with gold mountings, inscribed "Presented by 11th Congress U. S. to Captain J. D. Elliott, U. S. Navy", after his capture of the British vessels *Detroit* and *Caledonia* at Fort Erie; remnant of flag, U. S. Brig *Niagara*, commanded by Captain Elliott at the battle of Lake Erie; sword case, made for Captain Elliott from the wood of the frigate *Constitution;* satin wood box used by Captain Elliott as a treasure chest, inlaid with design of medal presented to him by Congress after the battle of Lake Erie. Also loaned by Mr. Jacobs is a photograph of General Sherid after a painting by L. C. Earle, autograph "P. H. Sheridan, Lieut. General."

From Mrs. William S. Jenks. Photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Gillette and others.

From Mrs. Charles H. ReQua. United States silk flag, with 38 stars, formerly the property of the donor's father, Luther Haven.

From Dr. Otto L. Schmidt. Photograph of Grant Park and Michigan Avenue, from Harrison Street north, showing the old Exposition Building and the Auditorium, taken by J. W. Taylor about 1893.

From Mrs. Eugene Wheeler and Mr. Arthur Wheeler. Portrait of Hiram Wheeler, by Antrobus. Mr. Wheeler came to Chicago in 1840 and was the founder of the firm of Munger, Wheeler and Co.

The Abraham Lincoln—John Brown Collection

Presentation address by Mr. Frank G. Logan.

The Logan Collection of Abraham Lincoln and John Brown things, long coveted by the state at Springfield, and by the government at Washington, has been exhibited here for some time as a loan.

I have always thought collections such as this, so closely allied with our state history, belonged here in the midst of its greatest city, where the most people might view them and perchance feel an inspiration for the study of the lives and to recount to their children the glorious history of our great men.

I am pleased now when you celebrate the 115th anniversary of the birth of Illinois' greatest son, on an occasion made noteworthy by the presence and the eloquence of one who, the only delegate left among the living of those who nominated Lincoln for the presidency in 1860, is here to tell us of those stirring days, to give these sacred things to the Chicago Historical Society which has become so worthy of being the custodian of historical remembrances.

Time was when the Society's membership was small, and to me the gauge of the usefulness of such city institutions is set by their memberships, for they show in practical form their value as estimated by the people themselves. We owe a debt of gratitude for the initiative and activity of the chairman of your membership committee, who has been largely instrumental in bringing this about, and which has influenced me to make the gift because your membership now ranks well with other noted museums.

It may interest you to hear briefly how my possession of these things came about, and from whom they were obtained. During visits to Washington in 1889 and 1890, I learned that some of the personal belongings of Mr. Lincoln were still there. Thomas F. Pendel, then a doorkeeper at the White House, to which position he had been appointed by Lincoln himself, took me to his modest home, and because of my interest in all things pertaining to Lincoln's life, this faithful servant, simple, uneducated, with affectionate tenderness gave into my custody, among other things, the familiar long black broadcloth coat which the President wore that fatal night and also a lock of his hair. When the Surgeon General of the United States performed the inquest, he cut a lock of Mr. Lincoln's hair for Mr. Pendel, who guarded the rooms on that occasion. It is now preserved in the collection in a gold locket presented to Mr. Pendel for the purpose by Tiffany.

Charles Forbes, then in the employ of the War Department at Washington, took me to his home. I found him too, uneducated, but sincere and affectionate. No wonder that these two simple-minded men who came into daily contact with the noble dignity, the latent power, the sense of humor and the tenderness of heart of so great a soul should look back upon him through the mist of years as a god among men —even though it is said "no man can be great to his valet", for that, or his attendant, Charles Forbes was to Lincoln.

Forbes first spread out before me the folds of that historic gray shawl now here, the one which Lincoln took with him from Springfield when he went to deliver his great Cooper Union speech, always his constant companion and the one shielding him from the evening air as he rode back and forth between the White House and the Soldiers' Home, pondering on the cares of state, as Charles Forbes related. He also brought to view an old fashioned black stock for the neck, of the kind then in vogue. It was lined with white corded material on which was written his name twice in Lincoln's own handwriting. These Forbes entrusted to my care, together with the other things to be found in the next room, but especially his pocket knife, evidently made for him by the manufacturer, for it bears his name in strong relief on either side of its handle, while its daily use is attested by the fact that but one of the four blades is unbroken.

Next Forbes showed me a small photograph of Mr. Lincoln, seated, with his name written in ink at the bottom. Forbes in handing this to me said: "When I returned from taking Mrs. Lincoln and her guests to Ford's Theater that April night, and Mr. Lincoln appeared ready to go, I said, 'Mr. President, won't you sign this photograph which Tad gave me today'? He replied 'Certainly, Charlie', took up a pen, and signed this as you see. I followed him into the carriage which drove directly to the theater, and I was with him in the box when the fatal shot was fired—so you see it is the last bit of his writing."

I have always felt myself in an incongruous position over these possessions, so rich in memories, and now that they are to rest with the people I have a feeling of pride that I could

bring it about, much I fancy, as an Englishman might feel who could bring Cromwell's coat to Westminster Abbey, or a Frenchman a like article of Napoleon's to Les Invalides, for I now feel that here you have added historical inspiration to your possessions.

Great son of Illinois, great in nobility of character, common sense, tenderness of heart, power of expression, and sincerity,—these are but the trappings you wore while doing immortal deeds.

The World's Fair of 1893, drew here one who had been a personal friend of John Brown, and to whom in Connecticut, he entrusted the commission of having made for him five hundred pikes for the Harper's Ferry raid, which Brown described as a spear set in the end of a fork stale, affording the best weapon for a woman's protection. From him, Major H. N. Rust, and through members of the Brown family then living, I obtained these things of John Brown, among others the Bible presented to him by John Blessing (and so acknowledged by him on its fly leaf), while awaiting trial in the Virginia jail, and you will find throughout the pages of both the Old and New Testament he has underscored with ink the words "oppression" and "slavery"; a four page letter, written in jail the Sunday before his execution, addressed to his sisters, the subject matter being his own coming execution; the field glasses he carried through Kansas; his gun, pistol and a lock of his hair. Major Rust, in advocating the placing of these things with those of President Lincoln's, said: "Was he not the John the Baptist of the Emancipation, the forerunner of Lincoln, the Great Emancipator?"

And so here shall they rest together forever in your keeping, relics from the personal lives of two Americans, who took part in great movements which the world views with differing judgments, but agrees in one thing, that both were absolutely sincere.

I leave them with you for your care and keeping.

America's Intention of Democracy

An Address Delivered at the Conference for the Making of Good Citizens, by Professor Nathaniel Butler of the University of Chicago

I suppose that "America's Intention of Democracy may mean America's ideal of democracy. That is, precisely what does America mean by democracy? Well, who knows? At this moment I suppose that no one knows, except possibly myself.

Seriously, I think that we have a clearer idea and a better definition of democracy than we had ten years ago. Indeed, the events of the last ten years seem to have clarified our thinking upon great matters such as religion, education and democracy. We used to be content to test the validity of a man's religion by his statement of his articles of faith. We are now disposed to test that by asking what sort of a man his religion makes of him, how it relates him to his fellow-men and to his Maker. We used to try to justify our educational procedures in such terms as "culture" and "discipline". Reacting from that we are inclined to value education in terms of technical and vocational skill. Probably we shall never do either of these two things again. We are saying, rather, that the aim of education is to lead the individual to be acquainted with his world and to behave in the world as he ought.

And so of democracy; until lately we have defined democracy as an organization of society in which there is for every individual equality of opportunity. And that conception of democracy had doubtless attracted hundreds of thousands from other countries to America because the immigrants conceived this as the land of opportunity. We have discovered, however, that this is less than half of the definition of democracy. For if you are to have a safe democracy you must have along with opportunity a corresponding sense of duty and responsibility and a diffusion of general intelligence. Plainly, that implies education and religion. In brief, it implies the dominance of trained intelligence and organized good will. There you have the essence of a safe democracy, and there you have the aim of Americanization.

Well, who are to be Americanized? Upon whom is the process to be performed? Although it is commonplace, we need to say again and again that, first of all, we must Americanize ourselves and our children. The Committee on Americanization of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce has adopted the following as a part of its definition:

"Americanization applies equally to the native born and the foreign born. It means the development and possession by the individual of intelligent pride, loyalty, love and devotion to the

government, institutions, and ideals of the United States, and the practical identification of one's interests with those of the nation and its people. In the native-born it usually takes place through the regular and common influences of home, society, and the school."

This matter of Americanizing ourselves and our children is worthy of serious consideration. A writer for one of our leading magazines describing some of the extremely exclusive and aristocratic preparatory schools of America and regretting that boys should be brought up in such an atmosphere, remarks that the pity of it is not that America needs these boys, but that these boys need America. Just now many of our great colleges and universities are giving attention anxiously to the question whether the automobile and some other luxuries are not adverse to the sound education of our boys and girls. The underlying question seems to be this: Are our schools Americanizing our young people? For myself, I am optimistic on that point.

The function of institutional education may be regarded as threefold: preparation for (1) work, (2) social (civic) relations, and (3) leisure. Just now we need to think a good deal regarding the social or civic training of our young people. Of course, we must give attention to vocational education. Everyone must be prepared to earn his living. But if you have a number of thousands of people living in one neighborhood, no one of whom knows anything or cares for anything beyond earning his living, you haven't a community. You must, indeed, have the plumber, the carpenter, the attorney, the surgeon, the priest; but if each one of these is a citizen, he will have in addition to his specialized interests, community interests. All in common must care for sanitation, and housing, and art, and music, and charity, and recreation and social justice. In every community there are two classes of people—those who think, and those who have their thinking done for them; those who lead and those who have to be led; those who help and those who have to be helped. It is the business of the school to maintain the supply of those who think and lead and help. A legitimate test of the school is applied by asking the question, does it turn out at graduation young men and women who really care for community interests. I believe that the schools are in large measure doing just that, through our improved methods of teaching history, civics, and social organization, and the inculcation of high ideals.

The late William James, shortly before his death, made an address in which he discussed the value to the community of maintaining a high level of general intelligence. I quote him not verbatim, but substantially:

"I have been thinking a good deal of the question how the community is justified in spending so much money merely to make intelligent men and women. I have come to this conclusion (and at first this seems to be no answer at all) that all that an education costs is justified because a good education makes you know a good man when you see him." [And when I explain that he was giving his address to the girls of Barnard College, his statement has a touch of humor in it. For any type of education which causes a girl to know a good man when she sees him might be regarded as vocational training.] A good education leads you to demand always the first best, and never to be content with the second or third best. In a democracy like America it would be fatal for the people at large to be content with the second or third best. On the other hand, it is vitally important that the people insist that our best men and women lead us and that we follow them."

Now we see what Professor James means by education being a social asset. And we see clearly in the light of what he said, how important it is that our schools maintain the supply of those who will demand that our best men and women lead us and that we follow them.

My point is that America's Intention of Democracy concerns the native-born quite as much as the foreign-born. And that unless we honestly believe this and act consistently in accordance with this conviction, our interest in Americanization is either superficial or insincere. How are we to Americanize the foreign-born? First of all, by being good Americans ourselves.

A little while ago Edward Steiner, in a public address in Orchestra Hall, said that our difficulties in attempting to Americanize the foreign-born do not arise from a lack of good books and teachers, but from a lack of living examples. Bernard Shaw, in his essay on "Parents and Children", asserts that the last thing which a parent should insist upon is absolute obedience. For, as he says, the parent who says to his children, the one thing which I demand of you is strict obedience, says in substance, "Look at me. I am one of the successes of the Almighty. If you follow me you can not make a mistake." Whereas, as Shaw remarks, no parent should hold himself up before his children except as a

warning. The application is obvious. Where can we find examples to which to point our foreign-born neighbors as illustrations of the American ideal? Of course there are individual examples, but what about our American communities? Where will you find a good example of an Americanized city? Look at the illustrated page of any morning newspaper. The pictures are those of the heroes and heroines of theft, burglary, divorce, misappropriation of funds.

So then, the Americanization of the foreign-born becomes a matter of individual example and contact. It is, of course, essential that they learn English and Civics; but that only puts instruments into their hands. It will be much worse than useless unless we can stimulate and develop breadth of intelligence and a spirit of good will. Our foreign-born are much more eager for Americanization and much more sensitive to our treatment of them than we think. If they are segregated, are we not in a large measure responsible? They seem to be driven for any kind of human sympathy into mutually segregated colonies. It is remarkable that in view of this situation we have even so coherent a community as Chicago really is.

In the address of Dr. Steiner to which I have referred, he tells of a visit made by a social worker to an unfortunate family where the father was drunken, the mother neglectful of her house and children, and the children quarrelsome. The visitor said to the mother, "What keeps this family together?" The mother replied, "Safety pins." No mechanical device holds this community together, as Jane Addams and Graham Taylor and Harriet Vittum and Mary McDowell have been trying to teach us for a generation.

In our civics and English classes, we have been fortunate in having teachers who understand this. Any one who has visited our Americanization classes must have been deeply impressed with the human atmosphere which pervades them. And that is the secret of whatever success has been achieved. In this work it is preeminently true that the major value of the teaching arises from the personality of the teacher. Of course, that is fundamental in all teaching. Emerson is quoted as having said to his little daughter, "It matters not what your studies are. All lies in who your teacher is." Thomas Arnold is the explanation of the greatness of Rugby. We are all familiar with Garfield's immortal remark about Mark Hopkins at one end of a log and a student at the other, constituting a university. I once heard President King of Oberlin say to a company of teachers, "No matter how well you teach, you have failed in your work unless you have made upon your pupils the impression of a devout and exalted personality."

I have referred once or twice to religion as an element in our work. I know that there are those who object to any reference to religion in such a connection. As a matter of fact, we have got to abandon all this sort of uneasiness. And we can do that if we cease to regard the term religion as synonymous with denominationalism. We must understand that religion itself is just as much a part of us as is digestion or sleep, and that it is just as unscientific to undertake educational and social enterprises without recognizing religion as to ignore the facts of physiology and hygiene. We must regard religion in the sense implied when an authority like Roger Babson reminds business men that there can be no such thing as commercial stability unless business is organized upon the principles of the Founder of Christianity; and when Giovanni Papini asserts that the only remedy for the evils which now oppress our distracted world is the transformation of human souls, and that the only agency for such transformation is the Christian religion.

So then: America's Intention of Democracy is a social organization dominated by intelligence and good will. It is the achievement of education and religion. In its ideal and in its development, it is clearly related to the greatest enterprise ever known to man—the setting up on earth of the Kingdom of Heaven. It is propagated by consecrated individual example and devotion. It is a great task—there is none greater. But if it fails—if America's Intention of Democracy fails—it seems reasonably certain that "government of the people, by the people, and for the people" will perish from the earth.

977.163

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume II CHICAGO, MARCH, 1924 No. 5

"To me the gauge of the usefulness of such city institutions is set by their memberships, for they show in practical form their value as estimated by the people themselves."

The above sentence is a quotation from Mr. Frank G. Logan's address presenting his Lincoln–John Brown Collection to this Society. It deserves to stand as the battle cry for a continuous membership drive. Mr. Logan was perfectly frank in his implications: he had permitted the Society to house the collection for years, but he did not deed the collection to the Society until it had demonstrated its worthiness to be the permanent owner, "because your membership now ranks well with other noted museums."

The chain of growth for this Society is composed of two kinds of links. Steady growth in numbers stimulates the gift of money or valuable objects, while the increasing scope of the Society's work and the usefulness of its collections bring in new members. The chain, however, would grow faster and be strengthened, if the task of building up the Society's membership and collections fell not merely on a handful of officers and paid solicitors, but were divided among the entire body of members. Wouldn't it be a grand and glorious feeling, in the words of the cartoonist, to wake up some morning and find that every member of the Society had brought in one new member?

CHICAGO HISTORICAL
SOCIETY BUILDING

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR. ..... *Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephone Dearborn 4020

DOWNTOWN MEMBERSHIP OFFICE
ROOM 1218, 79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

MARCH, 1924

Officers

President ..... DR. OTTO L. SCHMIDT
1st Vice-President ..... CHARLES B. PIKE
2nd Vice-President ..... GEORGE W. DIXON
Treasurer ..... JOHN J. MITCHELL
Secretary ..... FRANK J. LOESCH
Librarian ..... CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams	Mrs. L. H. McCormick
William H. Bush	Arthur Meeker
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter	Joy Morton
George W. Dixon	Charles A. Munroe
Robert C. Fergus	Henry J. Patten
Marshall Field III	Mrs. Bronson Peck
Edward L. Glaser	Charles B. Pike
William O. Goodman	Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Chalkley J. Hambleton	Edward L. Ryerson
Mrs. Samuel Insull	John A. Spoor
Chauncey Keep	Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Frank J. Loesch	Mrs. Frank M. Taber
Cyrus H. McCormick	Clarence A. Burley (*Ex-Officio*)

Membership Committee

William H. Bush	John L. Shortall
Mrs. Paul Blatchford	Mrs. Frank D. Stout
George W. Dixon	Mrs. Frank M. Taber
Charles A. Munroe	E. E. Wood, *Secretary*

TELEPHONE DEARBORN 4020

Women's Auxiliary Board, C. F. Gunther Collection

Hon. Chairman ..... MRS. FRANK O. LOWDEN
Chairman ..... MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman ..... MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman ..... MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer ..... MRS. GEORGE W. DIXON
Secretary ..... MRS. FRANK M. TABER
Cor. Secretary ..... MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone Evanston 0334

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

The month of February brought the Chicago Historical Society much valuable publicity. First came the Lincoln Day celebration, attended by several members of the Society who had been present in the Wigwam when Lincoln was nominated for president; these were Miss Catherine D. Arnold, the daughter of Lincoln's friend and biographer, Mr. William H. Bush, Mr. Sidney C. Eastman, Mr. Henry E. Hamilton, Mr. Nelson Thomasson and Mr. Frederick B. Tuttle. The group of these members, with Mr. Addi[illegible] G. Procter, Dr. Schmidt, and Mr. Logan, were photographed in the Lincoln room, gathered around the bed in which Lincoln died. One of the Chicago newspapers used this photograph and gave a detailed report of Mr. Procter's address.

A few days later the nation-wide publicity due to syndicating of a photograph of the Lincoln coat in the Frank G. Logan Collection brought to light a rival coat in Philadelphia, which may or may not have been a Lincoln coat, but certainly came off second-best. Mr. Logan acquired the coat which now belongs to the Society from Thomas F. Pendel, a doorkeeper at the White House at the time of Lincoln's death. The following certificate establishes Pendel's ownership of the coat worn by Lincoln the night he was shot:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, Oct. 21, 1889

I was confidential attendant to President Lincoln, and with him in the box at Ford's Theatre the night he was assassinated. He wore that evening a suit of black clothes the frock coat of which I gave to Thomas Pendel of this city. The remainder of the suit is now scattered, with the exception of the black stock which he wore about his neck, which came into my possession, and was by me presented to F. G. Logan, Esq., of Chicago. CHARLES FORBES.

This coat is perhaps the most precious of all the Lincoln relics in the Logan collection. It is of excellent workmanship, and is in perfect preservation except where it has been cut with knife or scissors. Lincoln was shot in the head, behind the ear, and as little or no blood flowed from the wound, those who went to his aid were at a loss to know in what part of the body he had been shot. Apparently the first impression was that he was shot through the heart; in searching for a wound in that region some one must have cut the coat with a knife, in a zig-zag line, from the button-hole to the left arm-pit, and then down the sleeve. Who did this, and why, is not known. In the years before the coat came into the custody of the Society, a good part of the left sleeve and of the facing on the left side had been cut away and presented as souvenirs to prominent men, among them all the presidents from Johnson to Benjamin Harrison.

Listed among the library accessions this month is the gift by Miss Fannie G. Lane of a

collection of fifty autograph letters written by distinguished Americans between the years 1800 and 1890. Among these are some of considerable interest in Illinois history, for example a letter of Robert Owen, the social reformer and founder of New Harmony, concerning a trip he made to Shawneetown; a letter of Governor John Reynolds of Illinois, dated Belleville, 24 June, 1843, to Joseph Gillespie, Edwardsville, Illinois; and autograph letters of Ninian Edwards, William H. Bissell, Richard Yates and Richard J. Oglesby, all governors of the state. Of more general interest are a letter written by Aaron Burr, one by General Horatio Gates, and one by Governor William Woodbridge of Michigan to Henry Clay, dated November 20, 1828. Of special interest to Chicagoans are a letter written by Roswell B. Mason, mayor of Chicago during the Great Fire, and one from Justin S. Morrill, United States senator from Vermont, to A. D. Hager, secretary of the Chicago Historical Society.

At a special meeting of the Governing Members of the Society held on February 18, several changes were made in the constitution with a view to expediting the process of election to the Society. A further important change was the incorporation of a provision that ex-officio life members of the Board of Trustees shall be "such former presidents who have served three years and shall be duly elected as such by said Board." In accordance with this provision Mr. Burley was elected an ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees. At this same meeting Mr. Joy Morton and Mr. Frank G. Logan were elected honorary life members of the Society, in recognition of their generosity to the Society, Mr. Morton being the donor of the death mask of Napoleon, and long an active, interested trustee, and Mr. Logan being the donor of the Lincoln-John Brown Collection. Mr. Morton presented to the Society the death mask of Napoleon in an address summarizing the history of the mask, and also reviewing the course of negotiations which led Napoleon to sell Louisiana to the United States. Professor James Westfall Thompson, approaching the subject from a slightly different angle, emphasized the European aspects of Napoleon's policy, and showed that the sale of Louisiana was but one way of defending France or at least eliminating one field for an English attack on France.

When the Reverend Flavel Bascom and his bride, Ellen Cleveland, left New Haven for Chicago, they expected to make the trip by water. That was in 1833. They went to New York by boat on Long Island Sound, then up the Hudson to Troy, where they took the railroad to Schenectady. At one point, to keep the railroad cars from going down hill too fast, a rope was attached to the car and wound around a tree. At Schenectady the bride and groom took a trip on the Erie Canal across New York state; the canal boat was pulled by a horse, but in those days that was fast transportation. At Buffalo they boarded a ship which they expected would take them to Chicago through the Great Lakes. The storms on Lake Erie were so severe, the boat put into Erie, Pa., for shelter. Later storms so frightened Mrs. Bascom that they decided to leave the boat at Detroit and proceed thence overland. Their household goods, which had been shipped ahead, they found at Detroit. So Mr. Bascom bought a horse and wagon, and drove his wife across Michigan to Niles. There they met the mail carrier for the Northwest. He had all the mail for the Northwest in a cigar box. Not being over-burdened with cargo, he agreed to take Mr. and Mrs. Bascom the rest of the way to Chicago. Mr. Bascom preached his first sermon in Chicago in the carpenter shop of Fort Dearborn, in 1833, blocks of wood and boards furnishing the seats. He was installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in 1839, succeeding Reverend John Blatchford. From Dr. Bascom's daughter the Society has recently received as a gift some of the linen which was part of Mrs. Bascom's trousseau.

NEW MEMBERS

Sustaining Life

Heller, Eugene H.
Work, Mrs. Robert
Wrenn, Mrs. Everts

Annual Governing

Carpenter, Henry A.
Jones, Miss Gwethalyn
Spaulding, Mrs. Howard H., Jr.

Sustaining Annual

Abbott, Mrs. Donald P.
Bowen, Arthur W.
Broome, Thornhill
Cushman, Arthur A.
Deuther, Tomaz F.
Dickerson, Earl B.
Eldridge, F. Howard
Frank, David
Gwinn, Mrs. W. R.
Hackett, Colonel H. B.
Houlihan, Francis J.
Huston, Ward T.
Isbester, George E.
Kearney, Marshall V.
Kohlhamer, Mrs. R. W.
Leopold, Nathan F.
Love, Chase W.
Nichols, Warren
Norman, Dan
Patterson, Timothy J.
Scofield, Timothy J.
Skinner, Otis A.
Thorp, Mrs. Harry W.
Upham, Robert B.
Waltman, James
Wells, Mrs. Frank
Whiteside, Nathaniel H.
White, Mrs. C. H.
Winston, Farwell
Woods, Weightstill

Corresponding

Jacobs, J. Elliott

NECROLOGY

Barrett, Mrs. Samuel E.
Goodwillie, James G.
Holt, George H.
Schroeder, Albert, W.

On Napoleon and the Louisiana Purchase

La Salle was perhaps the first great Frenchman to conceive the vast project of creating in the Mississippi Valley a French colonial empire. A century after La Salle's death, there appeared on the European scene a dreamer of even greater dreams than La Salle's. Napoleon's great dream, more than that, his fondest hope and in many ways the dominant factor in his career, was world dominion. It was his fixed ambition not merely to restore to France the colonial empire she had lost in the eighteenth century, but to extend it by seizing the English colonies. La Salle's vision covered only one great river basin; to Napoleon this area was only a detail in a world plan. Apparently both men failed, yet without their work there would have been no Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Had there been no Louisiana Purchase the Society could not now own the "cession papers" by which Louisiana Territory was transferred from France to the United States. And if the Society had not owned the cession papers, Mr. Joy Morton would probably not have presented to it the fine bronze death mask of Napoleon which is now one of its choicest possessions.

In presenting the death mask to the Society, Mr. Morton narrated the history of this relic. He first saw the mask in 1894, in Omaha, and bought it in December, 1923, from Mrs. Guy Howard, the widow of a United States Army colonel who was killed in the Philippines. Colonel Howard had received the mask as a gift from a certain Dr. Charles MacManus, at whose home in Mexico City, he and his father, General O. O. Howard, were guests. Dr. MacManus, according to the story he told the Howards, had inherited the mask from his father-in-law. It seems that Dr. Francesco Antommarchi, Napoleon's physician at St. Helena, lived in Mexico City in the years 1836-1838. In the spring of 1838 he sailed for Cuba, and died at sea, off San Antonio, the west cape of Cuba. In Mexico he left with a friend for safe-keeping a large box, which for many years remained unopened. In the course of time, this box, much the worse for wear, came into the possession of Dr. MacManus, the son-in-law of Antommarchi's friend. The contents of the box were a 40-volume set of Voltaire's works, a number of medical books and surgical instruments, and the mask of Napoleon which is now the property of the Chicago Historical Society.

Dr. Antommarchi, a Corsican by birth, practiced medicine in Florence for years. After the departure of Dr. O'Meara from St. Helena, [illegible] Antommarchi was prevailed upon by Cardinal Fesch, apparently at the request of Napoleon's mother, to accept the position of attendant physician to the Emporer at St. Helena. At first doctor and patient got along none too well, but later Napoleon seems to have entertained a high regard for his countryman, and at his death left him a bequest of 100,000 francs. After Napoleon's death Antommarchi returned to France; at any rate he appeared in Paris in 1833 with a mask which he claimed to be a death mask of Napoleon. At that time suspicion was cast on his claim, and some phrenologists of the day pointed out that the cranium was unlike the head of Napoleon.

Later research has established beyond doubt that the original Antommarchi mask was a genuine death mask of Napoleon, but has taken away from the doctor most of the credit for having made it and given it to Dr. Burton, the surgeon of the 66th Royal Fusiliers, who were stationed at St. Helena. In his address following Mr. Morton's presentation of the mask, Professor Thompson reviewed the evidence in the case, which is stated at length in Norwood Young's "Napoleon in Exile", published in London, 1915.

According to this evidence, Dr. Burton previously had experience in taking casts in plaster of Paris. He told Sir Hudson Lowe, the governor of St. Helena, both before and after Napoleon's death, that he was anxious to take a cast of Napoleon's head. Lowe approved, and on the morning of the 6th of May (1821), the day after Napoleon's death, Burton went to Longwood to make the necessary arrangements. He found that Dr. Antommarchi had obtained some material for the same purpose, but the Corsican surgeon failed in his attempt, because of the indifferent quality of the materials. Burton then went to Jamestown for plaster, but could find none in any of the shops. He learned that crude gypsum could be obtained in certain parts of the island, and with the permission of the British naval commander on the island, used naval boats and men to collect gypsum that night by torch light.

On the morning of the 7th, Dr. Burton went back to Longwood with the plaster he had prepared from this gypsum. Dr. Antommarchi, on seeing its poor quality, declined to make use of it, declaring that success was impossible. Burton then offered his services, and Madame Bertrand,

wife of Napoleon's faithful general, urged him to make the attempt. He was eager to do so.

Burton covered the face and head with plaster, and successfully took off the mould in two pieces, the front and back. Burton left the mould in the death-chamber, and next day took from it the cast, which he also left to dry. When he returned in the morning of the 9th, the day of the funeral, he found that the front was gone. Madame Bertrand had taken it, and refused to give it up when Burton complained. Burton wrote her several letters of protest. On May 22, he wrote:

James Town, St. Helena,
Madame: May 22d, 1821.

As I find that the final arrangements for the embarcation of the 66th Regiment has been made, and that it prevents my having the honour of accompanying you in the ship to Europe, I am extremely anxious respecting the bust of Napoleon, which with such infinite pains I succeeded in forming. You will, Madame, I trust, excuse the liberty I take in addressing such a letter to you on the subject, arising as it does, from a desire to intrude as little as possible at a period when you are so much occupied; at the same time I am anxious to lay before you a statement of facts in a more clear manner than has yet been done. My original intention was to have taken from this bust another model, so as to have enabled me to have left one with you; but owing to the badness of the plaster of Paris, it would be running too great a risk to attempt it until we arrived in England. As however, you have yourself, and others have also informed me that your landing in England is not by any means certain, my wish naturally is to have the bust in my own possession, at the same time I most solemnly promise, upon my honour, that you shall have one of the best that can be executed on my arrival in London, and left for you there, or sent to any part of the world as you may point out. This, Madame, every one agrees with me is as much as can be expected, seeing that the bust could not have been taken had it not been for my exertions.

It is rumored here that Dr. Antommarchi intends taking it to Italy. Respecting any claim he can have to it, you, Madame, Count Montholon, Dr. Rutledge, and Mr. Payne, the portrait painter, and some others who were in the room at the time, are aware that he refused even to attempt it, as he could not possibly succeed, but finding that I was succeeding, he then lent his assistance. I shall, notwithstanding, with the greatest pleasure let him have a bust, but I positively protest against his having the original. The world will certainly agree with me that it would be a great injustice were I not to get both the credit and possession of my own work. . . . .

I have the honour to be, Madame,
With profound respect,
Your most humble servant.
Francis Burton, M.D.
Surgeon, 66th Regiment.

This letter availed nothing. Burton then wrote that he would not insist upon keeping the original cast if he were allowed to take a copy of it—certainly a generous offer. The answer was a repudiation of his right to the cast on the ground that he had merely assisted Antommarchi who was now put forward as the author of the work.

Lowe reported to Bathurst on the 13th of June 1821: "Dr. Burton has not been very well used by the Count and Countess Bertrand. They wished to have a cast of General Bonaparte's head in plaster of Paris. Professor Antommarchi undertook to have it done but could not succeed. Dr. Burton by a happy combination of skill and patience succeeded though with very indifferent materials, in obtaining an almost perfect cast. The Bertrands have kept the face."

When he arrived in London, Burton made attempts to set the law in motion, but Mr. Birnie, the Bow Street magistrate, to whom he applied, said that the matter was outside his jurisdiction. Burton's cast was kept by the Bertrands, and descended to Hortense, Madame Thayer, from whom it went to Prince Victor Napoleon. The Bertrands permitted Antommarchi to make a copy, to which he apparently signed his name as maker. The bronze mask now in the possession of the Society was perhaps cast from the original kept by the Bertrands, but more probably from this copy which Antommarchi made.

From the point of view of the ordinary American citizen of today, perhaps the most important act of the extraordinary career of Napoleon was his sale of Louisiana. Viewed from the European point of view, or more strictly from Napoleon's own point of view, the sale was only an incident involved in a gigantic plan for the domination of the civilized world. So long as he stayed in Europe it seemed for a few years as if Napoleon could not fail. He extended the boundaries of France to the east and south. He reorganized Switzerland and Germany, and set up republics

on the French model in Holland and Italy. Spain he bound to France by treaty, and Portugal he humbled in defeat. All this in five years. But the dream of oriental dominion which he had cherished from the first, came to an early end with the defeat of the French fleet in the Battle of the Nile. Then America stood forth as a field for colonial expansion. It was an easy matter to persuade Spain to renounce Louisiana, particularly as Spain had taken it secretly in 1762 only to keep it from falling into British hands the next year. Louisiana was to be the field, but the military base was first to be Haiti, whither he sent an army to subdue the uprising of the blacks. With Haiti in his grasp he could call the Caribbean a French sea. But yellow fever frustrated his scheme in Haiti, and left the Gulf of Mexico open to attack. As a matter of fact, the world did not know that Napoleon had recovered Louisiana by the secret Treaty of San Ildefonso in 1800, and the United States government was actually arguing with Spain about its rights in New Orleans at a time when the sovereignty of Louisiana was in French hands. Summarizing the situation as it appeared in America, Mr. Morton spoke as follows:

"Our treaty with Spain in the fall of 1795 had provided that the western boundary of the United States be the middle of the Mississippi River, and also granted the use of the port of New Orleans for the storing of goods and for export, without payment of duty other than a fair price for storage space.

"Before our troops had taken over the Spanish posts on the River, the agents of Spain and France started an agitation looking to induce the people of our "western country" to join in forming an independent government in the Mississippi Valley. The Governor General of Louisiana even went so far as to instruct delay in turning over the posts, and it was at first thought that we would have trouble in taking possession, but by the fall of 1797, the agitation meeting with no success, our line was pretty well established.

"The treaty with Spain was for a period of three years, to be continued indefinitely (if it worked no injury to Spain), or some other equivalent establishment provided for. After our posts were established, it did continue until the fall of 1802, when the Intendant of Louisiana terminated the agreement, it was said, without the authority of Spain and without the acquiescence of the Governor of Louisiana. Nevertheless, in spite of our protest, the suspension continued until February, 1803, when provisions were permitted to pass through upon payment of duty, but it was not until April that an order from the King of Spain restored our rights at the port.

"This experience with Spain finally awoke us to the importance of having this outlet at New Orleans and led to the passing of a resolution by the House of Representatives, in January, 1803, determining to maintain our rights as to boundaries and commerce through the Mississippi River, as provided by existing treaties; and to the giving of instructions to Robert R. Livingston and to James Monroe, as ministers to the court of France, to negotiate for 'enlarging and more effectually securing our rights and interests in the Mississippi River and the territories to the east thereof.'

"As a matter of fact, this question of our interests in the Mississippi River and the port of New Orleans had been under discussion since the early part of 1801, when it was rumored that Spain had made a secret treaty the previous year, transferring her interest in Louisiana to France, but this was not confirmed until the end of 1802. That fact, and the seriousness of finding the port of New Orleans closed to us, caused the determination to protect our interests and started active negotiations with France.

"The negotiations were carried on through M. de Barbe Marbois, a member of Napoleon's cabinet, Minister of the Public Treasury, and confidential secretary to the Emporer.

"The first idea was that a cession of New Orleans and the Floridas might be obtained, and Mr. Livingston was in favor of paying 'a large price', if necessary, in order to obtain it. Later, in January, 1803, Livingston proposed to the Minister of Napoleon that France cede not only New Orleans and the Floridas, but also all of Louisiana above the Arkansas River. The United States cabinet did not concur with Livingston on this point, and instructed him to keep to the original idea, sending Monroe out in March with specific instructions with regard to New Orleans and the Floridas."

Livingston's first proposal met no encouragement from Napoleon, but later their relative positions were reversed, and Napoleon through his ministers was urging the American commissioners to act beyond their authority. Napoleon said to Marbois: "Irresolution and deliberation are no longer in season; I renounce Louisiana. It is not only New Orleans that I will cede; it is the whole country without any reservation." Again, as negotiations were about to begin, Napoleon said: "If I should regulate my terms, according to the value of these vast

regions to the United States, the indemnity would have no limits. I will be moderate in consideration of the necessity in which I am of making a sale. But keep this to yourself. I want fifty millions (of francs) and for less than that sum I will not treat; I would rather make a desperate attempt to keep these fine countries. Tomorrow you shall have full powers."

The conferences began between Livingston and Marbois. The American minister had not the necessary powers, and he was distrustful of the French. Such an offer as the sale of the whole of Louisiana came so unexpectedly that he suspected artifice, being ignorant, of course, of the motives and views of Napoleon. When Monroe arrived, in April, 1803, with more extensive powers, he also heard with surprise and distrust of the French offer. Finally however, "the American ministers declared they were ready to treat on the footing of the cession of the entire colony, and they did not hesitate to take on themselves the responsibility of augmenting the sum that they had been authorized to offer." Marbois must have been a good bargainer. Napoleon had set a bed-rock price of fifty millions of francs; Marbois first asked one hundred millions, but finally accepted eighty millions. The treaty was completed on the 30th of April, and was signed on the 3rd of May, 1803.

How anxious Napoleon was to get rid of Louisiana before Great Britain should take it from him, is perfectly clear from a manuscript letter, now in the Department of State, Washington, written by Talleyrand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to L. A. Pichon, French Charge d'Affaires at Washington. In substance he says that since the cession of Louisiana by France to the United States occured before Great Britain declared war against France, if Great Britain should seize New Orleans before the United States actually took possession, France would still expect the United States to make the payments provided for in the treaty, and would like to have this stated in the proces verbal of exchange to be drawn up by Pichon. Talleyrand's letter was written a month after the signing of the treaty, on 18 Prairial, (June 6) and six months before the territory was actually transferred. Of the transfer and of the precious papers effecting the transfer more will appear in a later BULLETIN.

ACCESSIONS

For the Library

From Mr. Frederic Ives Carpenter. Five letters written between the years 1871 and 1879, by Myron W. Reed to friends in Chicago.

From the author, Mr. George B. Evans. "The Significance of the Chicago Plan."

From Mr. E. C. Howe. Typewritten copy of a letter written by Charles F. Howe, dated Chicago, February 1, 1836, and describing Chicago in that year.

From the Illinois State Library, Springfield. Photostatic copy of Illinois-Indiana boundary survey of 1821, with accompanying explanatory manuscript.

From Major George Kinsel, as a loan. Two letters written by General George Kinsel to his wife; dated Headquarters, 24th Army Corps, Army of the James, April 3 and April 12, 1865, describing in detail the surrender of Lee and his army.

From Miss Fannie G. Lane. "Waubun", by Mrs. John H. Kinzie, New York, 1856; "The Elementary Spelling Book", by Noah Webster, New York, 1848; "The Log Cabin Book": A Compendious Selection of the Most Popular Melodies", Springfield, Ohio, 1840; certificate of membership in the Society of Cincinnati, issued to John Kinney, dated 1778, signed George Washington; passport issued to Dr. Ebenezer Shaw Lane of Ohio, signed by Governor Thomas Corwin; and a collection of 50 autograph letters of distinguished Americans of the nineteenth century.

From the Massachusetts Historical Society. "Numismatics of Massachusetts", by Malcolm Storer, Cambridge, 1923.

From the New York Historical Society. "American Revolutionary Diaries", by William S. Thomas; "The British Army Button in the American Revolution", by William L. Calvert; both published New York, 1923.

From the author, Mr. Joseph E. Otis. "A Review of the Indian Problem", Washington, Government Printing Office, 1924.

For the Museum

From Mrs. Rose Upton Bascom. Two hand-woven table cloths and sheets from the trousseau of Ellen Cleveland, wife of Dr. Flavel Bascom, who came with her husband to Chicago from New Haven, Conn., in 1833.

From Mr. H. W. Fall. Green Staffordshire plate made by Longport.

From Mr. Walter L. Fisher. Carter H. Harrison campaign button, 1892, made from the first tin plate made in America.

APR 3 - 1924

From Mrs. A. M. Greifenhagen. Silver medal of the Cook County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, awarded to Mrs. M. L. Graf for honey exhibited in 1856.

From the Infanta Eulalia of Spain. Photograph of herself, inscribed "Thanking the Historical Society of Chicago for the remembrance of one who has never forgotten America during thirty years' absence."

From Miss Fannie G. Lane and Mrs. Eben Lane. Large photograph of James G. Blaine; carte de visite photographs of Mrs. James Stokes (Mary Kidder), Miss Susan Lane, and Mr. H. N. Kidder; also 34 engravings of Civil War scenes.

From Mr. Lafayette McClellan, as a loan. Portrait of Lincoln formed by shaded letters in facsimile of handscript text of the Emancipation Proclamation, original of which is said to have been made by William F. McDowell, great-grandfather of the wife of the donor.

From Messrs. Eugene R., Charles B., and W. W. Pike. The Mrs. Eugene S. Pike collection of nineteen gowns and wraps in velvet, brocades and other materials, by various celebrated makers, including Mme. Granier, L'Abel, Favier, and Worth of Paris; Driscoll of New York; and by Howard White, Weeks, and Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago. This group is a most colorful illustration of mid-Victorian elaboration in costume. In sharp contrast are the following articles that belonged to Mrs. Pike's mother, Mrs. Helen Manhill Rockwell (born Coldbrook, Conn., 1803, died Chicago, 1903): hand-woven carpet bag with leather handles, wool crocheted hand bag, work bag of tan broadcloth and plaid silk with cross stitch design, calico slat sun bonnet, taffeta silk bonnet with white ruching.

From Miss Anna Fonda Rice. Two fashion plates of women's styles in 1863, from Godey's Lady's Book.

From Miss Helen Salzman. Wall clock originally in the home of Frederick Salzman, at number 9 North Clark Street, rescued by Mrs. Salzman at the time of the Chicago Fire.

From Dr. Otto L. Schmidt. "The Lincoln Home in Illinois", and sixteen other woodcuts and engravings.

From Mr. J. M. Stouder, Ft. Wayne, Indiana. Sketch in oils, after a painting by Stuart, of Little Turtle, the Miami chief.

From Mr. Richard I. Stearns. Herbarium gathered by his mother, Mrs. Marcus C. Stearns (Margarette E. Clark), on the prairies near Chicago in 1837, and 1838; also the Mrs. Marcus C. Stearn's collection of laces, consisting of an infant's cap of eyelet embroidery worn by Edward Stearns (born 1844), the first child of Mr. and Mrs. Stearns, pair of lace mittens, pair of undersleeves, handkerchief of rose point lace, handkerchief of Swiss embroidery and 27 pieces of hand-made lace, scrap book of original valentines made by Mrs. Stearns. Mrs. Stearns was the daughter of James Archibald Clark and Elizabeth Ann Irvine of Savannah, Ga., where she was born January 1, 1821. In 1837 she was sent to Chicago to attend a girls' seminary, and she resided in Fort Dearborn. Because of the hard times following the panic of 1837, the school was discontinued, but Miss Clark remained in Chicago, making her home with the Kinzies, the Ogdens and the Rumseys, until her marriage in 1842 to Marcus C. Stearns.

From Mrs. Frank D. Stout. Rifle used in the Spanish-American War, made by Loewe, Berlin, 1894; canteen and gourd pouch used in the same war; Indian gourd rattle, Chippewa shoulder bag of faun skin and beads, and trimming of beaded bands.

From Miss Maretta Twitty. Marble busts of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, bought by Mrs. Edward Twitty, mother of the donor, at the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, 1876.

From Mr. Cornelius P. Van Schaack. Wooden runner skate presented to Abraham Lincoln by R. C. Beals of Syracuse, N. Y., in jest. The skate is of truly heroic size, and was hung by Lincoln on the wall of his law office. Later it was given to his son, Robert T. Lincoln, by whom it was presented to Cornelius Van Schaack, uncle of the donor.

From Miss Caroline D. Wade. Mourning badge worn by the donor at Lincoln's funeral in Chicago.

From Mrs. Eugene Wheeler and Mr. Arthur Wheeler. Portraits in oil by G. P. A. Healy of Mrs. Hiram Wheeler (Julia Smith) and Miss Clara Wheeler.

From Chaplain Stephen R. Wood, through Major General Harry C. Hale. "Our Flag's History", seventeen paper models, with annotations.

From Mrs. J. W. Youche. Invitation issued by Red Jacket Engine Company, Number Four, to a complimentary ball at North Market Hall, June 20, 1854.

F896.168

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume II CHICAGO, APRIL, 1924 No. 7

Pamphlets

Published by the Chicago Historical Society;
Paper-bound, price 25 cents; postpaid, 27 cents

The Old Kaskaskia Records. By Clarence Walworth A. Alvord.

The Influence of Chicago upon Abraham Lincoln. By Dr. William E. Barton.

Biographical Sketch of Hon. Joseph Duncan. By E. W. Blatchford.

Biographical Sketch of Hon. John Peter Altgeld. By Edward Osgood Brown.

The Indian as a Diplomatic Factor in the History of the Old Northwest. By Isaac Joslin Cox.

Father Pierre Francois Pinet and his Mission of the Guardian Angel of Chicago. By Frank R. Grover.

Some Indian Landmarks of the North Shore. By Frank R. Grover.

Biographical Sketch of Gurdon Saltonstall Hubbard. By Henry E. Hamilton.

The Preamble and Boundary Clauses of the Illinois Constitution. By Herman G. James.

In Memoriam. By John Nelson Jewett.

Early Days of Peoria and Chicago. By David McCullough.

The Diary of Orville H. Browning. A New Source for Lincoln's Presidency. By Theodore C. Pease.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR.....*Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephone Dearborn 4020

DOWNTOWN MEMBERSHIP OFFICE
ROOM 1218, 79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

APRIL, 1924

Officers

President.....Dr. OTTO L. SCHMIDT
1st Vice-President.....CHARLES B. PIKE
2nd Vice-President.....GEORGE W. DIXON
Treasurer.....JOHN J. MITCHELL
Secretary.....FRANK J. LOESCH
Librarian.....CAROLINE M. McILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams	Mrs. L. H. McCormick
William H. Bush	Arthur Meeker
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter	Joy Morton
George W. Dixon	Charles A. Munroe
Robert C. Fergus	Henry J. Patten
Marshall Field III	Mrs. Bronson Peck
Edward L. Glaser	Charles B. Pike
William O. Goodman	Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Chalkley J. Hambleton	Edward L. Ryerson
Mrs. Samuel Insull	John A. Spoor
Chauncey Keep	Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Frank J. Loesch	Mrs. Frank M. Taber
Cyrus H. McCormick	Clarence A. Burley (*Ex-Officio*)

Membership Committee

William H. Bush	John L. Shortall
Mrs. Paul Blatchford	Mrs. Frank D. Stout
George W. Dixon	Mrs. Frank M. Taber
Charles A. Munroe	E. E. Wood, *Secretary*

TELEPHONE DEARBORN 4020

Women's Auxiliary Board, C. F. Gunther Collection

Hon. Chairman.....MRS. FRANK O. LOWDEN
Chairman.....MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman.....MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman.....MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer.....MRS. GEORGE W. DIXON
Secretary.....MRS. FRANK M. TABER
Cor. Secretary.....MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone Evanston 0884

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

On the evening of March 11, Major A. P. Welch, of Mandan, North Dakota, the commander of the Indian Battalion in the World War and a revered friend of the Dakota Indians, lectured on the manners and customs of the Dakota Sioux. A pictograph story of the Sioux, known as a "winter count," also a pictograph story of the Sitting Bull massacre, and a truly magnificent collection of beadwork were displayed on the stage and about the lecture hall. Among the two hundred auditors were a number of members of this Society who are actively interested in the welfare of the Indians.

The presentation to this Society of the collection of figurines made by Mrs. Minna Schmidt drew a crowd which probably constitutes a record. The mechanical enumerator recorded 750 persons present. Almost unprecedented publicity in the daily newspapers and in the weekly journal of the Association of Comm... was a great factor in drawing this number. Dr. Schmidt introduced Mrs. L. Hamilton McCormick, who presided. The program was ... by Mr. Henry Purmort Eames, who played ... piano selections representing the five periods of the figurines: 1800, Sir Roger de Coverley; 1840-1870, "Roll on, Silver Moon", by Turner; and "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower", by Ro...; 1870-1900, "The Fifth Nocturne," by Leyba...; and 1900-1924, "The Home Road", by John A. Carpenter. Mrs. Schmidt made the formal presentation in an address revealing a high degree of civic pride and loyalty to the objects of the Society. A basket of roses and immortelles, and an illuminated card of thanks, expressing the appreciation of this Society, were presented to Mrs. Schmidt by Mrs. McCormick, acting on behalf of the Women's Auxiliary Board. Mr. George A. Carpenter spoke briefly on the work of the Committee on Personnel, Miss Estelle Ward gave short biographical sketches of a number of the notable women represented, and Mrs. Victor Sanborn gave personal recollections. At the end of the program the figurines were unveiled, and for an hour the crowd filed past the cases. Of great help to Mrs. Schmidt in the portrayal of famous Chicago women of an earlier day were the miniatures, daguerreotypes, bits of silk and lace, and even locks of hair, which children and grandchildren with filial pride brought to her. The exhibition cases are completely dust-proof and can be easily stored. No such representation of famous women in Chicago, so far as is now known, has ever been attempted, and it is a unique addition to the Society's collections on local history.

On exhibition in cases adjacent to Mrs. Schmidt's figurines are a part of the Society's collections of costumes, laces, fans, portraits, and photographs of Chicago before the Fire. An entire case is devoted to mementos of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Brown. Mr. Brown was the first president of the Chicago Historical Society.

Through the University of Chicago Press the Society has just issued in pamphlet form the lecture delivered last spring by Dr. Theodore C. Pease on "The Diary of Orville H. Browning: A New Source for Lincoln's Presidency." The diary itself will extend to several volumes, the first of which will probably be ready early next year. Contracts have also been let for the printing of two other publications by the Society, one the life of Colonel E. E. Ellsworth, the Zouave

leader, and the other the long awaited book by Dr. N. W. Jipson on "The Winnebago Indians, their Language and Vocabulary."

The annual meeting of the American Association of Museums will be held in the association headquarters, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., May 12-15. For the first time in the history of the association, historical museums are asked to send delegates to hold a regular history section, and Miss McIlvaine has been asked to preside. The work of this section takes on a new importance now that a fund is available to have a paid historical secretary travel throughout the United States. One of the first aids offered by this section is a program of adequate financing of history museums. The work of the history museum of the Chicago Historical Society has received more space in the publications of the Association in the past five years than any other museum. The Association aims to standardize museum practice, as library practice was standardized fifty years ago by Dewey, Cutter, and Poole.

NEW MEMBERS

Sustaining Life

Cox, Mrs. Rensselaer
Dierssen, Ferd. E.
Laflin, Mrs. Louis E.
Schmidt, Miss Clara Tessa

Annual Governing

Cusack, Thomas
Dixon, Arthur A.
Hurd, Harry B.
Manierre, William Reid
White, Mrs. Edson
Wollenberger, Herman

Sustaining Annual

Adkins, William
Bartlett, Robert D.
Baskerville, John
Boettcher, Arthur H.
Bradley, John Dorr
Castle, Mrs. Alfred C.
Bremmer, B. F.
Chisholm, Marjorie
Curtis, Kenneth
Doyle, F.
Dunham, Mrs. M. Keith
Fickinger, William P.
Gilkeson, G. G.
Gridley, Mrs. Martin M.
Hanson, Harvey A.
Hardy, Helen Young
Harris, Harmon A.
Henry, Patrick
Hessert, Gustav
Hooker, John A.
Hooper, Miss Frances
Hopp, Mrs. Clarence W.
Jenkins, Thomas R.
Luce, Mary E.
Mannhardt, William
Martin, Mrs. Edgar
Mayer, Oscar A.
Payne, M. E.
Rice, Luther V.
Seabury, Mrs. C. W.
Sherer, Samuel J.
Stockton, Mrs. John T.
Torstenson, J. A.
Tyley, Mrs. Jennie Spratt
Weaver, C. A.

CHANGES

From Governing Annual to Honorary Life

Logan, Frank G.
Morton, Joy

From Governing Annual to Sustaining Life

Burry, Mrs. William

NECROLOGY

Barrett, Marcus L.
Beiler, Francis
Powers, Richard J.

Accessions

For the Library

From the author, Mr. Burt E. Burroughs. "Legends and Tales of Homeland on the Kankakee", Chicago, 1923.

From Mr. F. I. Carpenter. Typewritten manuscript, "A California Pioneer of the Fifties", a brief record of William Oscar Carpenter in the years 1850-1855.

From the John Crerar Library. Five pamphlets by Dr. William E. Barton: "The Lincolns in their old Kentucky Home"; "Abraham Lincoln, Kentucky Mountaineer"; "The Education of Abraham Lincoln"; "Abraham Lincoln and the American Ideal"; "Old Theories Upset"; Chicago, 1923.

From Hon. Thomas Dent. Annual report of the Illinois State Bar Association, 1923.

From Mr. Arthur L. Goodwillie. Two typewritten manuscripts by James G. Goodwillie: "Early Days in the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church, Chicago", and "Reminiscences of Early Chicago."

From Mrs. J. Ellsworth Gross. A very interesting group of papers of the well-known Zearing family of Princeton, Illinois; including ten grants of land issued to William Zearing and to Margaret Zearing between 1853 and 1855; typewritten copy of graduation thesis written by J. R. Zearing at Rush Medical College, 1850; also his graduation thesis at the University of Missouri, 1847; lithographs and description of Zearing Castle; also abstracts, trust deeds, warranty deeds, quit claims, letters, etc., a total of 148 items.

From the author, Mr. John H. Hauberg. "The Big Hike for the Summer Vacation Period", Rock Island, Ill., 1924. (Mr. Hauberg, a governing member of this Society, is known for the excursions he makes with boys from his home city to the historic spots in Illinois.)

From Mrs. J. E. Jenkins. New York Herald for April 15, 1865, containing an account of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

From A. Flanagan Company. "The Last of a Great Indian Tribe", by Eaton G. Osman.

From Mrs. Kaul. "Official Guide, Historical Education cruise of the Santa Maria, Spain's official replica of the flagship of Admiral Columbus, en route from Chicago to the Panama-Pacific Exposition." (1914).

From Mrs. William F. Lyman. Typewritten manuscript, "Brief sketch of Wilbur F. Story", by George B. Catlin.

From the authors, Byron McCandless and Gilbert Grosvenor. "Flags of the World", National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C., 1917.

From Mr. William Manierre. "Abraham Lincoln: His Book", a facsimile reproduction of the original, with an explanatory note by J. McCan Davis, New York, 1901.

From Mrs. Calvin W. Pixley. Various Civil War papers of her family, including three diaries kept by John Tallman during his service with the 78th Illinois Volunteer Infantry; 41 letters written by Jay Tallman; patent to land in Will County, issued to Palmyra Tallman, signed by Zachary Taylor, March 1, 1850; Bible and letters of Ulysses S. Tallman, born February 21, 1843, at Florence, Michigan, served in the Civil War, and died in Georgia, July 1, 1864.

From Dr. O. L. Schmidt. Teacher's "partial certificate" issued to Lizzie Flaven by the Department of Public Instruction, Chicago, signed George C. Clarke, President, July 3, 1867; "full certificate" issued June 3, 1868; normal department certificate, July 3, 1867; also a collection of booklets, programs, cards and other advertising matter of Chicago in the '80's.

From the publishers, R. L. Polk & Co. "Polk's Chicago City Directory for 1923."

From Mrs. James W. Scott. "Reception of M. Y. Johnson and D. Sheean, Esq., at Galena, Illinois, on their return, honorably discharged from the Bastilles, Forts Lafayette and Delaware; the speeches delivered on the occasion and an account of preliminary proceedings"; Galena, printed at the office of the Democrat, 1863.

From the author, Mr. Frank E. Stevens. "James Watson Webb's Trip across Illinois in 1822", Sycamore, Illinois, 1924.

From Mr. Henry von Wackerbarth. "Block book of Chicago business district, covering territory between Chicago River and Harrison Street, and between south branch of Chicago River, Michigan Avenue and Central Avenue", Chicago; Rascher Insurance Map Pub. Co., about 1893.

From Mr. A. W. Watriss. "The Military Companion ' ' ' founded on the regulations of Baron Steuben", second edition, 1808.

From Mrs. Moses J. Wentworth. "History of the Maunee Valley", by H. S. Knapp, 1872. This volume contains invaluable material on Captain William Wells.

For the Museum

From Mr. Francis J. Houlihan. Photograph of his son, Private (First Class), Robert J. Houlihan, Battery F, 122nd Field Artillery, who was in action in the St. Mihiel offensive and in the Argonne, and died in U. S. Evacuation Hospital at Blois, October 31, 1918; wooden cross from the grave of Private Houlihan in France, also an extract from the Chicago Tribune, giving an account of the removal of the body of Private Houlihan, the first American soldier to be removed from the soil of France and returned to the United States.

From Mrs. J. Ellsworth Gross. Palmer House letterhead of 1875, showing portrait of Abraham Lincoln engraved on steel.

From Mr. William Manierre. Eleven photographs, including one of Catherine Manierre, who became Mrs. George M. Snow; Catherine Isham (Mrs. Arthur Farwell) as a child of six; and Harriet Isham (Mrs. George A. Carpenter), when a child of ten.

From Miss Frances Seward. Doll dressed for Miss Flora Johnson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hosmer A. Johnson, by the donor, her aunt, about 1868; also brown velvet dress worn by Miss Johnson in the '80's.

From Mr. George Dudley Seymour. Photograph in heroic size of the head of a statue of Nathan Hale by Bela Pratt.

From Mrs. Calvin W. Pixley. A collection of photographs and mementoes of the Tallman family, who settled in Manteano, Illinois, in 1842, including daguerreotypes of the donor's grandparents, William and Palmyra Hurlburt Tallman; Mrs. Tallman's spectacles and three caps; two instruments used in making hooked rugs, one of them marked "Mrs. Marion Greene's patent, patented April 25th, 1871; beaded bag, a pair of silk quilted mittens, and a drum for packing figs, all used by Palmyra Lucina Tallman, born October 30, 1827, died April 5, 1843.

From Mrs. Henrietta J. Thomas. A collection of costumes and accessories from the family of Mrs. Thomas, great-granddaughter of General Marcus Calmes, friend of Lafayette and Washington; the collection to constitute a memorial of the Calmes-Wight-Johnson family of France, Old Virginia, Front Royal, Kentucky, and Galena, Illinois.

The Diary of Orville H. Browning

Extracts from the address delivered before the Chicago Historical Society by Dr. Theodore C. Pease.

Among the younger men of the Whig Party in Illinois about the year 1840, four men stood out, marked by their abilities and party activity as the future leaders of the party, the men to whom, in case the Whig Party ever captured the state, the governorships and senatorships should rightly belong. But one of those men was to fill out three score years and ten. One of them, Abraham Lincoln, snatched away on the wings of martyrdom, is a part of the world's history; John J. Hardin fell at the head of the First Illinois Regiment on the field of Buena Vista. "We lost our best Whig man", said Lincoln of him; and with such an epitaph carved by such a hand, any man might rest content. Edward D. Baker, the third of the four, was, from another state, to reach the United States Senate; when he atoned for what may have been an officer's mistake by a soldier's death at Ball's Bluff, Lincoln asked if etiquette might not be waived and the President of the United States be permitted to join in the Senate's exercises of tribute to Baker's memory.

To the fourth only, Orville H. Browning, was it allotted to grow old and to accomplish the full usefulness that life had in store for him. His career is immeasurably less brilliant than Lincoln's. He was born of good family in Kentucky in 1806, came to Illinois at the age of twenty-five, settled in Quincy, served as a Whig in the state legislature, participated in the formation of the Republican Party in Illinois, served out in 1861-62 two unexpired years of Douglas' term in the Senate, for three years was Secretary of the Interior under President Johnson, was a practicing lawyer of great ability, the trusted attorney of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and worked at his desk with little apparent impairment of his powers almost to the day of his death in 1881. Here is a busy, a useful, even an important career, but not one the world will long remember.

The life of Browning, however, acquires a peculiar importance to us from the fact that he spoke face to face with many of the people of his day and kept a diary. That diary, as extant, reaches from June 3,1850, to July 25, 1881. The years 1851, 1878, and 1879 are missing, and there are a few days, mostly at the latter end, for which no entry appears. An idea of its bulk may be gathered from the fact that the transcript of the diary covers 1,400 typed legal cap pages. The original is contained in some twenty five small, bound notebooks. It is clearly written. Occasionally one has to puzzle over the spelling of a name, but that is almost all. The diary was purchased by the Illinois State Historical Library, and under the joint editorship of Professor J. G. Randall, of the University of Illinois, and myself, is now being prepared for publication in the Illinois Historical Collections.

There are numerous selections of material from this diary, amusing or instructive, that might be made. Browning was an inveterate recorder of the weather; and persons who in sultry winters and icy springs speculate whether or not our climate is changing may be interested in such entries as the following:

"Wednesday July 4, 1855. At 12½ o'clock today took the cars for Chicago on the Mississippi & Chicago R. R. Quite warm—the road very rough and dust extremely annoying—but the country was one I had not before seen. and was interested in looking out upon it * * * Altho the day had been warm we found it so chilly towards sun down as to make it necessary to close all the windows of the cars & draw on my overcoat. Even then I was uncomfortably cold.

"Thursday, July 19, 1855. Attending court. Very warm. * * * Linen pantaloons and thin gingham coat oppressive. From 4 to 5 o'clock P.M. turned suddenly cold, and compelled to put on drawers & cloth coat & pantaloons to keep from suffering.

"Met with John C. Breckinridge of Ky. here today—Was to have dined with me, but prevented by the painfulness of his eye in which he got some cinders on rail road car yesterday. Now at night 'tis raining & bleak & chilly as Nov.

"Friday, Jany. 22, 1858 (Springfield). Very delightful day. There has been hardly a day this month when an overcoat has been necessary. I took a long walk since night in my common dress coat, without any sense of cold".

In Browning the flower fancier will find a kindred spirit. He finds time to record year by year the budding and flowering times of plants, shrubs, and fruit trees. He notes year by year

the dates he plants his bulbs; and there are numerous records of the blooming of Scotch and Prince Albert roses, and of gifts of bouquets and "tube roses" to admired and doubtless admiring ladies.

"Tuesday, April 13, 1852. Yesterday evening I put out the bulbs of my tube roses, Tiger flowers & gladiolas. Today at noon I transplanted a Prince Albert rose which I budded last fall, and in the afternoon two others, budded also last fall; and put out a couple of grape slips given me by Col. Jamison.

"Friday, Apl. 16. Apricots in bloom this morning.

"Saturday, May 1. The yard glistening with dandelions in bloom. Apple & cherry trees in full bloom.

A little later he was again in Chicago trying a case. After reciting in his diary that the judge "charged strongly in my favour—that is for the defendant, & I think we must succeed. Williams & Lincoln on the other side", he continues his record:

"After tea I took a walk to the lake and into the depot of the Central R. R. which is on the lake—a very fine stone building 800 feet long, & I think 160 wide. Walked some distance up the river & was astonished at the immense business doing in grain & lumber.

"For several miles up the river it is crowded with shipping, receiving & discharging cargoes. This is now a place of great business and destined to become a very large & important city. It rather grows upon me, and my impressions are more favorable than at first. Still I would not like to live here. The climate is cold, variable, and the place has no feature of beauty except the lake. That is all poetry, but the land side all prose—one vast plane without a single undulation. A flat, dead surface, which in wet weather can be little better than a marsh."

To those of us who still believe that the psychology of the individual man may be a historical force to be taken into account, the diary of Browning is fascinating as the mirror in which the changing character of its writer is reflected. The Browning of the fifties is a pompous, self-satisfied politician-statesman, who criticizes dogmatically and usually unfavourably every play, lecture, political speech, or party maneuver in which he is not the prime mover. He is the verbose and florid-styled Browning who records in his diary how often he was loudly called on to speak by crowds and conventions, how vast gatherings hung on his lips for political speeches two and three hours long. In his account of the Republican convention of 1856, he has not a word to say regarding Lincoln's famous "house divided" speech save this: "I was called out and made two speeches in the afternoon. Convention also addressed by Lovejoy, Lincoln, Cook and others." Two years later, at Chicago, he records: "Very large Republican meeting at Tremont House tonight to hear a speech from Lincoln—when he was through I was called for loudly and long but did not appear."

The Browning tempered and sobered by the great days of 1860 to 1868 is an aged man, who, one would guess from the diary, has become not garrulous but laconic, who listens rather than talks, who records what other men have to say and not what he said to other men; whose speeches are an hour, half an hour, even ten minutes in length. The years of the Civil War tempered Browning's iron to steel.

But there is much material in the diary that, to speak mildly, is essential to the student of American history. Browning was intimately associated with David Davis and the Liberal Republican group in his later years. As Secretary of the Interior to Johnson, he records in detail every cabinet meeting and discussion during those critical years of clash between the Reconstruction policies of the President and Congress. In the earlier years of the war he was the close confidant of President Lincoln, until the Emancipation Proclamation opened between the two men a rift which apparently was never entirely closed. * * * Browning does not regard Lincoln with the reverence and awe with which in these later years we have invested him. Browning had the closest personal regard and great affection for Lincoln; but to him Lincoln was hardly a greater man than Andrew Johnson, perhaps a more upright but not an abler man than Seward. Honesty of purpose as distinguished from transcendent ability is all that Browning can see to differentiate his friend from other men.

Browning's attitude on the negro question is of a piece with his attitude towards the "radical" group, as he terms the out-and-out Republicans in Congress. He was in favor of the waging of vigorous war against the South to reduce it to acquiescence in the Union; but he decried a war of legislation against the South as calculated not only to embitter its resistance but to lose the

support of many loyal Union men in the North and the Border states. He was perhaps not totally inconsistent when he defended vigorously to the President Fremont's confiscation measures in Missouri, and fought desperately the Confiscation Act of Congress. Perhaps in reconciling his two stands he would have said that confiscation in Fremont's hands was a measure corollary to military operation; in the hands of Congress and the President it was a weapon in an entirely new kind of war that struck at the fundamentals of southern institutions. He gallantly defended the administration when the famous Republican caucus of December, 1862, made its attack on William H. Seward, and he strove to hold up the President's hands against the radicals. When, as in the case of the Emancipation Proclamation, he saw the President take up radical measures, he withdrew from the President's confidence, evidently thinking that he mourned for him as Samuel did for Saul. He recognized, however, so far the friendship of the President for the South as to regard Lincoln's assassination as delivering the South up helpless to her radical foes in Congress:

"I thought his life of very great importance to the rebels. He was disposed to be very lenient and merciful to them and to smoothe the way for their return to their allegiance. I thought him the best friend they had among those in authority and that they were beginning to appreciate that fact, and that his life would be dear to them as to us. It seemed to me that the people in rebellion had many reasons for desiring the continuance of his life—none to wish his death—and I did not think any of the disaffected among us could be insane and fiendish enough to perpetrate the deed. * * * To my apprehension it is the heaviest calamity that could have befallen the country."

La Salle and the Establishment of French Dominion in the Mississippi Valley

When Frontenac arrived at Quebec to act as governor of New France, he found there a grave, thoughtful, self-contained young man, who soon found his way into Frontenac's confidence. Parkman says that there was between them "the sympathetic attraction of two bold and energetic spirits; and though Cavalier de la Salle had neither the irritable vanity of the count, nor his gallic vivacity of passion, he had in full measure the same unconquerable pride and hardy resolution. There were but two or three men in Canada who knew the western wilderness so well. He was full of schemes of ambition and gain; and from this moment he and Frontenac seem to have formed an alliance, which ended only with the governor's recall."

Frontenac's predecessor, Courcelle, had recommended, as a means of keeping the Iroquois in check and at the same time controlling the fur trade, the building of a fort near the outlet of the Lake Ontario. Frontenac at once saw the advantage of such a measure, not merely as a safeguard to the colony, but also as a possible source of profit to himself. In June 1673, Frontenac advanced up the St. Lawrence stopping for a few days at Montreal, and then proceeded up the lake to Cataraqui, the site of the present city of Kingston, which was designated as the meeting place for an assembly of the Iroquois. Frontenac's imposing arrival, the martial display, and his dramatic speech combined to give the new governor the ascendancy over the Indians. To his proposal to build a French fort at that point, to be named Fort Frontenac, they could give only assent.

A year later Frontenac sent his lieutenant La Salle to France, to push his fortunes at court. With Frontenac's support, La Salle was granted Fort Frontenac and the surrounding district as a seigniory, on condition that he reconstruct the fort of masonry and that he maintain it at his own expense. Three years later, in 1677, on a second visit to the French court, La Salle was given a patent authorizing him to pursue his discoveries at his own cost, on condition that he complete them in five years; he was also authorized to build forts and to monopolize the trade in buffalo skins.

Thus clothed with power, and with Frontenac's backing, La Salle was able to raise funds in France for a new expedition, and soon returned to Canada with thirty men and ample equipment. La Salle's project was to lead France and civilization together into the valley of the Mississippi, and the first step was to be the establishment of a colony in the Illinois country.

MAY 8 - 1952

While La Salle was preparing the details of the expedition, seventeen men under La Motte de Lussiere, and including Father Hennepin, were sent in advance to Fort Frontenac. Hennepin says that he was sent ahead "that my departure might oblige the rest to expedite their affairs with speed." La Motte's orders were to notify the Indians along the lakes, especially on Lake Michigan and in the Illinois country, of the coming of the main expedition, and to win their hearts by presents and soft words. The advance party was also to gather furs, for the costs of the great enterprise, represented by debts left behind in France and in Quebec, must be met by the profits from trading.

Accordingly La Motte and Hennepin, with sixteen men, sailed in La Salle's brigantine, of ten tons burden, fron Fort Frontenac to Niagara. It was a tempestuous voyage, requiring from the 18th of November to the 6th of December. At a point about two leagues up the Niagara River, La Motte began the construction of a fort, but as soon as it became clear that the Senecas, the nearest of the Iroquois tribes, regarded his party with deep suspicion, he contented himself with constructing "an habitation excompassed with palisados", to protect his magazines. Meanwhile La Salle and Tonty, with the remaining supplies, set sail from Fort Frontenac in "a great barque", and reached Niagara early in January, 1679. La Salle wrung from the Senecas a reluctant permission to transport his supplies and equipment around Niagara Falls, to build a vessel above the falls, and there also to erect a trading post as a base of operations.

While La Salle was away from the barque, on a trip up the Niagara River to select a site for a ship-yard, the barque was wrecked. Hennepin says it was "the fault of two pilots, who could not agree about the course they were to steer, tho' they were then only within two leagues of Niagara," but it is possible that the pilot had been bribed by some of La Salle's enemies. All the stores were lost except the anchors and cables for a new vessel. Work was immediately begun on a new sailing vessel, while La Salle made a perilous trip to Fort Frontenac, a distance of 250 miles, to obtain new equipment to replace that lost in the bark. Hennepin rather ingenuously says that La Salle, "having some urgent business of his own, returned to Fort Frontenac. * * * He undertook his journey a-foot over the snow, having no other provision . . . a little sack of Indian corn roasted, which fa . . . him two days before he came to the For . . . This was in February, and it was July be . . . La Salle returned, after having been dela . . . and harassed by creditors. Meanwhile . . . command at Niagara had been held by La Sa . . . most faithful and able lieutenant, Tonty," . . . man with the iron hand." To the astonishm . . . of the Iroquois, Tonty and his men succee . . . in completing the vessel, which they named . . . *Griffon*, out of compliment to Frontenac, wh . . . arms carried two griffins.

The *Griffon* sailed from the Niagara ship-ya . . . on the 7th of August, the first sailing vessel . . . the upper lakes. The passage through La . . . Erie, the strait of Detroit, and Lake St. Cla . . . was pleasant, but on Lake Huron a violent stor . . . alarmed the explorers, who were glad to rid . . . at anchor for a week in the Straits of Mackina . . .

After a week at Mackinac, the *Griffon* enter . . . Lake Michigan, and sailed across to Washingt . . . Island, off Green Bay. Here La Salle fou . . . some of the advance party of traders who ha . . . been sent ahead the year before. So seve . . . were La Salle's financial straits that he conside . . . ed it necessary to hurry to his creditors th . . . valuable store of furs which the traders ha . . . accumulated. The crew of the *Griffon* were accordingly ordered to sail at once to Niagara, and then return to the southern part of Lake Michigan, where La Salle and the main part . . . would wait for them.

Leaving Green Bay on the 19th of September, La Salle, with fourteen men in four canoes, paddled southward along the west shore of Lake Michigan. It was a wearisome journey, involving also hardship and considerable danger from storms and hostile Indians. It was the first of November before the party reached the mouth of the St. Joseph River, the rendezvous fixed with Tonty, who with twenty men was making his way down the eastern shore from Mackinac. Tonty was delayed twenty days by storms and lack of food, but La Salle utilized the period of waiting to build Fort Miami on a slight eminence near the mouth of the river. Thus after a year's struggle, La Salle and his reunited party stood on the threshold of the Illinois country.

(*To be continued*)

F 896.168

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume II CHICAGO, MAY, 1924 No. 8

Some Treasures of the Chicago Historical Society

Original manuscripts of Joliet, La Salle and Tonty.

First Illinois Deed, executed at Chicago in 1693.

Washington's will, sword, spy-glass, seal and camp utensils; a book from his library.

Ship compass used by Jacques Cartier.

First book in which the name America is suggested.

Paul Revere relics.

A letter written by Nathan Hale.

Original pass given by Benedict Arnold to Major Andre.

Documents effecting the transfer of Louisiana from Spain to France, and from France to the United States.

Governor Todd's Kaskaskia record book, 1778-1780.

The Charles H. Conover Library of Lewis and Clark Literature.

The John W. Lowe Library of books on the War of 1812.

Pioneer log cabin, containing the O. L. Schmidt and Emerson Hough collections of farm and household utensils.

Rail split by Lincoln. Lincoln's carriage. The bed on which Lincoln died.

The Frank G. Logan Collection of Lincoln and John Brown relics.

Table on which Lee signed the terms of surrender at Appomattox.

Manuscript, entirely in handwriting of General Lee, of his Farewell Address to the Army of Northern Virginia.

Printing press used by Lovejoy, the abolitionist.

Hand fire-engine and relics of the Chicago Fire of 1871.

World's Columbian Exposition documents and souvenirs.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL
SOCIETY BULLETIN

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR.....*Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephone Dearborn 4020

DOWNTOWN MEMBERSHIP OFFICE
ROOM 1218, 79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1183

MAY, 1924

Officers

President.....Dr. OTTO L. SCHMIDT
1st Vice-President.....CHARLES B. PIKE
2nd Vice-President.....GEORGE W. DIXON
Treasurer.....JOHN J. MITCHELL
Secretary.....FRANK J. LOESCH
Librarian.....CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams
William H. Bush
Mrs Geo. A. Carpenter
George W. Dixon
Robert C. Fergus
Marshall Field III
Edward L. Glaser
William O. Goodman
Chalkley J. Hambleton
Mrs. Samuel Insull
Chauncey Keep
Frank J. Loesch
Cyrus H. McCormick
Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Arthur Meeker
Joy Morton
Charles A. Munroe
Henry J. Patten
Mrs. Bronson Peck
Charles B. Pike
Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Edward L. Ryerson
John A. Spoor
Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Mrs. Frank M. Taber
Clarence A. Burley
(Ex-Officio)

Membership Committee

William H. Bush
Mrs. Paul Blatchford
George W. Dixon
Charles A. Munroe
John L. Shortall
Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Mrs. Frank M. Taber
E. E. Wood, *Secretary*
TELEPHONE DEARBORN 4020

Women's Auxiliary Board, C. F. Gunther Collection

Hon. Chairman.....MRS. FRANK O. LOWDEN
Chairman.....MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman.....MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman.....MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer.....MRS. GEORGE W. DIXON
Secretary.....MRS. FRANK M. TABER
Cor. Secretary.....MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone Evanston 0354

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

THIRTY YEARS AGO

The Editor has no intention of making this sub-heading a monthly feature. Historical societies are popularly supposed to be all too much inclined to look backwards, and they must devote a considerable part of their energies to persuading the public that they are really forward-looking organizations. At the same time it is occasionally interesting to reflect that the Chicago Historical Society has been functioning for several generations and that it was the repository of many valuable papers and books long before it acquired the Gunther collection. At a regular meeting of the Society held in January, 1894, the president, Mr. Edward G. Mason, announced the acquisition among other articles, of the following items: eight large volumes of manuscript letters and autograph drafts of letters of President James Madison; one large volume of letters of General John Armstrong, minister to France during Jefferson's administration and secretary of war during the War of 1812; one large volume of letters of Joseph Jones, considered to be Washington's personal representative in the Continental Congress; and one volume of letters of Edmund Randolph, attorney general of the United States under Washington. All of these items were presented to the Society by Marshall Field.

Mr. Mason also announced the acquisition of four large volumes of the papers of General James Wilkinson, a distinguished officer in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812, one time commander-in-chief of the American army and governor of Louisiana; an autograph letter from Washington to General Wilkinson; a document under the seal of King George III bearing his signature as well as that of William Pitt; a commission as collector of customs at Boston issued by President John Quincy Adams to General Henry A. S. Dearborn; the passport and will of the Kaskaskia priest, Rev. Pierre Gibault, who rendered valuable aid to Colonel George Rogers Clark in his capture of Vincennes and Kaskaskia in 1778; and finally a manuscript conveyance dated April 19, 1631, made by one Forest, friend and partner of Tonty, of one half of his interest in the patent whereby the whole Illinois region was given to him and Tonty as successors to La Salle. Even though the Madison papers were later sold to the Library of Congress at its insistent request the remaining items would constitute a fair nucleus for a collection of Americana.

The history of the Madison papers is an interesting one and is worth repeating here if only to show how it sometimes happens that papers which apparently ought to have been carefully guarded in a historical institution do find their way into the public market. In 1848 Congress made an appropriation authorizing the purchase from Mrs. Madison of all the manuscript papers of James Madison then belonging to her and in her possession. Mrs. Madison understood this to mean manuscripts written by Madison, who had himself arranged the papers and had them placed in volumes. These she delivered to the secretary of state and executed a conveyance of the same, at the same time stating her construction of the act of Congress, and no objection to her position was then made. The manuscripts she sold at that time were later published by the United States government. A large number of Madison's papers, not arranged in volumes, and

many letters written by others to him, quite as important as those delivered to the secretary of state, were retained by Mrs. Madison, who bequeathed them all to Payne Todd, her son by her first husband. He held the papers from his mother's death until his own. During his lifetime, however, he sold them, including the lot which this Society acquired, to James C. McGuire of Washington. Todd, however, never delivered them, and left them by bequest to Mr. McGuire. The latter received them from Todd's estate, and not until then was the claim made that these papers belonged to the United States government by reason of the purchase from Mrs. Madison. Secretary of State William L. Marcy submitted the matter to Caleb Cushing, then attorney general, for his opinion as to the expediency of starting proceedings to recover the possession of these papers. Cushing examined the matter carefully, and reported that the claim ought to be abandoned. At one time the State Department is said to have offered $20,000 for the McGuire collection.

After McGuire's death the executors of his will sold the collection at public auction in Philadelphia in December 1892. The bulk of the Madison papers came into the hands of a New York dealer in autographs, with whom representatives of various libraries and societies were negotiating at different times. Finally a bill was introduced into the New York state legislature appropriating, $10,000 to buy them for the New York State Library at Albany. By the prompt action of Marshall Field, who gave the necessary $10,000, the papers were secured for the Chicago Historical Society. In his annual report Mr. Mason hoped that they would "be the nucleus of a collection of Americana worthy of our Society and of our city." This hope was blasted a few years later when the Library of Congress began to collect the papers of the Presidents. That institution, with some show of reason, maintained its moral right to acquire the Madison papers, although at the same time offering to pay any price within reason, which the Chicago Historical Society might name. The latter finally sold the collection to the Library of Congress in 1910 for exactly the amount paid for it in 1893 by Mr. Field.

Oldroyd Collection of Lincolniana

There have been unfounded newspaper reports that the Chicago Historical Society will lose one of its most treasured relics. The relic is the bed on which Lincoln died. Years ago it was purchased by Mr. Gunther, and after his death, it passed, with the remainder of his collection, to this Society.

The Peterson house, in which Lincoln died, is owned by the United States government, but the Lincoln collection in it, comprising about three thousand relics, pictures, letters, documents, books, medals, is the property of a private citizen, Osborn H. Oldroyd, who has been collecting this material for over sixty years. Mr. Oldroyd is now eighty-one years old, and anxious to dispose of the collection. He has offered it to the government at the nominal price of $50,000, or less than one-half the price he has already been offered by a private buyer. Representative Henry Rathbone, whose father and mother were guests of the President and Mrs. Lincoln at the theatre the night Lincoln was shot, has introduced a resolution providing for the purchase by the government of the Oldroyd collection. The resolution should pass.

CHICAGO'S FIRST GIRLS' WEEK

That the Chicago Historical Society was asked to extend hospitalities to girls indicates that a new estimate is being placed on the attractions of this institution. The girls' week idea is really a step in the direction of making better girls and better citizens. History, especially by pointing to women who loom large in the past, can contribute directly to the success of this movement. As a preliminary measure, early in April, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Jacob Baur and Miss McIlvaine broadcast the Society's invitations to girls for the week of April 20-27. The next day the same group spoke in Studebaker Theatre, and on other days Mrs. Minna Schmidt and Miss McIlvaine spoke to girls in several schools. Miss McIlvaine also gave a lantern talk to a thousand girls employed by Marshall Field & Co. On Saturday, April 26, an entertainment for working girls was given in the Society's building. Dr. Schmidt presided. Mrs. Carpenter spoke on the notable women represented in the figurines, and Mrs. William Laird spoke on behalf of the Chicago League of Women Voters' Forum. On the next day, Sunday, the guest of honor at a reception for school girls and Girl Scouts was Mrs. Juliette Lowe, of Savannah, Ga., the great-granddaughter of John Kinzie and founder of the Girl Scout organization. Mrs. Minna Schmidt told how she and her son had labored under the direction of the Women's Board of this Society to put the women of Chicago graphically on record. It was noticeable at these meetings that many of the girls were deeply impressed by the significance of the figurines, and more than one was shocked by the revelation that a girl might contribute something to history, that character and real achievement were possible for girls as well as for boys.

The First Illinois Deed

An Extract from the report of Mr. Edward Gay Mason as President of the Chicago Historical Society, January, 1894.

The latest addition to our manuscript treasures is a document which, in all probability, is the first conveyance of real estate situated within what is now the State of Illinois, executed within its boundaries. It is a conveyance dated April 19, 1693, made by Francois de la Forest, captain on half-pay in the marine service, seigneur of that part of all the country of Louisiana, otherwise Illinois, which was granted to Monsieur de Tonty and himself by the king, and confirmed by the decree of the sovereign council of Quebec in the month of August, 1691. He cedes, sells, and transfers to Monsieur Michel Acau the one-half of Forest's part of the above-mentioned grant, with the same rights, privileges, and prerogatives which were granted to the late Monsieur de La Salle, and the consideration is six thousand livres, payable in beaver, which the said Monsieur Acau should pay Forest "a Chicagou." It recites that as there is no notary here before whom to enter into a contract of sale, Forest binds himself, on the first opportunity, to furnish a copy, duly compared by a notary, of the above-mentioned decree of the council of Quebec. Touching the present conveyance, which both parties sign on the day and year mentioned, they agree that if one wishes to sell his part the other shall have the first privilege of purchase, which is the arrangement between Monsieurs Tonty and Forest; and it recites that it is executed in duplicate on the above day and year. It is signed in writing by Forest, and Michel Acau prints his signature as "M. ACO." It is signed by witnesses, De la Descouverte and Nicholas Laurens de la Chapelle. It is endorsed on the back, in Forest's handwriting, as an agreement of sale between Sieur Aco and himself for the lands of the Illinois.

This document covers one page of large foolscap paper, and is apparently all in the handwriting of Forest. The paper bears an ancient watermark, and is of the same texture and quality as that used in Canada at the time of its date. It will be noticed it was executed in 1693, just twenty years after the discovery of Illinois by Joliet and Marquette. The grantor Forest was one of La Salle's lieutenants, and once commanded for him at Fort Frontenac, now Kingston, in Upper Canada. La Salles' death occurred in 1687, just six years before this conveyance, whence the reference to him as the late Monsieur de La Salle. Tonty and Forest in the year 1691 received a grant of the seignory of Fort St. Louis of the Illinois. This grant, as mentioned in this document, had been formerly held by La Salle. His lieutenants, Tonty and Forest, probably succeeded to it in payment of La Salle's indebtedness to them. They were both faithful to his interests and loyal to his memory, and carried out his plans as far as they had the power to do.

In 1699 a royal decree issued against the fur-traders in the western wilds contained the express exception in favor of Tonty and Forest, who were empowered to send from Montreal two canoes yearly, with twelve men, for the maintenance of Fort St. Louis.

In 1702 by royal order, the establishment at the Illinois was discontinued, and Forest was ordered to Canada and Tonty to the Mississippi. Forest subsequently returned to France, and from his papers, preserved to this day, this document has come. The grant is of a quarter interest in the seignory of Fort St. Louis, which was situated on what is now known as Starved Rock, on the Illinois River. The boundaries of this seignory are uncertain, but it is probable that the original grant confirmed by the council of Quebec is preserved in the Canadian archives and contains some information upon this point. The place of payment is "Chicagou," one of the earliest mentions of the name of our city in connection with its site.

The grantee in the deed, whose name is usually written Michel Acau, was the real leader of the party, which by La Salle's direction, explored the Upper Mississippi and discovered the Falls of St. Anthony in 1682. Father Hennepin joined this expedition as a volunteer, and is usually given the credit for its discoveries. Acau subsequently resided at Kaskaskia, Illinois, and married a daughter of the chief of the Kaskaskia tribe. A record of their marriage still exists in the ancient register of the parish of the Immaculate Conception of Kaskaskia. Of the witnesses, De la Descouverte was a Canadian voyageur from Lachine, who accompanied La Salle to the mouth of the Mississippi in 1682. Chapelle was also one of La Salle's men who was with him in the year 1680, and was sent by him from the St.

Joseph River and Michillimackinac in search of the lost vessel, the *Griffon*. Chapelle afterward joined Tonty at Fort Creve-Coeur, near the present site of Peoria. Later, he with one comrade journeyed from Fort Creve-Coeur to Fort Frontenac, carrying despatches from Tonty to La Salle.

It is quite certain that this document was executed either at Fort Saint Louis of the Illinois or at Chicago, with the probability in favor of the latter place. In 1693 there had already been, for certainly eight years, a fort here, and there was near it at that time a Jesuit mission; and doubtless here occurred the first conveyance of real estate in what is now Illinois executed within its boundaries, which this ancient document evidences. It is very fitting and very fortunate that it should two hundred years after its execution, come into the possession of the Chicago Historical Society, to be sacredly preserved by it.

[Later authorities are inclined to question Mr. Mason's definite statement about a French fort at Chicago as early as 1693. It now appears, from the lack of evidence rather than from any evidence to the contrary, that no such fort existed. Nevertheless the document is of great interest as being one of the first mentions of the name Chicago, and as being certainly the first Illinois deed.—THE EDITOR.]

La Salle and the Establishment of French Dominion in the Mississippi Valley

(Continued)

Although it was now the beginning of December, rains melted such ice as had already formed in the rivers, and La Salle determined to push on. The party embarked on the third of December, thirty-three men in eight canoes, and ascended the St. Joseph River to the portage leading to the Kankakee, near the site of the city of South Bend. Before the party reached the portage La Salle landed to view the country, and greatly distressed his men by failing to reappear that night. But the next day, about four o'clock in the afternoon he returned, his face and hands black as pitch. He brought along with him "two beasts as big as musked rats, whose skins were very fine, and like ermine. He had killed them with a stick as they hung by their tails to the boughs of trees." The two beasts, of course, were opossums. Hennepin then reports what had detained La Salle:

"He told us, that the marshes he had met in his way had obliged him to fetch a great compass; and that being much annoyed by the snow which fell very thick, it was past midnight before he could arrive upon the banks of the river; where he fired his gun twice, and that hearing no answer, he concluded we were gone up higher, and had therefore marched that way. He added that after three hours march, he saw a fire upon a little hill, whither he went directly, and hailed us several times, but hearing no answer, he approached and found nobody near the fire, but only some dry herbs, upon which a man was a little while afore laid, as he conjectured, because they were still warm. He supposed that it was a savage who lay thereabouts in an ambuscade, and therefore called to him in two or three languages; but nobody answering, he cried as loud as he could, that to show he was not afraid of him, he was going to lie down in his room. However, for fear of any surprise, he cut several boughs and bushes, to embarrass the way, and sat down by the fire, which had made his hands and face black, as I have observed. Having thus warmed and rested himself, he lay down upon the dry herbs the savage had gathered under a tree, and slept very well, notwithstanding the frost and snow. Father Gabriel and I desired him to remain with his men, and not expose himself for the future, because the success of our enterprise depended only upon him; and he promised us to follow our advice."

Barring this single bit of excitement when the men of the party thought for a day that they had lost their leader, the voyage down the Kankakee and into the Illinois was without incident until Lake Peoria was reached. Game was scarce, a circumstance which was very disappointing, as supplies were beginning to run short. Within a distance of fifty miles the only animals killed were a "lean stag, a small wild goat, some few swans, and two bustards, which was no sufficient maintenance for two and thirty men." About the end of December, 1679, the party reached the great village of the Illinois, near Starved Rock, where Marquette and Allouez had been laboring as missionaries. The Indians, as La Salle had foreseen, were away on their annual hunt, and their absence caused some perplexity. The men wanted provisions, and yet they were reluctant to take any of the corn which the

Indians, in accordance with their custom, had buried. La Salle finally decided to run the risk, took about forty bushels, with the intention of appeasing the Indians later with gifts.

On New Year's Day, 1680, the expedition reached the expansion of the Illinois River which is now called Lake Peoria. La Salle had expected difficulty with the Illinois, and was determined to use every precaution to prevent bloodshed, but when he suddenly found his little fleet in the midst of a large Indian camp on both sides of the river, he ordered his men to make ready their arms, and brought the canoes into a sort of battle line, with himself at the right and Tonty at the left. Most of the Illinois, apparently terrified by this display, took to their heels amid "horrid cries and howlings." La Salle immediately went ashore, followed by his men, but gave the Indians time to recover from their surprise before he made any further move. After a slight delay the chiefs approached with the calumet of peace, and La Salle tendered his in return. Thereupon a lengthy parley ensued, through an interpreter, in the course of which La Salle unfolded his plan of building a fort in their midst and also of building a "great wooden canoe," which should float down the Mississippi and return laden with goods which the Illinois desired. La Salle was completely successful in overcoming the distrust of the Indians, although it is true a generous allotment of axes, tobacco and other gifts was probably his most convincing argument.

La Salle's enemies sent Mouso (Hennepin spells it Monso) in an effort to persuade the Illinois that La Salle would be followed by the Iroquois, who would combine with the French to wipe out the Illinois. Mouso's eloquence and lavish gifts were almost effective, and for a day or two there was grave doubt as to the outcome. Finally La Salle "did not only regain the friendship of that nation, but likewise undeceived the Mascoutens and Miamis; and was mediator between the latter and the Illinois, who by his means made an alliance which lasted all the while we remained in those countries."

About the middle of January came the usual thaw, which La Salle welcomed as a chance to start work on the fort. The site selected was a little below Peoria, on a high bank of the river, at a point where it was protected on the shore side by deep gulleys. The Illinois offered no objection, and in March there was completed the first civilized habitation of a permanent character within the present boundaries of Illinois. The Fort was christened Creve-coeur, Hennepin says "because the desertion of our men, and the other difficulties we labored under, had almost broke our hearts." Later historians incline to the belief that La Salle chose the name out of compliment to Louis XIV, in allusion to his capture and destruction of Fort Creve-coeur, a stronghold in the Netherlands, in 1672.

The Indians named the fort Checagou.

Accessions

For the Library

From Miss Helen W. Boyden. Time table of through trains on the Erie Railroad, adopted July 9, 1866; and six other items.

From Mr. W. J. Chalmers. Three diaries kept by Florison D. Pitts during the Civil War, in which he served as bugler in the Chicago Mercantile Battery.

From the author, Miss Josephine Chandler. "The Spoon River Country," reprinted from the Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society.

From Mrs. Lester Curtis. "What I remember of Abraham Lincoln," manuscript by Joseph N. Barker. Mr. Barker, as United States deputy marshall for Illinois, came into frequent contact with Lincoln at Springfield.

From Mrs. E. A. Furst. Certificates of Conrad Furst as a regular member of the Chicago Mechanics Institute, dated June 3, 1856; also two land patents.

From Mr. C. J. Hambleton. "Treaties between the United States and the Indian Tribes," edited by Richard Peters, Boston, 1861; and nine other books.

From the Chicago League of Woman Voters' Forum, through Mrs. Willa B. Laird, president. Year-books of the Chicago Political Equity League, numbers 1 to 25, for years 1895 to 1920; copies of the songs "Reuben and Rachel" and "Let the Lassies Try."

From Miss Caroline Larrabee. Eight letters written by Mr. John B. Day, relative to his experiences in the Civil War.

From Mr. George Merryweather. A package of pamphlets.

From Mr. Francis M. Street. Crosby's Opera House program of "Grand English Opera," 1865.

From Miss Valentine Smith. Manuscript report of the U. S. Indian Agency at Ft. Union, Montana, January 1, 1867; also map of the ceded part of Dakota Territory, 1861.

From Dr. O. L. Schmidt. Package of essays written by Miss Lizzie Flaven in 1866 and 1867, with other papers.

From Mrs. James W. Scott. Typewritten manuscript, "A Journey to Illinois in 1835," being Mrs. Daniel N. Green's reminiscences of her first trip to Illinois; commission of Daniel M. Green as justice of the peace for Kane County signed by Governor Carlin, December 3, 1849; patent for land purchased by Daniel M. Green in Lisle Township October 3, 1845; also James W. Scott's personal collection of letters, invitations, catalogues, medals, pictures, etc., relating to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia and the World's Fair at Chicago.

From Mr. William H. Williamson. Clipping from Philadelphia Public Ledger, March 22, 1924, "George Washington Found in Ancient Austrian Castle, Old, Lonely, Last of Titled Line." The subject of this article is descended from a kinsman of the first President, and possesses a letter from him to that kinsman.

For the Museum

From Miss Helen W. Boyden. Lead pencil and lead holder with bone holder; also white quilted counterpane or bedspread made by her mother, Mrs. Henry D. (Emily Blakeslee) Boyden for her hope chest in the late 1840's. The Boydens were married in 1851 and came to Chicago the next year.

From Mrs. Mason Bross and Mrs. Margaret Adams Clement. Vase from the home of their grandfather, Dr. John H. Foster; the house stood at the northeast corner of Belden Avenue and Clark Street; the vase was found in the ruins a few days after the Chicago Fire by Dr. Foster's daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Adams.

From Mrs. Mason Bross. Gold handkerchief ring worn by Isabella A. Bross, mother of Mason Bross.

From Miss Jessie M. Bruce and Mrs. Sidney W. Rice. Oil portrait, from a daguerreotype of their father, Ethan Allen Bruce. Mr. Bruce was an early ship chandler of Chicago, first in business under the style of Bruce & Dobson, later Bruce & Stafford, with offices on State Street near South Water Street, from 1850 to 1865. He was the owner of twenty-two vessels, including at one time the famous "Lady Elgin."

From Mr. William J. Chalmers. Carte de visite photograph of Florison D. Pitts and traveling kit carried by him while bugler of the Chicago Mercantile Battery. Pitts was a son of H. A. Pitts, an early manufacturer of agricultural machinery, with a factory at Jefferson and West Randolph Streets. At the beginning of the Civil War Mr. Pitts' four sons enlisted, making necessary a severe curtailment in business. The Pitts threshing machine continued to be known for many years as the best machine made. Florison D. Pitts married Jennie Chalmers, sister of the donor.

From Mr. Frank R. Chandler. Marble bust of Mrs. Benjamin Hale Buckingham (Martha Euretta Potwin, born 1822 died 1904), by L. Guglielmi, Rome.

From Mrs. Charles Henry Chappell. Six calling card cases of mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell and carved wood, three of which belonged to the donor's mother, Mrs. Henry (Roxanna Emerson) Ward of Princeton, Illinois; shell case of Emily Brigham Ward, sister of the donor, born in 1846 and died 1854; case monogrammed "Anna," a gift to the present donor; also a case and pair of embroidery scissors of Mary Germain Chappell, wife of Jason Chappell, who came from Plymouth, N. Y., in the late 1830's to Batavia, Illinois, where their son Charles Henry was born.

From Mrs. Albert Holmes Ferris. Photograph of log cabin built at Princeton, Illinois, by John Howard Bryant, a brother of William Cullen Bryant, in 1834. Photograph was taken in 1893, when John Bryant was 86 years old.

From Mrs. James G. Goodwillie. High silk hat with autograph signature of Samuel Long, Springfield, worn by Dr. Long at Lincoln's inauguration; during the ceremony the wind was very cold, and some one urged Lincoln to put on his hat, but as it was not at hand Dr. Long offered his, saying "I will put on my shawl." Also photograph of the home of the donor's grandmother, Mrs. William B. (Elizabeth Wilt) Collins, built in 1822 (after her husband's death Mrs. Collins laid out the town of Collinsville, Madison County, Illinois); strong box and weights for weighing gold used by the Collins brothers in their home in Collinsville; United States flag with 33 stars, size twenty-three and a half feet by twelve feet, made for the first Lincoln campaign on order of Mrs. Collins.

From Mrs. Louis L. Gregory, as a loan. Miniature, painted on ivory by one of the Peales, of her great grandmother, Sarah Richards, daughter of William Richards, of Philadelphia and wife of John Sevier, a son of the John Sevier, who was first governor of Tennessee.

From Mrs. Henry E. Hamilton. Original portrait of Gurdon Saltonstall Hubbard which for many years hung in the Hubbard home and was willed to him by Mrs. Hubbard. Mr. Hamilton has requested that the Chicago Historical

Society present to the Illinois State Historical Society the copy of this painting now in its possession.

From Mrs. J. E. Jenkins. Photograph of Mrs. Marshall Field, taken by Brand about 1882.

From Mr. Elwood B. Low. Muster roll of Shabbona Company, Company E, 105th Illinois Volunteers, mustered into U. S. service September 2nd, 1862, by Captain Barry, U. S. A.; lithograph in three colors by Charles Shober, Chicago. The donor is the grandson of William R. Low, whose name is on the roll.

From Mrs. R. K. Pomeroy, through Dr. Schmidt. Proof engravings published by John Neale, New York, of "The first prayer in Congress, September, 1774, in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia," and "Washington delivering his inaugural address in the old City Hall, New York."

From Miss Della Potter. Seth Thomas clock with painted dial and "View of Cairo Junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers" transferred in colors on the glass door. The clock was brought to Illinois by the donor's grandfather, Samuel Potter, who was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, in 1807, and settled near Secor, Woodford County, Illinois, in 1844.

From Messrs. Peter J. and George W. Schreiner, through Dr. Schmidt. Fifteen souvenirs of the Chicago Fire Department, including a photograph of the old volunteer fire department in uniform, badge of fire company "Eagle, No. 7", watch fob engraved with a picture of a fire engine and the inscription "Chicago Fire Department, 1854, Engine No. 7."

From Mrs. James W. Scott. Resolutions of regret extended to James W. Scott upon his resignation as chairman of the Press and Printing Committee of the World's Columbian Exposition; letter to Mr. Scott, dated March 7, 1892, offering him a commission as honorary representative of the World's Columbian Exposition in Europe; bronze souvenir from the French exhibit at the World's Fair; green velvet bonnet of the period of 1882, from the shop of Fred H Page, Central Music Hall, Chicago; carte de visite photographs of Robert Strong, Mrs. Robert (Caroline Willey) Strong, Daniel Moore Greene of Naperville, and Mrs. Elizabeth Trowbridge Greene.

From the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, through the Chicago Public Library. Six unidentified photographs of men and women, made at the Chicago studios of Hesler, Lillibridge, and Fassett.

From Mrs. Roger Sullivan. Framed portrait of Roger C. Sullivan, by Mabel Sykes.

From Dr. C. B. Walls. One hundred fifty-three snap shot photographs of the 1st Illinois National Guard Regiment, during the years 1897 to 1916, when the donor was a major.

NEW MEMBERS

Sustaining Life

Blake, Mrs. Tiffany
Lowenthal Mrs. Julius W

Annual Governing

Block, Philip D.
Thorne, Mrs. George A.

Sustaining Annual

Back, Leopold
Balatka, Dr. Christian F.
Barnes, Charles Edward
Bender, Julius
Boylan, Peter Richard
Brown, Mrs. E. V. L.
Brown, Mrs. Harry Spencer
Buckingham, Mrs. John
Buchanan, Miss Margaret
Callahan, Mrs. A. F.
Cowling, John Valadon
Cubbins, Dr. William R.
Curtis, Mrs. Lester
Dixon, Arthur A.
Dickerson, J. Dwight
Evans, William Gray
Fish, Mrs. Joseph
Hammond, Lee
Harriman, Karl Edwin
Heberlein, Mrs. Augusta
Hoagland, Royal A.
Hoppe, William J.
Houghteling, James L.
Howland, Mrs. George C
Irons, Warren B.
Kurz, Adolph
Legnerm, William
McGuire, J. Fred
Nichols, Mrs. G. R.
Mullen, Timothy F.
Ritchie, Thomas Weston
Schafner, O. J.
Timm, Hans C.
Van Natta, Major John E.

CHANGES

From Sustaining Annual to Governing Annual

Carr, George R.
Ennis, Mrs. Margaret High

From Sustaining Annual to Sustaining Life

Case, Elmer G.
Lingle, Bowman C.
Meyer, Alfred C.

NECROLOGY

Adams, Mrs. Cyrus Hall
Durand, Mrs. Elliott
Wrenn, Miss Ethel

F 896.168

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume III CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1924 No. 1

Some Treasures of the Chicago Historical Society

Original manuscripts of Joliet, La Salle and Tonty.

First Illinois Deed, executed at Chicago in 1693.

Washington's will, sword, spy-glass, seal and camp utensils; a book from his library.

Ship compass used by Jacques Cartier.

First book in which the name America is suggested.

Paul Revere relics.

A letter written by Nathan Hale.

Original pass given by Benedict Arnold to Major Andre.

Documents effecting the transfer of Louisiana from Spain to France, and from France to the United States.

Governor Todd's Kaskaskia record book, 1778-1780.

The Charles H. Conover Library of Lewis and Clark Literature.

The John W. Lowe Library of books on the War of 1812.

Pioneer log cabin, containing the O. L. Schmidt and Emerson Hough collections of farm and household utensils.

Rail split by Lincoln. Lincoln's carriage. The bed on which Lincoln died.

The Frank G. Logan Collection of Lincoln and John Brown relics.

Table on which Lee signed the terms of surrender at Appomattox.

Manuscript, entirely in handwriting of General Lee, of his Farewell Address to the Army of Northern Virginia.

Printing press used by Lovejoy, the abolitionist.

Hand fire-engine and relics of the Chicago Fire of 1871.

World's Columbian Exposition documents and souvenirs.

NOV 6

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR. ..... *Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephone Dearborn 4020

DOWNTOWN MEMBERSHIP OFFICE
ROOM 1213, 79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

OCTOBER, 1924

Officers

President.....DR. OTTO L. SCHMIDT
1st Vice-President.....CHARLES B. PIKE
2nd Vice-President.....GEORGE W. DIXON
Treasurer.....JOHN J. MITCHELL
Secretary.....FRANK J. LOESCH
Librarian.....CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams — Mrs. L. H. McCormick
William H. Bush — Arthur Meeker
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter — Joy Morton
George W. Dixon — Charles A. Munroe
Robert C. Fergus — Henry J. Patten
Marshall Field III — Mrs. Bronson Peck
Edward L. Glaser — Charles B. Pike
William O. Goodman — Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Chalkley J. Hambleton — Edward L. Ryerson
Mrs. Samuel Insull — John A. Spoor
Chauncey Keep — Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Frank J. Loesch — Mrs. Frank M. Taber
Cyrus H. McCormick — Clarence A. Burley
(*Ex-Officio*)

Membership Committee

William H. Bush — John L. Shortall
Mrs. Paul Blatchford — Mrs. Frank D. Stout
George W. Dixon — Mrs. Frank M. Taber
Charles A. Munroe — E. E. Wood, *Secretary*
TELEPHONE DEARBORN 4020

Women's Auxiliary Board, C. F. Gunther Collection

Hon. Chairman.....MRS. FRANK O. LOWDEN
Chairman.....MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman.....MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman.....MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer.....MRS. GEORGE W. DIXON
Secretary.....MRS. FRANK M. TABER
Cor. Secretary.....MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone Evanston 0334

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Armistice Day, November 11, will be observed by the Chicago Historical Society, in conjunction with the Society of Colonial Dames. The program, which will be furnished by a group of the new Americans, will begin at 8 o'clock. Refreshments will be served. No invitations will be sent out, but further details will be announced later in the daily newspapers.

Thursday, November 13, Professor Orin Grant Libby, of the Department of History, University of North Dakota, will address the Society on "The Contest for the Fur Trade Northwest." The Northwest in Professor Libby's address comprises the northern tiers of states between the Mississippi and the Rockies, as distinguished from the old Northwest Territory between the Great Lakes and the Ohio River.

Tuesday, November 18, at 4 o'clock, will be held the annual meeting of the Society. Governing members are requested to reserve this date.

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

With this number the BULLETIN enters upon the third year of its existence. The BULLETIN was not planned, as readers of its first number may recall, to be a formal historical journal, with scholarly articles from the pens of professional historians. Rather it was planned as a sort of friendly house organ, to let the members know that the Society does exist for some purpose other than the collection of dues once a year. And incidentally, like any good house organ, the BULLETIN must keep the members "sold" on the work the Society is doing, and must make them in turn "sell" the Society to others not yet members. A constant flow of new members not only stimulates the officers and staff to greater efforts, but it is necessary to keep any organization alive.

In the death of Henry E. Hamilton, one of the few remaining links with the early history of Chicago is broken. Mr. Hamilton was born in Chicago in 1840, the son of Colonel Richard J. Hamilton, who was appointed in 1831 by Governor Reynolds to organize Cook County. Mr. Hamilton's mother, Harriet Louise Hubbard, was a sister of Mrs. Gurdon S. Hubbard. Some years ago Mr. Hamilton, at the request of the Society, prepared for the Society's records a series of biographical sketches of conspicuous Chicago characters of the early days, among them Gurdon S. Hubbard, Judge Blodgett, Judge Drummond, Dr. William B. Egan, Dr. Daniel Brainerd, and David Gage.

The Society has also lost by death Mr. George Merryweather, a member since 1899, a trustee from 1900 to 1922, and vice-president from 1915 to 1922. Two years ago, when Mr. Merryweather declined to serve longer as an officer, he was voted an honorary life member of the Society, and the trustees recorded their affection and esteem for him in these words: "During all these years he has been generous with gifts, and in his work has been watchful, resourceful and faithful to the Society's welfare."

A third heavy loss was the death of Dr. Norton W. Jipson, who was one of the best known authorities on Indian life and legend in the Middle West. At the time of his death he was engaged in the preparation of a book on the Winnebago Indians of the Rock River Valley, to be issued by this Society. His notes are sufficiently extensive so that they can probably be edited for publication, but it is a pity that he could not have lived to complete the work to which he had given so much time and enthusiasm.

The Function of Historical Museums

An Address by Miss Caroline McIlvaine before the Historical Section of the American Association of Museums

Museums are on the right track, and we are all ready to get out on the main line. We have been modest and have stayed on a siding these nineteen years, while libraries have been forging ahead, but we have been gathering the necessary potentiality. All the signals from the high towers now point the legitimate line of progress for the museum idea—the idea of making the world a better place to live in—a world safe for peace.

One of my favorite signal towers of truthful augury that rarely fails me is that perennial prophet, the weekly funny paper known as "Life." I picked up a copy of the "War Number" as I passed through the station when leaving Chicago. Permit me to quote from the first prize essay on how to promote "Bigger and Better Wars."

"Bigger and Better Wars? That's what we all want. The notion that war is a curse is the bunk. Unadulterated, war liberates all kinds of stifled emotions; puts color and rhythm and adventure back into the world. You're running a power loom day after day in a lint-filled room. Suddenly you're out on the street marching to the roll of drums, and flags are waving, and the sun is shining, and the crowds are cheering. Cheering *you*. You're a woman, a tired, overworked woman. You've sent your son to the front. You're somebody at last. Pain, and the ecstasy of sacrifice. And the newspapers are applauding *you*.

"Bigger and Better wars. We'll have them, plenty of them, just so long as war lets out that which peace holds in. So my plan is, don't let peace become too interesting. Keep it in the usual humdrum level. Keep the machines grinding, the housewives scrubbing, the clerks scrivening. Slam the door on color, music, leisure and art. Standardize the job, standardize the schools, standardize the movies. Hold 'em, wrist linked to wrist, knee bent to knee, and so God knows, being human, they will always be ready for Bigger and Better Wars."

It is true that museums are doing more to liberate the ideas that make for joy in living than any other institution of uplift today, baseball not excepted.

For many years my prayer has been, "O Lord, send us a man"—a man who would bear the same relation to historical museum science that Melville Dewey did to library science; thus far my prayer has not been answered. Doubtless here also the first demonstration to be made is the financial one. The fact that history is not confined by meets and bounds but must cover every phase of civilized life, from the dawn of creation down to the present moment, is an embarrassment. It takes whole libraries of closely packed volumes to record verbally the progress of civilization. To demonstrate it visually is a task of such proportions that it were unreasonable to expect retired clergymen and broken down school teachers, who in the past have mainly constituted the curators of historical museums, to grapple effectively with the problem.

Mr. Blackman of the Nebraska State Historical Society, in the course of his excellent article on "Why History Museums Have Failed," says:

"The first great need is to inspire a desire for an historical museum in the heart of some individual or group of individuals - - - In some instances a museum has grown as long as a dominating spirit has reigned and become dormant after his activity ceased."

There would seem to be some element lacking in the inspiration, or spirit, of an undertaking whose perpetuity continued only as long as a dominating personality lasted. Even church history bears testimony to that disheartening experience, and some churches are beginning to organize on lines of principle rather than on personality.

Mr. Arthur C. Parker, of the New York State Museum, well says in his "An Historical Museum," in a recent issue of *Museum Work*, that "An historical society is an idea projected into an organization. It is a response to a need." Now constructive criticism of historical museums has not been entirely lacking in the past, and before launching out anew, it may be that in re-reading the elder prophets we may glean certain catchwords that should be incorporated in our policies.

If any of us here had been on deck about forty years ago, we might have seen the signals flown by one of the grand pilots of the museum world, Dr. G. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution, who in 1888 pronounced before the

027187

American Historical Association certain golden catchwords that struck at the root of the very evils we are just beginning to correct today. He said, for example:

"Museums must be transformed from cemeteries of bric-a-brac to nurseries of living thoughts."

"Libraries and museums should be intimately interwoven with the policy of national popular education to illustrate the principles of life."

"All civilized nations are running a race with us, and our national decline will date from the period when we go to sleep over the work of education."

It was Dr. Goode who enunciated that famous witticism:

"An efficient educational museum may be described as a collection of instructive labels each illustrated by a well selected specimen."

Perhaps Dr. Goode's greatest service to us is his definition of the field and function of the museum of history:

"Between the art museums and the science museums is a territory that no English word can adequately describe, which the Germans call *Kultur-geschichte*—the national history of civilization—of man and his achievements."

Particularly applicable to the function of historical museums and directly in line with this older pilot's thought is a catchword pronounced by Dr. Ray in his annual address before this association in 1920:

"To our museums the opportunity is presented of enriching the lives and inspiring the ideals of all classes of society and in so far as we succeed in doing this they will contribute to the realization of what we hope to make America express."

"What we hope to make America express." America seems to some of us to be like a great sculptured figure, beautiful but surrounded by mists, and with her finger on her lips, inarticulate in a degree because lacking words in which to express her nationalism. It is at this point and for this hour that museums, particularly museums of history, were born.

Since the great war, certain outstanding ideas have become fairly well defined in the minds of some of us. Those who have been on the firing line for a decade or more are now at the point of proclaiming that our experience shows that while historical societies may have been storage houses in the past, they are becoming storage batteries of Americanism, and that the ultimate object of every American historical society, whether it knows it or not, is the making of better Americans, the cultivation of love of country through intimate acquaintance with the steps and stages of civilization peculiar to that country, in order that we may help America eloquently to speak her message to the world.

Some of us who were librarians before we became museum workers have found the tangible art-facts of past life in America a more efficient means to this end than miles of well packed shelves of books. By visualizing the continuity, the perpetuity of those things which are worthy, life is dignified, enriched, "happified," and the sense of responsibility for the maintenance of these things is developed. This is potential in citizen making.

It is for the members of such a conference as we are holding today to decide just how the functions of historical museums may best serve museum interests generally. Therefore, please consider the following outline of historical activities:

1. A museum illustrating every phase of American history, furnishing guides for classes from the schools and clubs.
2. A library of American history open free to the public, with expert assistants.
3. Lectures on American history for adults.
4. The visualization of local history, adapted to the school curriculum.
5. Lantern lectures on local history for children, and story hours with American patriots.
6. Dissemination of historical information through the publication of books, pamphlets and bulletins.
7. Talks before working girls' societies, women's clubs, boy and girl scouts.
8. Programs in observance of patriotic anniversaries, in co-operating with schools and all other bodies.
9. Special exhibition of mementos of American heroes on patriotic holidays.
10. The marking of historical sites.
11. The formation of a collection of portraits of American statesmen and patriots.
12. The encouragement of poets, painters and musicians to use local and national themes.

The great characters of history become human when a boy can take in his hand the pocket compass of Washington or the jack-knife of Abraham Lincoln. The great chain that spanned the Hudson at West Point and the pass that Benedict Arnold gave Major Andre make vivid and vital half-forgotten pages of history.

A pioneer log cabin has perhaps greater charms for the newly arrived foreigner than anything

se a history museum can exhibit, for there he ads handmade farm implements and household ensils that speak the universal language of me and fireside, a language that makes all the world akin.

Let us hope that the day is gone forever when sacred objects of historic significance shall be mounted in the glass show case cast off by the dry goods store or the cigar stand, for this is largely what has put historical museums in the rear rank of the museum world.

The people who love their country most passionately are the French. Why? Because in France the Poet, the Artist, the Musician have been encouraged to devote their genius to the expression of national themes.

The world loves to recall "the glory that was Greece" but we all idolize the beauty that *is* France, the beauty that makes it easy to die for that country.

When the Poet, the Artist, the Musician shall be encouraged to the vivid and dramatic expression of the Spirit that is America, not forgetting the portrayal in art forms of the manner of life of the plain people as it has been lived in all of the retired communities in remote regions of this broad land, Americans will see their country for the first time and her beauty will move us.

Now that the farthest frontiers of the world have been reached, and the railroad and aeroplane have banished the pony express and the covered wagon, there remains for the historical museum the inspiring task of preserving these traditions that typify the pioneer spirit, the American spirit, that will always be on the frontiers of thought.

La Salle and the Establishment of French Dominion in the Mississippi Valley

(*Concluded*)

With the building of Fort Crevecoeur, which the Indians named Checagou, LaSalle was fairly established in the heart of the Mississippi valley, but the major part of carving out the imperial domain of Louisiana was still before him.

As the winter of 1679-80 was drawing to a close, without any word of the *Griffon*, LaSalle became convinced that the ship was lost. According to Father Hennepin, neither this loss nor the other difficulties dejected LaSalle: "His great courage bouyed him up, and he resolved to return to Fort Frontenac by land, notwithstanding the snow and the unspeakable dangers attending so great a voyage." Hennepin and LaSalle had a long conference in private, "wherein having examined all things, it was resolved that he should return to Fort Frontenac with three men, to bring along with him the necessary things to proceed on our discovery, while I (i.e. Hennepin) with two men should go in a canoe to the river Meschasipi (Mississippi), and endeavor to get the friendship of those nations inhabiting the banks of that river. Our resolution was certainly very great and bold; but there was this essential difference, that the inhabitants of the countries through which M. LaSalle was to travel knew the Europeans; whereas those savages whom I designed to visit had never heard of us in their life; and had been represented by the Illinois as the most barbarous nation in the world. However, M. LaSalle and I had courage enough to undertake our difficult task; but we had much ado to persuade five of our men to follow us, or to engage to expect our return at Fort Crevecoeur."

Hennepin's trip, thus arranged by LaSalle, resulted in the discovery of the upper waters of the Mississippi, and is a story worth telling by itself at some later date. Meanwhile LaSalle, preparing to leave, called his men together, and addressed them:

"He desired them to obey M. Tonty's orders in his absence, to live in a Christian union and charity; to be courageous and firm in their design; and above all, to give no credit to the false reports that the savages might make unto them, either of him, or of their comrades that were going with me. He assured them that he would return with all the speed imaginable, and bring along with him a fresh supply of men, ammunition, and rigging for our barque; and that in the mean time he left them arms, and other things necessary for a vigorous defense, in case their enemies should attack them before his return."

Hennepin's narration, of course, was written long after the event, and was artfully designed to make those aspects seem important which Hennepin himself desired to emphasize. Yet it is clear from Hennepin's account that LaSalle embarked on the return voyage with great misgivings. Hennepin bade good bye to the men

at Fort Crevecoeur on February 29, 1680, and LaSalle, accompanied by three of his men, set forth a few days later. LaSalle's party traveled with scanty supplies, and carried no food, relying on their ability to kill game and catch fish.

In the course of this long and truly terrible journey LaSalle paused at Starved Rock, and made a note of the ease with which it could be defended. He was so impressed by the location, that some days later, when he had reached Fort Miami near the mouth of the St. Joseph River, he despatched a messenger to Tonty with instructions to occupy and fortify the rock. Then he crossed on foot the trackless areas of southern Michigan, where his progress was greatly hampered by spring floods. Finally reaching Fort Frontenac in May, he found his fears confirmed; the *Griffon* was lost and part of his funds had been misappropriated by his agents.

June, July and part of August passed before LaSalle could straighten out the tangles in his affairs at Fort Frontenac. He then set out again for Fort Miami. Devastation met him everywhere in the Illinois country, for during his absence the Iroquois had invaded the Illinois country and laid it waste. In the ruins of the Indian village at Starved Rock, LaSalle read a new disaster to his plans. When a thorough search in the burned ruins disclosed no bodies, LaSalle followed in the track of the Iroquois and their quarry, the Illinois, until he reached the Mississippi. Convinced that Tonty and his companions had not come by this route, he retraced his steps to the junction of the Kankakee with the Des Plaines, and a few miles up the latter stream he came across the first traces of Tonty's party. Four months had thus passed in his search for Tonty, and it was now the dead of winter. Convinced of Tonty's escape, LaSalle abandoned his canoes, which he had dragged with him thus far on sledges, and made his way overland through deep snow to Fort Miami, where he arrived at the end of January.

At Fort Miami he spent the rest of the winter in making plans for a confederation of the western tribes, under his leadership, to keep the Iroquois in check. The Indians were quick to see the advantage of concerted action as well as of LaSalle's leadership, and readily agreed to co-operate. In May, 1681, LaSalle, headed for Fort Frontenac by way of Michilimackinac, where he found Tonty and first learned the whole story of the disaster which had overwhelmed Starved Rock and Fort Crevecoeur.

Tonty, obedient to the orders sent back by LaSalle, had set forth from Fort Crevecoeur to fortify the rock. In his absence the men left at the fort heard the tales of LaSalle's financial disasters as brought by the messengers, and rose in mutiny, destroying the fort and stealing the provisions. On the side of the unfinished barque they wrote the words "Nous sommes tous sauvages"—we are all savages—and departed. On the heels of this desertion came the Iroquois invasion, which Tonty had done his best to stem. He tried to save the Illinois from destruction, but all he could do was to gather his own little band and flee towards Mackinac. Hardships and dangers were theirs in plenty before they found refuge with some friendly Pottawatomies near Green Bay.

With Tonty to aid him, LaSalle renewed his preparations for establishing the Indian confederacy, a project to which Count Frontenac promptly gave support. It was late in the year, however, before the new expedition, including a considerable number of both French and Indians, was assembled at Fort Miami, ready for the exploit which was to give LaSalle his greatest claim to fame—the descent of the Mississippi River to its mouth. From Fort Miami the route led around the foot of Lake Michigan to Chicago, then across the portage and down the Des Plaines, the Illinois and the Mississippi to the Gulf.

Tonty, with about half of the expedition, crossed to the Chicago River in the closing days of December 1681, and spent a few days in building sledges, to be used for transporting the canoes and supplies across the ice. LaSalle with the remainder of the party reached Chicago early in January, 1682, and after a delay of several days due to unfavorable weather the united expedition set forth down the frozen rivers. Just below Lake Peoria, where open water was reached, the men embarked in their canoes, and from there floated down stream. LaSalle kept on down the Illinois to its confluence with the Mississippi, and down the great river to the mouths of the Arkansas and the Red rivers. On April 6 the party reached the delta, and three days later, after having explored the region, LaSalle erected at one of the river mouths a cross bearing the arms of France, and in the name of Louis XIV, king of France, took possession of the vast country drained by the river and all its tributaries.

The discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi and the realization of the enormous extent of the territory thus laid open caused LaSalle to

expand his projects. His whole scheme was based on the theory that the venture could be made commercially profitable. A colony at the mouth of the great river would be founded to serve as an outlet for another colony on the Illinois, the latter being the original market or gathering place for furs. The ultimate success of the plan, therefore, required that the Illinois colony be profitable.

Returning northward in the autumn of 1682, LaSalle and Tonty bent every energy to the fortification of Starved Rock, because it was reported that the Iroquois were about to renew their attacks on the western Indians. Starved Rock was planned not merely as the commercial center of the colony but also as its chief defense against the invaders.

"Here, on a cliff which rises sheer from the water's edge to a height of one hundred and twenty-five feet, with its crest about an acre in extent, and accessible only by a narrow pathway in the rear, during the winter of 1682 and 1683 the fort was constructed. At the same time the work of alliance with the Indians went vigorously forward until from the lofty ramparts of St. Louis, the name given by LaSalle to his fortress, the leader could look down upon the lodges of four thousand warriors, gathered from half a score of tribes, and a total population of upward of twenty thousand souls. The stability of the colony thus gathered depended on La Salle's ability to protect his allies against the Iroquois, and to furnish them with goods and a market for their furs." (Quaife: 'Chicago and the Old Northwest').

Thus far LaSalle had triumphed over the natural obstacles of the wilderness, and had been more than a match for Indian wiles. But now he was to prove helpless before the intrigues of enemies of his own race and nation. Once more the jealousy of weak, small-minded rivals was to shipwreck his plans. Count Frontenac, who had been his loyal supporter, had been recalled to France. His successor, De la Barre, was both greedy and unscrupulous; LaSalle's privileges and monopolies he regarded as legitimate spoil. Soon after his arrival at Quebec, LaBarre wrote to the king's minister, Seignelay, that he would not follow the example of his predecessors in making money out of his government by trade, and in consideration of these good intentions he asked for an addition to his pay. Then he immediately made agreements with a ring of Quebec merchants to carry on an illegal traffic with the Indians. The ring of Frontenac's adherents was cast out, and a new ring of LaBarre's favorites basked in favor.

Of the Frontenac adherents LaSalle was probably foremost, and he was certainly one of the first to suffer. Fort Frontenac was seized on the false pretext that LaSalle had not fulfilled the conditions under which the fort had been granted to him. Then a few months later, in the spring of 1683, LaBarre took a step which proved to be as rash as it was lawless and unjust. He sent the lieutenant of his guard, Chevalier de Baugis, with a considerable number of men and canoes, to seize LaSalle's Fort St. Louis, a measure, says Parkman, "which, while gratifying the passion and greed of himself and his allies, would greatly increase the danger of rupture with the Iroquois." Parkman then tells with no little relish that later in the same year the Iroquois plundered some of the governor's own canoes, laden with goods for the illegal trade in which he was engaged.

Against such an enemy, in power in New France, LaSalle had only one remedy. He obeyed LaBarre's orders, returned to Quebec, and sailed at once for France to plead his cause before the king. Tonty remained to look after his chief's interests as best he could. In Paris LaSalle's plans for colonizing the Mississippi valley found favor, and letters were despatched from the king to LaBarre instructing him to make restitution to LaSalle. A new expedition was fitted out, of four ships and nearly four hundred men, that LaSalle might sail directly to the mouth of the Mississippi.

Louisiana, from the Gulf of Mexico to Lake Michigan, was to be LaSalle's province. But this last episode was to be pursued by the same fate which seemed to haunt LaSalle at every step just when success seemed near. There was friction from the start between LaSalle and the naval officer in command of the squadron, Captain Beaujeu. When at last the Gulf of Mexico was safely sighted, in the summer of 1684, the expedition was unable to locate the mouth of the great river amid the confusion of lagoons and inlets. On his voyage of discovery LaSalle had located its latitude, but had been unable to determine its longitude. At last convinced that Beaujeu was attempting to thwart him, he established his men on shore at Matagorda Bay, which he mistook for the mouth of the Mississippi.

Beaujeu with the ships sailed away in March, 1685, and apparently about the same time La Salle realized that he had made a mistake in locating his colony. From October, 1685, to

March, 1686, he searched fruitlessly for the right channels. In April he made a new start, but was again obliged to turn back. Meanwhile desertions and deaths had reduced his colony from 180 to 45 men. In January, 1687, the remaining colonists made a last effort to reach Canada. Two months of wanderings were followed by a mutiny, in the course of which LaSalle was treacherously shot from ambush. Most of the mutineers joined roving bands of Indians, but two of them ultimately made their way back to civilization by way of Mexico. After LaSalles' death the command of the loyal colonists devolved upon Joutel, who finally reached one of Tonty's posts on the Arkansas River.

Thus came to an untimely end one of the great figures, if not indeed the greatest, of those Frenchmen who created New France. Louisiana became its fairest province, but its development was left for other hands. LaSalle's name has not been preserved in that of any great section, or even a state. A county in Texas, a city and a county in Illinois—these have been aptly called his only geographical monuments of any significance. Poets have not linked his name with the Mississippi, as Keats erroneously linked stout Cortez, "silent, upon a peak in Darien, with the Pacific." At least one novelist has used his career as the thread on which to string a story, but most of those who have recorded his achievements have been historians, and the majority of these have not enjoyed the popularity of writers of lighter literature.

Yet LaSalle deserves to be sung as one of the great dreamers who have built empires, although he did not live to see his dream come true. Natural obstacles he could repeatedly overcome, and the Indians he could subdue by strategem judicially mixed with fair dealing, but the men of his own race were more than a match for him. Every time his plans went wrong a Frenchman was at least partly to blame.

And so perhaps it is not too much to say that he is numbered among those of whom it is said that "A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country."

NEW MEMBERS

Sustaining Life

Coleman, Adelbert E.
Dickinson, Mrs. William R.
Norris, Mrs. William W.
Orth, William S.
Rector, Edward
Sommers, Walter F.
Spiegel, Mrs. Joseph

Governing Annual

Dutton, Miss Mary L.

Sustaining Annual

Allais, Arthur L.
Barnes, Cecil
Barnhart, Miss Gracia M. F.
Bartelme, Mrs. F. E.
Benson, Mrs. Walter L.
Bentley, Mrs. Frederic W.
Brauer, Mrs. Paul
Breitung, Albert
Brown, W. Gray
Bryant, George H.
Buehler, Ernst
Dudley, Dr. Emilius C.
Dugan, A. G.
Finn, Joseph M.
Freund, Otto M.
Levy, Arthur G.
Miller, Mrs. Harry E.
Miner, Mrs. Marvin E., Jr.
Munk, Walter F.
Newhall, John
Pearce, Mrs. Langdon
Phillip, Peter
Radix, Harry E.
Scheunemann, R. G.
Sears, Mrs. Joseph
Sommers, Werner H.
Spohn, John F.
Steffen, Walter P.
Stiefel, Isaac
Stoffels, Oscar A.

Sustaining Annual

Goodspeed, Mrs. Charles B.
Graham, Mrs. John
Greenebaum, Edgar N.
Haake, Frederick J.
Hachmeister, Herman
Halla, Joseph
Heldmaier, Ernst
Johnson, William E.
Kohler, G. A. E.
Struckmann, William Franz
Teninga, Herman
Van Cleef, Noah
Ware, Mrs. Charles
Weinberger, Albert W.
Weiner, Adolph D.
Wettling, Louis E.
Young, A. Norman
Zeisler, Sigmund

CHANGES

From Sustaining Annual to Sustaining Life

Bliss, E. Raymond, Jr.
Lovellette, Mrs. James Graf, Robert J.

From Sustaining Annual to Governing Annual

Piez, Charles

NECROLOGY

Aldrich, Mrs. Mae French
Allen, Benjamin
Burns, John E.
Chew, Dr. John Hamilton
Hamilton, Henry Edward
Huey, Arthur S.
Jipson, Dr. Norton William
Jones Rev. Father A. E.
Kuttner, E. H.
Mendsen, Mrs. Abby F. Cook
Merryweather, George
Rochling, Otto G.
Seipp, Philip S.
Seipp, Mrs. William C.
Spence, Elizabeth E.
Stafford, Charles B.
Towle, Henry S.
Walker, Dr. Samuel J.
Windsor, Henry H.

F 896.168

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume III CHICAGO, MAY, 1925 No. 2

Some Civil War Treasures of the Chicago Historical Society

Table upon which Gen. Grant wrote and Gen. Lee signed the terms of surrender at Appomattox.

Letter from Gen. Lee to Gen. Ewell giving information about the position of the union army.

Letter from General Grant to Gen. Pemberton giving terms for the surrender of Vicksburg.

Original Dispatch sent by President Lincoln to Gen. Grant to press Lee's army toward immediate surrender.

Gen. Grant's revolver and holster carried during the Civil War.

The Holy Bible and gavel used by the Confederate State Congress in 1862.

Sash worn by Gen. Stonewall Jackson.

Lee's Farewell Address to the Army of Northern Virginia.

Telegraph instrument used at Appomattox Court House at the time of Lee's surrender, over which all messages concerning the surrender passed.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

DONALD H. NICHOLSON.....*Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephone Dearborn 4020

DOWNTOWN MEMBERSHIP OFFICE
ROOM 1213, 79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

MAY, 1925

Officers

President.....OTTO L. SCHMIDT
1st Vice-President.....CHARLES B. PIKE
2nd Vice-President.....GEORGE W. DIXON
Treasurer.....JOHN J. MITCHELL
Secretary.....FRANK J. LOESCH
Assistant Secretary.....ROBERT C. FERGUS
Librarian.....CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams
William H. Bush
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter
George W. Dixon
Robert C. Fergus
Marshall Field III
Edward L. Glaser
William O. Goodman
Chalkley J. Hambleton
Mrs. Samuel Insull
Chauncey Keep
Frank J. Loesch
Cyrus H. McCormick
Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Joy Morton
Charles A. Munroe
Henry J. Patten
Potter Palmer
Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Edward L. Ryerson
John A. Spoor
Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Mrs. Francis M. Taber
Mrs. M. J. Wentworth

Membership Committee

William H. Bush
Chalkley J. Hambleton
Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Letitia M. Baldwin, *Sec'y*
79 W. Monroe Street
Telephones Randolph 1186-1187

Women's Auxiliary Board—Executive

Chairman.....MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman.....MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman.....MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer.....MRS. GEORGE W. DIXON
Secretary.....MRS. FRANCIS M. TABER
Cor. Secretary.....MISS ESTELLE F. WALD
Telephone University 0334

Chronicle and Comment

The publication of the BULLETIN of the Chicago Historical Society has been discontinued for the past few months, the last number appearing in October, 1924. After the publication of the June number, the BULLETIN will be discontinued again during the summer months. Beginning with October the BULLETIN will be published at the beginning of each month.

In the two numbers that will appear this Spring an attempt will be made to include a list of the numerous accessions to the library and museum and the changes and increase in membership. The present number contains an account of the accessions from October 1 to February 1, and the changes in membership for the same period.

John Holland Rose, Professor of Naval History at Cambridge University, England, lectured at the Chicago Historical Society, Monday evening, April 19 on the subject, "Sea Power in World History." Upon special request of members of the Historical Society, Prof. Rose gave a second lecture, Tuesday evening, April 21 on Napoleon I. Prof. Rose is an historian of very high rank and recognition. He is the author of "The Rise and Growth of Democracy in Great Britain", "William Pitt and National Revival", "William Pitt and the Great War", "The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Period", and "The Life of Napoleon I".

April 16, Miss McIlvaine gave a lecture with slides on, Chicago, Illinois and American Exhibits," to the Y. M. C. A. College Faculty and their wives.

April 22, Girl's Week celebration was held at the Historical Society. The presentation of the book containing a record of the First Girl's Week in America, at Chicago, 1924 was received by Mrs. L. Hamilton McCormick, for the Woman's Board.

Thomas Jefferson Collection

The Thomas Jefferson Collection was put on special exhibition in April, commemorating his birthday. Jefferson was born April 13, 1743 and died July 4, 1836. The exhibit includes a picture of Thomas Jefferson—President of the United States of America, in European Magazine published by J. Sewell, June 1, 1802; a picture of his home in Montecello, Virginia; a lock of Jefferson's hair; a letter to Mr. James Dunsmore, Montecello, Virginia, July 20, 1802; letter to Mr. Birkbeck on terms for purchase of tracts of western land; notes on the State of Virginia, including the Second American Edition published Nov. 12, 1794, and the original Notes in Jefferson's handwriting; official document—printed copy of an act authorizing the President of United States to purchase a tract of land in New York called West Point, for the purpose of fortifications and garrisons for defense, signed by John Adams, Vice President and President of the Senate, George Washington, President of United States and Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State.

Albert Dickinson

In the death of Albert Dickinson, who passed away Sunday, April 5, at the age of eighty-three years, the Chicago Historical Society has lost one of its very valuable and public spirited members.

Mr. Dickinson graduated in the first class from the Chicago High School in 1859. In 1861 he enlisted in Battery "B", Chicago Light

Artillery, known as "Taylor's Battery." He was made corporal and served for three years and three months. He took part in the battles of Donelson, Shiloh, Chickasaw, Bayou, Arkansas Pass, Vicksburg, Atlanta Campaign and others. He went through life with hearing impaired as a result of heavy cannonading in that conflict. He lived in good health which he attributed to athletics practised in the fifties in the Old Chicago Light Guard Hall of State and Randolph Streets, where scores of young men were trained to be "Gymnasts" as they called themselves.

Mr. Dickinson was a citizen of Orange City, in which he will long be remembered for his valuable contributions, among which are, the Memorial Library Building, Recreation Hall, and a fine park. In addition to the Chicago Historical Society he was a member of Geo. H. Thomas Post No. 5, Dept. of Ill., the Union League, Athletic and Illinois Clubs, Art Institute, and Academy of Science, etc., of Chicago. He was president the Albert Dickinson Seed Company, a firm that still continues business under his name in Chicago.

Mr. Dickinson was the donor of the Albert Dickinson Collection, given to the Chicago Historical Society in 1911, which consists of the camp outfit carried by him through the war, as corporal in Company B of that Battery. His corporal's jacket and belt, with the prison made shoes he wore, are accompanied by his haversack, with its contents intact, including a diary for the year 1864, in which the entry for January 1 reads, "Very cold all day. Had no rations for forty eight hours. No meat for four days. Bought some fresh pork and corn bread." With this is a little account book which he kept, as treasurer for a private mess in which he and four other companions pooled their pay to buy food. Photographs of some of these companions are shown, together with all the little treasures of a soldier, even his shaving soap, towel, tin dishes, sewing materials and an open faced watch, supplied with a tin crystal, which he carried.

Appomattox Day Program

April 9, 1925

Address: "The Significance of Appomattox Day". Dr. J. A. James, Professor of History, Northwestern University.

"A Soldier at the Close of the Great Conflict." Dr. William L. Libberton, D. D., Past Department Commander State of Illinois, G. A. R.

"An Officer at the Close of the Great Conflict." Gen. James E. Stuart, Commander of the Loyal Legion.

"Our Heritage." Joseph M. James, Division Commander of Sons of Veterans.

Commemorative Address: "The Romance of History." Dr. Preston Bradley, D. D., Pastor of People's Church, Chicago.

Music Imperial Quartette.

The fifty-ninth anniversary of the signing of at Gen. Grant's terms of surrender by Gen. Lee Appomattox Court House was commemorated at the Chicago Historical Society on the evening of April 9, 1925.

Prof. J. A. James in his splendid Appomattox Day Address, related the historical events leading up to Appomattox, the surrender at Appomattox, and its significant results. Dr. William L. Libberton and Gen. James E. Stuart gave very interesting reminiscences of Civil War days, and Joseph M. James, emphasized the spirit of union as the greatest contribution of the G. A. R. to the citizens of today. Dr. Preston Bradley spoke on the more general subject, "The Romance of History." The Imperial Quartette helped, by its selection of Civil War songs, to create the atmosphere of the day and times commemorated.

Selected articles from the Society's Civil War Collections were exhibited, consisting chiefly of those relating to Lee's surrender at Appomattox. The Appomattox table upon which Gen. Grant wrote and Gen. Lee signed the terms of surrender was of special interest. Other articles in the exhibit were; the ink bottle used by Gen. Lee in signing the treaty of Appomattox, an original parole given to one of Gen. Lee's men on April 10, 1865 after the signing of the terms of surrender; one of the original copies of Lee's Farewell Address to the Army of Northern Virginia, April 10, 1865, signed by himself and delivered to Gen. Oyan; battle flags and uniforms of the Blue and the Gray, a military cape worn by Gen. Lee, and paintings of President Lincoln, Gen. Grant, Gen. Lee and the McLean Residence where the surrender was signed at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion were special guests of the evening. Among those who attended were some who had heard Lincoln and Douglas debate the issues between the North and South previous to the rebellion, others had had a personal acquaintance with Gen. Grant,

and those who had fought for the preservation of the union were well represented.

Appomattox

A review of the leading military events of the struggle between the North and South leading up to the surrender on April 9, 1865 is prerequisite to a true appreciation of the importance of Appomattox.

As a result of the three preliminary campaigns of the war in 1861 a separate loyal state was formed out of the western counties of Virginia, the border states of Missouri and Kentucky were saved from secession, and the fiercest field of western operation was moved from the Ohio River to the Tennessee where the confederate line of defense was established.

The campaigns beginning in 1862 wrenched Kentucky and western and central Tennessee from the Confederacy. New Orleans and the posts on the Mississippi were taken and in July, 1863, Vicksburg, the last strong position left on the river was captured, and the union gun-boats held the entire course of the Mississippi, cutting from the Confederates a fertile source of food for their armies and importations of light supplies through Mexico. Chattanooga and Atlanta were next to fall into union hands and by the last of December, 1864, after a defeat at Nashville, the rebels crossed the Tennessee and the union armies could not be resisted anywhere between the Ohio and the Gulf.

In November 1864, Sherman began his grand march of 369 miles without serious opposition, burning machine shops and destroying railroad communications and telegraph wires. Supplies were cut off from Richmond and the area of the Confederacy was reduced to the Carolinas and part of Virginia.

While Grant, Sherman, and their assistants made the grand three year movement through Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia to the sea, severe campaigning was going on west of the Mississippi. Texas saw little fighting. The attempts to secure New Mexico failed. Western Louisiana was too much isolated by the fall of New Orelans in 1862 to become a scene of serious opposition to the union cause. But Missouri and Arkansas, the federals gained only by hard fighting. Curtis, who was under Halleck, forced the rebels under Van Dorn out of Missouri and met them in a decisive battle at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 7, 1862. Van Dorn was so weakened that he could not resist and Missouri and Arkansas, with the exception of the Red River Valley, held by Kirby Smith until the end of the war, was under federal control.

Turning to the campaign of the East, we find that in May 1863, Lee planned to invade the North. Almost two years of the war had passed and the confederate general was very eager to transfer the fighting to the enemy's territory. It was becoming evident, at that time, that Vicksburg must fall, and he wished to counteract its effect with a victory equally decisive, by taking Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore or even Washington. Hooker had been defeated at Chancellorsville and Lee knew that the North was tiring of the war, that the terms of enlistment of their soldiers were expiring, and he thought a great defeat would tend to make her accept peace on the terms of Southern independence.

With Longstreet's corps, Lee had nearly80,000 men. The federals could hardly muster more until new levies could be assembled. The rest of his army was in two corps. Jackson had been killed at Chancellorsville and his corps was commanded by Gen. Ewell. The other corps was commanded by A. P. Hill.

June 10, Ewell was sent to the Shenandoah Valley. He easily cleared it of the union troops and on June 15 he crossed the Potomac, and moved to Hagerstown, Maryland. A few days march behind him came Hill and after him, Longstreet. By June 26, three corps were across the Potomac. Meanwhile, Ewell marched rapidly toward Harrisburg, and prepared to attack the State Capital, but Lee and Longstreet reached Chambersburg and ordered him back, due to the unexpected and rapid concentration of their enemy.

In the union army, Hooker was at cross purposes with Halleck, his superior, and was forced to stay in Virginia as long as Lee was there. He crossed the Potomac and went to Frederick, but had been so hampered by his superiors that the union columns were widely separated. In despair of getting them together he resigned, and Gen. Meade was placed in command, June 27. Meade entered Pennsylvania, June 30. When Lee heard he was being pursued he sent Hill, Longstreet and Ewell to Gettysburg. This movement convinced Meade, who was then at Taneytown, that Lee was seeking a battle, so he selected the ground he would take at Pike Creek, thirteen miles from Gettysburg, and sent Reynolds, with three corps, who arrived there, June 30. Firing started when the confederates arrived on the morning of July 1. By dark Meade arrived with troops and the

next morning Lee appeared on the scene. After the three days of terrific fighting that followed, Lee's army was badly shattered. With an army of 70,000 the confederate hero invaded the enemy's territory and fought an aggressive engagement against an intrenched and well placed army of 93,500. Lee was usually cautious, but he had defeated his opponents so often that he underestimated them. Pope's, Burnside's and Hooker's campaigns had failed because of bad generalship, but now, when he undertook a more serious task than every before, he was confronted by a general of a better type, who had the confidence of his army and the entire support of the war department. On the fourth day Lee prepared to receive the counter charge he thought would surely come. But Meade's plans were defensive and the confederates were allowed to remain undisturbed. All night and all the next day they remained in camp; on July 5 they withdrew to the south and crossed the Potomac on July 13 with forces greatly weakened.

After Gettysburg the two armies remained inactive in Virginia. Lee managed by some maneuvering to keep Meade in northern Virginia, but no battle was fought during the autumn.

In March 1864, Grant was made Lieutenant-General and took command of all the union armies. Meade was left in actual command of his army but Grant joined it and directed its movements. During the winter it lay north of the Rapidan on the railroad that ran through Manasses, and Lee's army lay just south of the river. Grant had 122,000 men, well drilled and amply equipped. Lee had about half as many and lacked many of the necessities of war.

May 3, Grant moved forward, crossing the Rapidan into the dense thicket known as the Wilderness, where he was confronted by Lee. Grant's artillery was of little use in this tangle of undergrowth and a severe contest, infantry against infantry, pursued in which neither army was victorious. Grant had thought that Lee would fall back, but was disappointed and determined to flank further to the enemy's right. He reached Spottsylvania Court House on May 8. Here he found Lee well intrenched. Grant decided to attack his adversary with the intention of breaking the lines by sheer weight of superior numbers, but was repulsed at every point. From May 5 to 21 the total loss of the union forces was 34,000 men. It was at Spottsylvania that Grant wrote the despatch in which he said, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." Grant tried some flank movements, each time finding that Lee had anticipated his maneuver, and fortified the position of the intended attack. June 2 they faced one another at Cold Harbor, six miles from the fortifications at Richmond. Grant wished to crush the confederate army before it entered these defenses and on June 3, he made an attack with 80,000 men. They could not withstand the heavy fire of the confederates and in twenty two minutes the assault failed with a loss of 7,000 men. The space between the lines was covered with the dead and wounded for four days because Grant would not ask for a truce to remove them. He was severely criticized for this indifference to human life and later acknowledged that the assault was an error.

The defeat convinced Grant that Lee could not be crushed in battle, so his next move was for the James River in order to lay siege to Richmond. Grant crossed the river at City Point, June 14, and gave orders to Butler, whose force lay inactive in Bermuda, to attack Petersburg at once. Butler did not move promptly and the next day Smith, leading Grant's advanced corps was ordered to take the city. He advanced on Petersburg, which at that time was weakly defended, took the outworks and then halted. The next day, when he planned to attack the city, troops had been sent to oppose him, and all hope of surprising Petersburg was lost.

June 18, Lee, convinced that his enemy was south of the river, moved his army to Petersburg and made a strong defense. Grant lost 10,000 lives in trying to take the city and then settled down to seige operations. July 30 a great mine was sprung under the confederate works and for a moment an open road existed into the rear of their position. But the troops which ought to have poured through hesitated and the rebels rallied and drove back the assaulting column with great slaughter.

Such incidents caused distress in the North. Grant had lost 75,000 men since he crossed the Rapidan and the Confederate Capital had not been taken. But the cause was not lost. Lee was greatly weakened and his exhausted government was unable to send him reenforcements. July 1, while the siege progressed, Lee sent Early with 17,000 men to drive the union forces from the Shenandoah Valley and to threaten Washington. They moved rapidly, driving Sigel's weak opposition before them, crossed the Potomac and turned eastward. At Monocacy, Lew Wallace delayed them a day but was put

to flight on the afternoon of July 11, and the rebels were at the door of the National Capital. Had Early continued his advance, Washington might have been taken, but he waited until morning and was repulsed by troops which arrived during the night from Grant's army. The confederates escaped their pursuers by falling back to Strasburg, Virginia. But four days later they again moved north, defeating a union force at Kernstown, and sending a column into Pennsylvania which burned Chambersburg.

Grant now sent Sheridan with 40,000 infantry and 15,000 cavalry to drive Early from the Valley. Lee also sent reenforcements before which Sheridan retired to the Potomac, but Lee withdrew these because of his dire need at Petersburg. Sheridan took the offensive and in two battles; Winchester, Sept 19, and Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, he drove the confederates to the south with severe losses on both sides. Then with Grant's permission Sheridan adopted a policy of devastation. Buildings were burned, grain, live stock and agricultural implements were either taken or destroyed. The country was stripped of all supplies. Sheridan remarked that "a crow flying over the country would have to carry his rations."

The South raised a cry for vengeance. Lee again sent reenforcements to Early who made a surprise attack on the federals in Sheridan's absence, and with seeming success. Sheridan, however, arrived on the scene before it was too late, rallied his army and swept the enemy off the field by superior numbers. Washington had been menaced by the enemy for the last time.

The first few weeks of 1865 saw the confederates in danger of collapse. Hood was crushed in Tennessee, Early was driven from the Valley, the federal cavalry rode at will throughout all of Virginia north of the James, and Sherman marched without opposition through the Carolinas. Lee's army in Richmond, poorly fed and clothed, was no more than 50,000 men, and Johnston, who sought to check Sherman, had only 37,000.. It was believed that the Confederate government must accept peace if it was offered. Under these conditions private individuals secured a meeting of commissioners from both sides at Hampton Roads, Feb. 3, 1865. Lincoln was present and offered to end the war if the South would accept emancipation and submit to the authority of the union. Negotiations failed because Jefferson Davis insisted on the independence of the South as a basis for agreement.

In the early Spring, Grant sent Sheridan to attack the enemy's right. This he did with success, April 1, at Five Forks, and cut off the Petersburg and Lynchburg railroad, one of the two lines by which supplies were carried into Richmond. Grant heard of Sheridan's success at nine o'clock at night and ordered an assault the next morning along his entire front. This also resulted favorably, the confederate works being penetrated at two points. April 3, Grant proposed to throw his left still further around Petersburg. Lee saw his dangerous position and evacuated Petersburg during the night, concentrating his troops to the southwest of Richmond where he could escape along the line of railroad to Danville. He gave Jefferson Davis notice at 10:40 A. M. on the 2nd in order that the Confederate officials might escape. April 3 his army marched along four roads which converged at Amelia Court House on the Danville road thirty-five miles from Richmond. He hoped in this way to join Johnston, who was ordered to Greensboro, fifty miles south of Danville.

Grant sent troops to hold the evacuated city. On the morning of the 4th Lee reached Amelia Court House where he expected supplies. In this he was disappointed and lost a valuable day in collecting them. On the 5th Sheridan seized the railroad to Danville, which caused the confederates to turn toward Lynchburg. On short rations, dispirited and sick, they were deserting in squads.

Grant knew that his opponents were exhausted and shut off from supplies. Thinking that the pressure brought to bear upon the enemy might induce them to peace, he wrote to Lee, April 7, asking the surrender of his army. Lee replied, asking the terms of surrender, but not admitting that his case was hopeless. Grant replied:

> "Peace being my great desire, there is but one condition I would insist upon, namely, that the men and officers surrendered, shall be disqualified for taking up arms against the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you or will designate some officers to meet any officers you may name for the same purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the Army of Northern Virginia will be received."

Lee tried to think that the time had not come to give up the cause of the Confederacy and held back, answering:

> "I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia, but as far as your proposal may effect the Confederate States forces under my command

and tend to the restoration of peace, I shall be pleased to meet you at 10 A. M. tomororw on the old stage road to Richmond between the picket lines of the two armies."

Grant, sleepless and suffering from pain, was cast down by this reply. He again wrote to Lee:

"As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed today at 10 A. M. could lead to no good. I will state, however, General; that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertains the same feeling. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirous event, save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed."

Before Lee got this letter he held a council of his officers, and decided to hold out for a while longer. But on April 8, Sheridan got in front of Lee at Appomattox Court House. At the same time a large body of infantry under Gen. Ord took a position behind Sheridan. The confederate leader saw that his case was lost. His hopeless condition together with the note, so magnanimous, yet placing on him the responsibility for any further loss of life, brought Lee to compliance. He wrote to Grant:

"I now request an interview, in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday."

When Grant read this the pain he had been suffering disappeared. He wrote Lee that he would come to the front for the purpose of meeting him. Grant started out, riding with the members of his Staff and was joined on the road by Sheridan and Ord.

At noon the two Generals met at Appomattox Court House. Lee carried a handsome sword and was dressed immaculately in a uniform of gray, while Grant was clad in a private blouse, soiled with much riding, on which were sewed his shoulder straps to let his men know his rank. His feelings were sad and depressed. Grant could not rejoice at the downfall of a foe who had fought so long and valiantly and suffered so much for a cause, even though that cause, in Grant's opinion, was one of the worst for which a people had ever fought.

Grant talked for a while of ordinary things, of old army times, service in Mexico, waiting for Lee to introduce the theme which had brought them there. Lee finally reminded Grant of the purpose of the meeting and asked the terms. Grant told him and then fell to talking again until Lee suggested that the terms be written. Then turning to the table, Grant wrote, swiftly and clearly, without erasure, not knowing when he took his pen what the first word would be, but knowing what was in his mind and wishing to express it unmistakably.

Officers and men were to be paroled and not to fight again until exchanged, in consideration of which they were not to be disturbed by the federal government so long as they observed the law. These were the terms which had been sent to Lee. But as the terms were being written other provisions were added. "As I wrote on," Grant says, "the thought occured to me that the officers had their own private horses and effects which were important to them, and of no value to us; also, that it would be an unnecessary humiliation to call upon them to deliver their side arms." Lee asked about his mounted men, most of whom owned their horses. Grant realized that the country had been so raided by the two armies that the men would not be able to put in a crop to carry themselves and their families through the winter without the aid of the horses they were riding. So it was agreed that they would be allowed to take them home.

Lee stated that these terms would have a happy effect upon the army and promptly signed them. As he departed, Lee declared that his men were badly in need of food, that they had been living on parched corn for several days and needed rations immediately. Grant informed him that if he would send his commissary and quartermaster to the Appomattox station he could get all the food they needed on the trains that Sheridan had stopped. As the confederate leader went out and mounted his horse, Grant walked by and touched his hat. Lee returned the salute silently and rode back to his own lines.

Late in the afternoon Grant sent the following telegram to Stanton, Secretary of War.

"General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this afternoon on terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondance will show the conditions fully."

U. S. Grant, Lieut. Gen.

When Grant's men heard what was done they began a salute in honor of the victory. Grant, hearing the first volley, ordered them to stop in order that they might not add to the distress of a defeated foe.

The surrender of Lee's army on April 9, 1865 marks the end of the Civil War. The enforcement of the Emancipation Proclamation, and the restoration of the union were the results. All that these have contributed to the progress of

the united nation and all that they have meant to the world, is what we commemorate on Appomattox Day.

Accessions

The following are accessions made from November 1924 to February 1925. A list of the later accessions will appear in the next BULLETIN.

For the Library

John Adams' letter to Elbridge Gerry on the choice of ministers to Spain and England, Auteuil near Paris, April 13, 1785. *Manuscript.* Gift of Mrs. F. D. Stout.

"The American Spirit in Literature—A Chronicle of Great Interpreters," by Bliss Perry; New Haven, Yale University Press, 1921. Gift of Yale University Press.

New England Weekly Journal, dated April 8, 1728; Boston Gazette, dated March 12, 1770; Chicago Evening Journal, dated January 25, 1870; Chicago Evening Journal, dated October 14, 1871; "Souvenir New Year Calling List of the Saturday Evening Herald," Chicago, January 1, 1880. Gift of Mrs. Lizzie M. Kneeland.

Note: The last mentioned directory of ladies "receiving" on New Year's Day, sometimes alone sometimes in groups, is a key to the various "sets" that characterized society at that day.

Letter (in facsimile) Franklin Pierce to Hon. Jefferson Davis, dated Clarendon Hotel, Washington, January 6, 1850, suggesting the latter as leader of the advocates of secession and slavery in anticipation of the Civil War. Gift of Mr. John G. Shedd.

"The War-Time Organization of Illinois," by Marguerite Edith Jenison; Springfield, Illinois, Illinois State Historical Library, 1923. Volume 5 of "Illinois in the World War." Gift of Ill. State Historical Library.

The author of the war term "No Man's Land" and other war expressions; A Biographical sketch of Howard J. Randerson. Gift of Howard J. Randerson.

"Hand out the Flag—September 12th," a poem written in honor of Defense Day by Alfred S. McCaskey, a member of the Chicago Historical Society and President of the Gold Star Fathers Association, Chicago, 1924. *Type, manuscript.* Gift of the author.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Chicago Plan Commission, June, 1924, Chicago. Gift of the commission.

Description and plat "of a certain tract of waste and ungranted land, situate in Frederick County," surveyed and platted by George Washington, 17 April, 1751. *Original document entirely by the hand of Washington.* Gift of Mrs. Frank D. Stout.

Note referring to reception of Colonel James A. Mulligan, "gallant defender of Lexington," upon his return to Chicago in November, 1861. *manuscript.* Letter from Mr. T. L. Storey, owner of the Chicago Times, to Mr. Olinger, regarding a "squatter" shanty on his property, dated November 24, 1871; *manuscript.* Letter from Mr. Thos. B. Bryan, dated January 20, 1872, addressed to Messrs. Olinger & Ballard, regarding the sale of some of his Chicago property; *manuscript.* Gift of Frederick P. Olinger.

"Visual Instruction—The Inception, Development and Present status of Visual Aids in the Chicago Public Schools," by Dudley Grant Hays, Director, Visual Instruction, Board of Education, pub., Chicago, 1924. Gift of the author.

Circular advertising the "Sheridan Drive Subdivision" at Wilson Avenue, Chicago, issued by Sam Brown, Jr., Agent, giving map and plat of subdivision, 1892. Gift of Dr. Richard B. Oleson.

"Reminiscences of Early Chicago," by Bedelia Kehoe Garrahan, *Chicago, 1924.* Gift of the author.

"Men About Town—A Book of Caricatures," by Gene Markey; *Chicago, Covici* McGee Company, 1924. Gift of the author.

"The Story of Northwestern University," by Estelle Frances Ward; New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1924. Gift of the author.

"Lincoln and New Salem," compiled and published by The Old Salem Lincoln League, Petersburg, Ill. Gift of Mr. G. E. Nelson, President, The Old New Salem Lincoln League.

"When a British Warship Hunted Rebels up Grand River in the American Revolution and in the French and Indian Wars," by Claude Hamilton. Gift of the author.

"The Fur Hunters of the Far West," edited by Milo Milton Quaife, *Chicago, R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co.* 1924. (The Lakeside Classics.) Gift of the publisher.

"The True Story of Woodrow Wilson," by David Lawrence; New York, 1924. Gift of the author.

Collection from Mrs. Robert Berger and Mrs. George E. Weiss. The George Schneider papers:

Appointment of George Schneider as Consul at Elsinore, Denmark, September 3, 1861—D. S. Abraham Lincoln, President—William H. Seward, Secretary of State;

Appointment as Collector of Taxes, Northern District, Ill., Aug, 28. 1862—D. S. Abraham Lincoln, President—S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury.

Appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue, First District, Ill., March 4, 1863—D. S. Abraham Lincoln, President—S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury; also forty-four letters from prominent contemporaries, 1861-1899 and pamphlet entitled "Geschichte von Chicago," 1853-4.

George Schneider, a "Forty-eighter," coming to this country in 1849 from Germany, arrived in Chicago in 1851 to take the editorship of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung;* convoked the first meeting to oppose the Nebraska Bill and so actively attacked the extension of slavery that his paper was mobbed in 1854. In 1856 he introduced the Resolutions against the extension of slavery in the editorial conventions, Decatur and at Bloomington and is credited with wielding strong influence in the formation of the Republican Party. He was a member of the Union Defense Committee of Chicago. That he was a personal friend and supporter of President Lincoln is attested by the appointment to important posts. He was well known to Dr. Ernst Schmidt, himself a "forty-eighter," (the father of the president of this Society) who assisted him in his newspaper and banking business. Mr. Schneider in 1871 founded the National Bank of Illinois, of which he was president for a quarter of a century. He died in 1905.

The presentation of these papers as well as the notable photographs noted under "Museum" is the culmination of a correspondence with Mrs. Berger, who was living obscurely in Wilmette, covering the past eight months. Mrs. Berger has promised other letters and takes deep satisfaction in placing these papers in the hands of the Chicago Historical Society, the founders of which were her father's colleagues in the support of Lincoln and the preservation of the Union.

"The Chicago Municipal Code of 1923—Containing The General Ordinances of the City in Force Nov. 22, 1922, and Repealing Former General Ordinances with Certain Exceptions," revised and compiled by Samuel A. Ettelson, Chicago, *T. H. Flood*, 1922. Gift of Al. F. Gorman.

"Treasures of Art, Industry and Manufacture Represented in the American Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, 1876." Gift of Mr. Eduard A. Furst.

"Calvin Coolidge—From a Green Mountain Farm to the White House," by M. F. Hennessey, N. Y., 1924. Gift of the author.

"Woman's Dress Through Three Thousand Years—Illustrations of the one hundred twenty figurines used by Mrs. Minna Schmidt in a pageant representing woman's attire and fashions through three thousand years." Chicago 1924. Gift of Mrs. Minna Schmidt.

Final certificate of naturalization of Joseph Schreiner, dated Chicago, March 3rd, 1856. Gift of P. J. Schreiner.

"The Curious Legend of Louis Phillippe in Kentucky," by Young E. Allison, *Privately printed*, 1924. Gift of The Filson Club.

"Abraham Lincoln—A Character Sketch," by Paul Hull. *Typewritten manuscript.* Gift of John T. Bramhall.

Collection of forty-six books and pamphlets on the subject of forestry, particularly with reference to Illinois. Gift of J. T. Bramhall.

"The Sandwich Free Press," April 15, containing the following articles: "Early History of Somonauk Township," "Somonauk United Presbyterian Church" and "Oakmound Cemetery," Gift of H. J. Patten.

"Gager's Chicago City Directory for the Year Ending, June 1, 1857," compiled by John Gager. Vol. 1. Chicago, *John Gager & Co.*, 1856. Gift of C. J. Hambleton.

"The History of the First Baptist Church of Chicago, 1833-1910," by Edward Goodman, Chicago, United Religious Press, 1910. Gift of Mrs. R. R. Donnelley.

"Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council of the City of Chicago for the Years 1904-1905 and 1914 to 1924." (14 volumes). Gift of Al. F. Gorman.

"The Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois," by Richard F. Bach. (Architectural Record for July, 1924). Gift of the author.

"Report of the Philadelphia Museums—The Commercial Museum, 1922-1923." Gift of the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia.

"Public Generally Recognizing Need of Museums in Educational Program," by John J. Tigert, September number "School Life" Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education,

Washington, D. C., 1924. The gift of Hon. John J. Tigert.

Miss McIlvaine, Librarian of the Chicago Historical Society, attended a meeting of the American Association of Museums at St. Louis, April 16, 17, 18 and 19. The American Association of Museums was organized about twenty years ago and has done a great deal to raise the standard of museums and museum work.

For the Museum

Collection of Mr. Charles L. and Francis Kinsley Hutchinson. Abraham Lincoln, 1854. Photographed by ..... No. 12 Wells Street. This portrait was given to Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson by Mr. S. A. Kent who received it from Mr. George Schneider. Other mementos in the Hutchinson Collection are: Daguerreotypes of Charles L. Hutchinson, aged 5; of Francis Kinsley (Mrs. Hutchinson) aged 2; John Gilman, Jr., of Geneva, Illinois, grandfather of Mrs. Charles L. Hutchinson, in 1850; Nancy Tower Gilman, wife of John Gilman, Jr., in 1850; Henry E. Gilman of the U. S. Navy, son of John Gilman, Jr., Angeline Gilman, married to H. M. Kinsley in 1853, mother of Mrs. Hutchinson; Herbert M. Kinsley, who came to Chicago in 1859, father of Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Kinsley's invitation to the wedding of their daughter, Francis Angeline Kinsley to Charles Lawrence Hutchinson, May 26, 1881; Wedding vest, white shot with silver, worn by Herbert Milton Kinsley when married to Angeline Gilman in 1853; black lace and satin brocade gown *en train* worn by Mrs. H. M. Kinsley made by Leibaudt & Robina, Paris, 1870.

From Mrs. Emil C. Wetton. Collection of Civil War envelopes made by Lewis Ellsworth, who came to Naperville in 1836 and took up government land which gave the name to Fort Hill, a small hamlet on the Chicago Plank Road. *Portfolio.* Gift of Mrs. Emil C. Wetton.

"The First of May 1865, or general moving day in Richmond, Va." *Lithograph* in colors, published by H. & W. Voight, 1865. "Camp Meeting" of Dunkards, *lithograph* in colors published by Kelloggs & Comstock. "Portrait of Washington," engraving of a drawing by Bounier made from a painting furnished by Lafayette. Gift of Mrs. F. D. Stout.

"Abraham Lincoln for President—Andrew Johnson for Vice President—Grand, National Union Banner for 1864." Currier & Ives Lithograph in colors. "The Great Fire at Chicago, Oct. 9th, 1871. View from the West Side showing the river and collapse of bridges; *Lithograph* in colors by Gibson & Co., Cincinnati. "The Burning of Chicago," the city from the lake. *Currier & Ives lithograph* in colors. "Chicago in flames," showing traffic over the Randolph street bridge: Currier & Ives lithograph in colors. Gift of Mrs. Frances Glessner Lee, Littleton, N. H.

The North Branch of the Chicago River north of Montrose Avenue about 1900. Painting in oils by H. Hulsmann, 1900. Gift of Mrs. Frida Spoehr, Carmel, Calif.

View of Chicago in ruins after the Fire of 1871 as seen from the southern boundary of the burned district. Photograph framed. Gift of Lewis Institute.

A collection of articles of family association in memory of John Prosper Olinger and his wife, Kate Cure Olinger. Gift of their son, Frederick E. Olinger.

Note: Kate Cure Olinger was a daughter of Pierre Cure, a fur trader who came to Chicago in1837. She was born in 1840 and married to John P. Olinger in 1862, a member of the firm of Olinger & Waller, later Olinger & Ballard. Mr. Olinger was one of the first members of the Board of Trade and bought his membership for $75.

Among the articles are the following:

Mahogany etagere purchased by Mrs. Frederick E. Olinger at the sale held by Mrs. Lincoln from her home on Washington Street

Lincoln, Washington and Stephen A. Douglas portraits; oval chromos, framed.

Note: These three portraits were highly prized by Mrs. Olinger and were grouped around the etagere purchased by her from Mrs. Lincoln.

Stephen A. Douglas. *Porcelain bust* from the office of John P. Olinger, a great friend and admirer of Senator Douglas, who spent much of his time in Mr. Olinger's office. Album of carte de visite photographs, including cards of the Prince of Wales, Stephen A. Douglas and Mrs. Douglas, members and friends of the Olinger family and an autographed photograph of Gen. Grant; trade tokens (2) one for 10c and one 25c used by Jessie R. Grant in his store in Galena, Illinois; portraits of John Prosper Olinger, mounted and set with seed pearls for breast pin and ear rings; eleven valentines received by Mrs. Olinger in the late 1850's; wine set of red Bohemian glass, consisting of decanter, five glasses and tray.

Lincoln memorial badge with portraits and quotation from the Gettysburg address. Gift of William A. Sills.

Collection from Mrs. Robert Berger and Mrs. George A. Weiss, daughters of George Schneider. Abraham Lincoln. Original photograph, believed to have been made by P. von Schneidau, 142 Lake Street.

Photograph of the Springfield home of Lincoln, showing Mr. Lincoln on the steps dressed in white linen and surrounded by more than one hundred persons. In the windows are members of the family and in the fore-ground is a Democrat wagon filled with young women representing thirty states while Kansas is seated in a sulky tred behind the wagon. She bears a sign with the legend, "Won't you let me in, Kansas." This seems to have been the occasion of a local demonstration during the Kansas-Nebraska agitation in which Mr. Schneider was a prime mover.

Photograph of Lincoln's Springfield home at the time of his funeral, May 4, 1865, surrounded by the members of the secort from Washington and the Chicago and Springfield Committees.

Note: The portraits of George Schneider, Gurdon S. Hubbard, George P. Upton and others are easily recognized.

George Schneider. *Portrait in oils* by Schwerdt.

Mrs. George Schneider. *Portrait in oils* by Schwerdt.

The George Schneider home, S. W. corner Michigan Avenue and 20th Street. *Photograph.*

Note: During the Great Fire, the funds of the National Bank of Illinois were transferred to Mr. Schneider's home where work on a vault was begun the next day and here the U. S. Sub-Treasury remained for many months.

Martha Schneider Weiss and Clara Schneider Berger, daughters of George Schneider, when children; born in Chicago in 1857 and 1856 respectively. *Photograph.*

Miss Julia Berger, Chicago artist and granddaughter of George Schneider. *Photograph. Note:* Miss Berger died from shock after the Iroquois Theatre fire.

The Villard "Gold Spike" Excursion—Opening of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Sept. 8, 1883. *Photograph.*

Negative made by Robert Berger for George Schneider from original photograph of Lincoln taken Aug. 9, 1854.

The George Schneider School, located at 2957 N. Hoyne Ave. *Photograph.*

Lincoln memorial medal bearing the legends, *obverse:* "Abraham Lincoln 16 President of the United States. Assassinated by the plotters of treason Apr. 14, 1865;" *reverse:* "Martyr for Liberty—A. Lincoln—Apr. 15, 1865—Lewis Joy, New York." Gift of Mr. A. J. Nelson.

This was carried as a pocket piece by the father of the donor for many years.

Chicago in 1831: *Lithograph* in colors, drawing by Inger, pub. by R. Blanchard; Ruins of First Baptist Church, Fire of 1871: *Lithograph* in colors; Ruins of the Chicago Historical Society Building, Fire of 1871: *Photograph;* Ruins of Chicago, Fire of 1871: *Photograph;* Fine Arts Gallery of World's Columbian Exposition: *Half tone.* Gift of Buffalo Historical Society.

Laura Houghteling Reynolds, wife of Dr. Hiram Reynolds: *Photograph* framed. The Reynolds came to Chicago from Geneva, N. Y., in 1849. Mrs. Reynolds was one of the most active workers in St. James church and when the Civil War broke out was one of the organizers of the Ladies War Committee. She was president of this Society for three years and went to the front twice in hospital service. Mrs. George K. Shoenberger was her daughter. Gift of George K. Shoenberger.

Louise Reynolds Shoenberger, wife of George K. Shoenberger, and George K. Shoenberger: *Framed photographs.* Gift of Geo. K. Shoenberger.

Thos. B. Bryan: Daguerreotype with autograph "Your true friend, Thos. B. Bryan" presented to Mrs. John P. Olinger; Capt. Jack Wilson in command of the "Lady Elgin" wrecked on Lake Michigan, Sept. 8, 1860: *Small memorial photograph.* Friendship token of small artificial flowers mounted on gilt paper and framed—a gift to Mrs. Olinger when a girl; North Chicago City Railway *dummy ticket.* Gift of Frederick E. Olinger.

Medal made from the Chicago Court House Bell with design on the obverse of the Court House in flames and on the reverse, a Phoenix rising from its ashes; with this is a certificate of proof. Gift of Joseph Adams.

Eleven stereoscopic views including: two views of the exterior of the Leander McCormick residence, N. W. corner of Rush and Ohio Streets, 1863-1871; the Leander McCormick family and friends on the steps of the McCormick residence: two views of the interior; the front parlor and

the second parlor; view of the ruins of the McCormick home after the Chicago Fire, 1871; the A. A. Munger residence, corner of Ohio and Cass before the fire of 1871; the Samuel Nickerson residence, N. E. corner of Cass & Erie Streets, destroyed in the Chicago Fire; Ruins of the Nickerson residence; two views of the Chicago Water Works. Gift of L. Hamilton McCormick.

Tea set of white English porcelain with gold band, consisting of tea pot, creamer and sugar, dozen cups and saucers, sauce dishes and plates; bowl, bread plate and two service plates, bought by Mrs. Daniel Merritt in 1836; two square jelly dishes of pressed glass used with the tea set, butter chips, complete set of 12, white porcelain with moss rose pattern; desert set of pressed glass, consisting of two standard bowls and twelve sauce dishes, purchased by Mrs. Merritt in 1858; English porcelain plate, one of twelve, bought by Harrison Hopkins of West Bloomfield, N. Y., about 1820 and taken to Illinois by his daughter, Harriet, Mrs. Daniel Merritt, in 1844; Pair of silver candlesticks, snuffer and tray, set bought by Mrs. Daniel Merritt in 1856. Gift of late Miss Martha Merene Merritt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Merritt of Peru, Illinois.

Handmade wooden winder for yarn. Gift of Mrs. Alvin C. McCord.

Black satin dolman, elaborately trimmed in jet passamentrie worn by Mrs. John H. Wrenn and purchased by her at Mandel Brothers about 1875. Gift of Madame Arthur Meeker.

Match holder (small porcelain figure) used by George D. Goodrich while away at school and the only article found in the ruins of his father's home on Illinois and Rush Streets after the Chicago Fire. Gift of Mrs. George D. Goodrich.

Gun and belt used by members of Captain Streeter's Army. Gift of Mr. H. Stanton.

Sugar bowl of pressed glass, early American bell pattern. Gift of Mrs. Henry Robbins.

Silver tea strainer saved from the Chicago Fire from the home of Dr. Joseph Warner Freer at 224 Ontario St. Gift of Miss Cora Freer.

Note: Before the Fire, the homes of I. N. Arnold, William De Wolf and many other early residents were grouped about the corner of Dearborn and Ontario Streets.

Fannie Bennet Nelson, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Ira Bennett of Hyde Park and wife of Walter Cheeseman Nelson. *Photograph* taken in 1874 when about 18 years old. Gift of Mrs. Harriet Hayden Hayes.

Professor Henry Kambli and his wife Minna Bergstein. Portraits in oil. Gift of the Estate of Miss Minna Kambli, through Dr. Schmidt.

Note: Professor Kambli had a German school in the late sixties successively on Wolcott Street, Fourth Avenue, Jackson Street and Adams Streets.

From the daughters of the late John B. Rice, Mrs. George L. Dunlap and Mrs. Rice Smith was received a cheque for $32.00 for the repairing of their father's portrait.

New Members

Sustaining Life

Lonnquist, Axel
Roderick, Solomon, P.
Salisbury, Mrs. Warren M.
Steinbrecher, Paul

Governing Annual

Borg, Charles L.
Chancellor, Justus, Sr.
Barrett, Miss Adele
Kittle, C. M.
Forgan, Mrs. James B.
Victor, Mrs. Jessie K.
Gardner, Mrs. James P.
Woodyatt, Dr. Rollin T.
Manierre, Mrs. George

Sustaining Annual

Buck, Guy R.
Buell, Mrs. Chas. Clinton
Cooke, Leslie L.
d'Aix, Frederick C. L.
Dechert, William B.
Durham, Frank J.
Franz, Dr. Hugo
Gaul, Hermann
Gemmill, William
Hess, Dr. Julius H.
Mitchell, Harry
Perkins, Mrs. Herbert F.
Pusey, Dr. Brown
Schiller, H. Dieu
Sonnenschein, Henry
Stettauer, Dr. A. Lewis
Teich, Ernest E.
Torpe, August, Jr.
Wegg, Fred J.
Wells, Frank C.
Weinsheimer, Alfred J.
Wilkinson, John Calhoun
Andrews, E. B.
Antes, Henry F.
Bain, John
Bersbach, Mrs. Frank J.
Blair, William McCormick
Connell, Philip G.
Cooper, Henry N., Jr.
Cooper, Samuel
Cudahy, Mrs. Edward I.
Dwyer, John E.
Faust, Paul E.
Felig, Louis M.
Neuffer, Paul Arthur
Peck, Mrs. Ferdinand W.
Peterson, Francis W.
Phelps, Mason
Riemenschneider, Albert J.
Shannon, Rev. Frederick F.
Siebel, Dr. John E.
Sinsheimer, Benjamin
Snydacker, Dr. Emanuel F.
Straus, Melvin L.
Stuart, Charles W.
Swayne, Albert W.
Theobald, Dr. John J.
Waterman, Dr. A. H.
Garraghan, Mrs. Gilbert
Girten, Michael F.
Hartman, I. H.
Hayes, Charles M.
Hayward, Susan M.
Howe, Harold James
Huth, Herman G.
Koessler, Dr. Karl K.
Lederer, Carl S.
Letts, Mrs. Frank C.
McClure, James G. K.
McKeever, Mrs. R. T.
Paschen, Chr.
Pope, Mrs. George J.
Renshaw, Mrs. Chas.
Seifert, Rudolf
Silberhorn, Henry
Stein, S. Sidney
Thordarson, Chester H.
Traeger, Hon. John E.
Weber, Samuel L.
Webster, Henry Kitchell
Weis, Samuel W.
Zajicek, Frank
Allen, Harry W.
Annoreno, Otto L.
Asher, Louis E.
Bechtold, Fred C.
Boeppler, William
Dangler, David
Farr, Newton C.
Fulton, Frank D.
Gann, David B.
Griswold, Glenn
Gundling, Henry A
Guthmann, William B.
Halbach, J. Fred A.
Hoffstadt, Dr. John P.
Hopkins, Farley
Kettering, Ralph Thomas
Linn, Mrs. Howard
McKnight, James Rich.
Mohr, Albert
Montague, Orlo Owen
Morton, W. M.
Nash, P. A.
Nemiro, Dr. Abe F.
Woodworth, Philip Bell

Necrology

Bond, Mrs. William A.
Bridge, Dr. Norman
Carpenter, Prof. Frederic I.
Farlin, Mrs. J. W.
McGillen, John
Peck, Ferdinand Wythe
Posgue, Martin Charles
Teninga, Herman

MAY 6 1925

F896.168

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume III CHICAGO, JUNE, 1925 No. 3

A Fitting Memorial

During a recent trip to the West, Mr. Walter C. Wiman, a New York dealer, purchased the original Winnebago Treaty signed at Prairie du Chien in 1829. Among the interesting signatures of this document, in addition to those of the Indians, are Thomas Forsyth, Alexander Walcott, John H. Kinzie, Zachary Taylor, Henry Gratiot, Anteine LeClaire and Charles Chouteau.

Mr. Wiman has not yet placed a price on the document, which is on vellum in the usual indenture form. The gift of this rare item by some member of the Chicago Historical Society would make a memorial worth while.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL
SOCIETY BULLETIN

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

DONALD H. NICHOLSON.....*Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephone Dearborn 4020

DOWNTOWN MEMBERSHIP OFFICE
ROOM 1213, 79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

JUNE, 1925

Officers

President.....OTTO L. SCHMIDT
1st Vice-President.....CHARLES B. LIKE
2nd Vice-President.....GEORGE W. DIXON
Treasurer.....JOHN J. MITCHELL
Secretary.....FRANK J. LOESCH
Assistant Secretary.....ROBERT C. FERGUS
Librarian.....CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams	Cyrus H. McCormick
William H. Bush	Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter	Joy Morton
George W. Dixon	Charles A. Munroe
Robert C. Fergus	Henry J. Patten
Marshall Field III	Potter Palmer
Edward L. Glaser	Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
William O. Goodman	Edward L. Ryerson
Chalkley J. Hambleton	John A. Spoor
Mrs. Samuel Insull	Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Chauncey Keep	Mrs. Francis M. Taber
Frank J. Loesch	Mrs. M. J. Wentworth

Membership Committee

William H. Bush
Chalkley J. Hambleton
Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Letitia M. Baldwin, *Sec'y*
79 W. Monroe Street
Telephones Randolph 1186-1187

Women's Auxiliary Board—Executive

Chairman.....MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman.....MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman.....MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer.....MRS. GEORGE W. DIXON
Secretary.....MRS. FRANCIS M. TABER
Cor. Secretary.....MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone University 0334

The Thomas Dent Memorial

The portrait bust of the late Thomas Dent, Esq., has been presented by the Chicago Historical Society to the Chicago Law Institute. Thomas Dent was President of the Chicago Historical Society from 1910 to 1912, and was for many years a prominent member of the Chicago Bar. The presentation took place on Friday, May 29, in the library room of the Chicago Law Institute. Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, President of the Historical Society, presented the memorial which was formally accepted by the President of the Chicago Law Institute, Mr. Clark Scammon Reed. Addresses were given by Mr. Clarence A. Burley, Mr. Charles H. Aldrich, Mr. Thomas Maclay Hoyne and Mr. Merritt Starr. Three of these addresses have not yet been secured by the Historical Society.

The following is the address by Charles H Aldrich, on behalf of the Chicago Bar, which reveals the character and quality of the late Thomas Dent:

"My acquaintance with Thomas Dent dates from April, 1886. He was then a distinguished member of the Chicago Bar. Naturally I was impressed by his modest and gentlemanly manner, and as our acquaintance ripened I came to think of him as exemplifying more than any other lawyer I had known many of the qualities pronounced "Blessed" in the Beatitudes; he was meek, pure in heart, and seemed to be merciful and to hunger and thirst after righteousness.

"And the long years in their course confirmed the early estimate of his high character as a Christian gentleman.

"Is seems to me that not many of us could so clearly exhibit these distinguishing characteristics of Thomas Dent without being subject to the charge of weakness, and yet in his case no one, so far as I have ever heard, associated his qualities with weakness. In the trial of a case with Mr. Dent, on one side, and the most stormy petrel of the bar opposed to him, there could be no danger that the court sould be compelled to exercise its authority to maintain order or keep the opposing lawyers from indulging in epithets or blows. Mr. Dent's character was so well known, his presence such, that the most ill-bred opponent instinctively recognized the facts and for the time, at least, would seek to be a gentleman.

"And in presenting his views to the court there was such clearness and logic that there could be no thought of weakness. It seemed to me at times that he expressed himself almost deprecatingly, when he was in fact exposing the fallacy of his opponent's position, and I have wondered if this was because he would not hurt his opponent's feelings. It seemed certain to me that he was incapable of wilfully wounding the feelings or self-respect of any person.

"His life seemed pitched to a different key than that of any other man I have known. To illustrate, I could not conceive of Thomas Dent, if overwhelmed by disaster or sorrow, finding consolation in William Ernest Henley's poem. Not to quote all of it, my meaning will be plain from the following:

" 'Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole;
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul!

" 'Beyond this place of wrath and tears,
Looms but the horror of the shade,—
And yet, the menance of the years
Finds, and shall find, me unafraid.'

"There is something both of doubt and defiance in these lines, and as I understood Mr. Dent, he had no doubts, and under the circumstances I have imagined, I can but think he would have expressed David's confidence in God's grace and righteousness, and if he said anything he would have found expression in the Twenty-third Psalm.

"He was so modest, and had such a clear sense of relative values, that I am sure he would deprecate any extravagant eulogies on this occasion, and my faith is such that I would not have him feel that I have overstated his worth.

"I believe he strove always to have the 'mind that was in Christ Jesus;' with the meekness that characterized him he was doubtless conscious often of his failure to reach his ideal. But his striving gave him a character and influence at the bar and in our courts and among men who came in contact with him in all walks of life that was unique, and made his loss a very great one and his memory very dear. We honor ourselves and our great profession in honoring the life and memory of Thomas Dent."

LaFayette in Illinois

At the invitation of Congress, General Lafayette made his third and last trip to America in the latter part of 1824, and became the guest of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and other eastern cities. In February, 1825, Lafayette and his staff started on a southern and western tour down the Potomac and Chesapeake, through Virginia and the Carolinas, and across Georgia and Alabama. From Mobile Bay he went on vessel to New Orleans. Everywhere he met with receptions which demonstrated the reverence of the American people toward their revolutionary heroes.

From New Orleans, Lafayette sailed up the Mississippi, visiting the new states and marvelling at the progress of the wilderness.

Visit to Kaskaskia

In November, 1824, the Legislature of Illinois had sent an invitation, accompanied by a letter from Governor Coles, to Lafayette, asking him to visit Illinois. April 12, 1825, Lafayette answered the Governor's letter, accepting the invitation and suggesting the possible places for a visit. "I must avail myself of the kind, indulgent proposal made by several friends to meet me at some point near the river, in the State of Illinois. I would say, could Kaskaskia or Shawneetown suit you to pass one day with me? I expect to leave St. Louis on the 29th of April, but being engaged for a day's visit at General Jackson's I might be at Shawneetown on the 8th of May, if you don't take me directly from St. Louis to Kaskaskia or some other place." [1]

Upon receiving this letter, Governor Coles sent William Schuyler Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, to St. Louis with a letter to be given to Lafayette on his arrival, informing him that Kaskaskia would be a suitable place for his visit to Illinois.

April 30, 1825, Lafayette and his party arrived at the frontier town founded by their countrymen. They were accompanied on the steamer *Natchez* by many prominent citizens from the places of their former visits. The guests were cordially received in Kaskaskia and taken to the residence of General Edgar, a revolutionary patriot, where a delightful reception was held in honor of the distinguished General. An address of welcome was given by Governor Coles to which Lafayette made a short reply. The citizens of Kaskaskia were then introduced to Lafayette. Some of the old revolutionary soldiers who had fought with him at Brandywine and Yorktown were there and affectionately greeted their old commander.

The company then went to Colonel Sweet's tavern, which was decorated appropriately by the ladies of Kaskaskia, and where an ample dinner awaited them. The celebration was continued by a ball, given by William Morrison, Sr., which lasted far into the night.

Many of the Indian tribes were represented. It was the time of the year when the Indians were at Kaskaskia to sell the furs of their winter's hunting and trapping. During the day Lafayette's private secretary, Levasseur made some short excursions into the adjacent country and met a handsome young Indian woman who asked if Lafayette was at Kaskaskia, and expressed a strong desire to see him. "I always carry with me a relic," she said, "that is very dear to me, I wish to show it to him; it will prove to him

1. Gov. Cole's letter and Lafayette's reply are both in possession of the Chicago Historical Society

that his name is no less venerated in the midst of our tribes than among the white Americans for whom he fought." She showed the Frenchman a letter written by Lafayette to her father, an Indian chief of one of the Six Nations, thanking him for the courageous way in which he had served the American cause. Just before his death the old chief had given the letter to his daughter, and told her it was the most powerful charm that could be employed with the whites to interest them in her favor. The young lady was taken to Kaskaskia and introduced to Lafayette, who recognized the letter and cordially received its possessor. He could not conceal his emotion in relating evidences of the fidelity and courageous conduct of some of the Indian nations toward the American cause.

Shortly after midnight Lafayette bade farewell to the citizens of Kaskaskia and embarked for Nashville, Tennessee. Levasseur later wrote, in regard to Lafayette's appreciation of the reception at Kaskaskia: "We saw neither the military apparel nor the splendid triumphs we had perceived in the rich cities; but the accents of joy and republican gratitude which broke upon his ear was grateful to his heart, since it proved to him that wherever American liberty had penetrated, there also the love and veneration of its people for its founders were perpetuated."

At Shawneetown

On the voyage to Nashville, the LaFayette party enjoyed the company of Governor Coles, whom they had learned to admire as "a man of agreeable manners and uncommon merit." The Frenchmen had looked with disfavor on the institution of slavery in some of the states and showed a keen interest in Governor Coles' conviction against slavery and his voluntary emancipation of his own slaves." [2]

From Nashville, Governor Coles accompanied the party to Shawneetown for the second and last visit to Illinois. When the boat approached the landing at Shawneetown a salute of twenty one guns was fired. The people of the town came out en masse to greet the visitor. Two lines were formed extending from the Rawlings hotel to the river, including the committees of reception, the town officials and other dignitaries, and the citizens of the town and surrounding country. The company passed up the line and entered the hotel where an address of welcome was given by Judge James Hall and a short reply by Lafayette. This was followed by a banquet, several toasts and a general reception. After a few hours Lafayette and his party were conducted back to the steamer and departed from Illinois. [3]

The Lafayette Centennial

The various cities and towns to which Lafayette was a guest of honor a century ago have been recently celebrating the hundredth anniversary of his visits. Kaskaskia, having wholly disappeared in 1899, leaves Shawneetown, in Gallatin County, the only Illinois town having the historical background for the celebration of the Lafayette Centennial. On May 14, the citizens of this town and county, in co-operation with the Illinois Historical Society, did full justice to the occasion.

The day's programme began at 9:30 a. m. at the arrival of government submarine chasers that helped to make the celebration a thrilling success. The arrival of the submarine chasers was followed by an open air concert by the Pioneer City band. A pageant, re-enacting the visit of Lafayette in 1825, began with the landing of the government steamer, the *Kankakee* with those impersonating Lafayette and his staff. The members of the reception committee were all descendants of the members of the committee receiving Lafayette a century ago. The role of W. A. Docker, president of the village board in 1825, was played by his great-grandson, J. L. Rowan, who is now mayor of Shawneetown. The members of the committee and other citizens were dressed in costumes representing those of their ancestors.

Upon landing, Lafayette, represented by Hugh McKelligott, was escorted with his party through the two lines formed by the citizens to the Rawlings Hotel. Here he was greeted by C. K. Roedel in his character of Judge Hall, and the same address of welcome and reply by Lafayette in 1825 was delivered. [4] The banquet and the several toasts by distinguished men were also repeated.

It has been historically related that at the reception in 1825, while Lafayette was at the banquet table, he recognized an old Frenchman, looking through the window of the hotel, as an old French soldier who had served under him

2. A sketch of Edward Coles, by E. B. Washburne contains a good treatment of Gov. Coles and the early Anti-Slavery Movement in Illinois.

3. For a full account of Lafayette's visit to Illinois and other parts of the country, see "Lafayette in America," by Levasseur, or "With Lafayette in America," by Oliver Roberts.

4. These addresses are printed in the Gallatin County Democrat of May 21, 1925.

in France. The General had his old comrade brought in and seated by his side at the table. This and other incidents were re-enacted in the pageant.

After the toasts, a brief farewell address was delivered by General Street and a reception was held. The guest of honor and his party were then escorted back to the boat. A large company representing leading men and women of 1825 boarded the steamer to accompany the distinguished visitor on a part of his voyage.

The afternoon programme was opened with selections by the Pioneer City band and songs by the school children of Gallatin County. Dr. O. L. Schmidt, President of the Chicago and Illinois Historical Societies delivered a brief and timely address, followed by an address by Hon. C. J. Doyle of Springfield on the life and career of General Lafayette.

Three other numbers on the programme were of historical interest. An Indian pageant was presented by Shawneetown, representing an Indian planting jubilee, the dance around the campfire, the coming of the commission of white men to negotiate for the purchase of Indian lands, the protest of the chief, the final victory of the white man's diplomacy, and the smoking of the pipe of peace.

Another pageant by Ridgeway symbolized the reception given to Lafayette by the twenty-four states of the union at the time of his last visit. The states were represented by twenty-four Ridgeway misses, everyone of whom is a direct descendant of ancestors who attended the reception of 1825. Illinois presented to Lafayette first, the thirteen original states, and then the eleven new states which had been added to the union up to 1825.

A third pageant was presented by New Haven which represented the coming of Daniel Boone and his brother Joe. In connection with this was the reading of a letter written by Joe Boone to Samuel Dagley of New Haven.

The attendance at the Centennial has been conservatively estimated at 12,000. Practically all sections of Southern Illinois were well represented, and several delegates from Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri attended.

The citizens of Shawneetown and Gallatin County deserve recognition for their interest in the past, a part of which they have re-lived in a commemoration which has recalled the local, state, and national significance of the visit of Lafayette.

Twentieth Meeting of American Association of Museums

St. Louis, May 18 to 21

By Miss Caroline B. McIlvaine

That a considerable group of members of the Chicago Historical Society deem it fitting that this Society be represented in the annual conferences of this association of specialists is evidence of the progressive spirit of this Society.

The writer is very grateful for this opportunity to meet representative museumists from all parts of the United States, for such meetings can but be conducive to greater sympathy with, and understanding of, our common problems in the various sections of the country. It is also most helpful to one whose attention is closely concentrated on one museum throughout the year to shift the point of view and to consult with a body of experts. The Museums Association is doing a great deal for its members and should have the enthusiastic support of all who desire to see progress in this direction.

The route to St. Louis taken by your representative was the Eastern Illinois railroad, traversing a region entirely rural. Leaving the rolling prairie surrounding Lake Michigan (the right of way follows the Vincennes trail or Gurdon Hubbard's Trace) one reaches the real Illinois prairie country so exceedingly flat that one cannot resist the impression that it has been poured out in some prehistoric age. Gurdon Hubbard's words about the waving sea of grass and brilliant prairie flowers are still true today.

One feature of the early landscape, namely, the rail fence, has disappeared completely from northern Illinois. It was not until near Livingston within thirty miles of St. Louis that hand-split rails were seen, and a note made to guide Dr. Schmidt in securing a portion of a fence for the Pioneer Illinois Room.

It was very gratifying to find that the eastern states were represented at the St. Louis Conference by such personages as the venerable Dr. Wilson, of the Philadelphia Museum; Dr. Bumpus, formerly of the American Museum, New York; Dr. Howland of Buffalo; Miss Gallup of Brooklyn Children's Museum; and Miss Laura Bragg of the Charleston, So. Carolina Museum; while Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Louisiana and Oklahoma each had more than one representative.

An informal conference of historical societies took place at the Chase Hotel, the headquarters of the Association, on Saturday evening. Sunday morning was spent in the Zoological Gardens and the afternoon on the river, viewing Jefferson Barracks and the rock formations of the shore.

The conference was opened Monday morning by Mr. Chauncey J. Hamlin, President, at the Chase Hotel. Miss Bragg sounded the keynote of the entire meeting in a paper emphasizing the need of *Culture Museums* to bring about better understanding of and sympathy between all the peoples of the earth.

Several sessions were devoted to technical papers on such subjects as Museum Lighting, Training of Museum Workers, and School Museums.

History Museums

The historical program was introduced by Dr. Arthur C. Parker, Director of the Rochester, New York Municipal Museum, who in a very able paper outlining a plan of procedure for historical museums scored historical societies for lack of proper technique in handling material. Dr. Parker is the originator of the noted realistic ethnological groups in the New York State Museum at Albany and a grand nephew of the full blooded Seneca Indian who was a member of General Grant's Staff.

Dr. Parker, in company with Mr. Robert W. Bingham and Dr. Henry A. Howland, of the Buffalo Historical Society, spent nearly all day in this Museum on Saturday. The Chicago, Illinois and Lincoln Rooms were their chief interest.

Mr. W. H. Cathcart, Director of the Western Reserve Historical Society, of Cleveland, who very ably presided at the Round Table for the discussion of Dr. Parker's paper, brought out the fact that no one could predict how much technique would be developed in historical museums if adequate funds were available for trained assistants and up-to-date equipment. Mr. Cathcart referred to Miss McIlvaine's paper of last year entitled "The Function of Historical Museums" as a declaration at sound principles for history museums.

Mr. Robert W. Bingham, Curator of the Buffalo Historical Society, exhibited methods of promoting historical societies by means of rotogravure pages in the Sunday papers. Some one of the Buffalo papers give Mr. Bingham a full page for pictures every week.

The present writer continued the discussion by emphasizing the need of systematic financing of historical museums and their general promotion, offering a plan of cooperation with large employers of foreign labor in the task of Americanization by means of loan exhibits of early American material. Lantern slides of the Colonial Exhibit loaned to the Stock Yards National Bank for the opening of its new building, as well as slides showing the educational exhibits in our Illinois Pioneer Room and the Chicago Room, were received with enthusiasm. The slide showing the lunette paintings in the latter room emphasized the value of Mr. Hambleton's idea of carrying along the thread of history by these charming bits of color, and was responsible for the visit paid by at least two museumists returning from St. Louis.

The Stock Yards National Bank very kindly furnished the slides of the exhibits loaned by the Historical Society.

Mr. Frederick A. Whiting, Director of the Cleveland Art Museum, told of the Cleveland Cooperative Council of Cultural Institutions to which two New York Foundations had contributed funds for a survey of Cleveland's educational needs, in order to determine "what kind of education is needed to make the kind of citizens Cleveland is going to need in the future." This might well be taken as a slogan in Chicago.

Special Museum Publications

Mr. L. V. Coleman presented an outline of his forthcoming *Manual for Small Museums* based upon his recent survey of the small museums throughout the country. This is the most extensive concrete contribution to museums science in America which has yet appeared.

Mr. Harold Madison reported a *Tentative Code of Museum Ethics*, copies of which will be sent to all of the Trustees of this Society. The introductory paragraphs of this Code reads:

> "MUSEUMS, in the broadest sense, are institutions which hold their possessions in trust for mankind and for the future welfare of the race. Their value is in direct proportion to the service they render the emotional and intellectual life of the people."

Many valuable "trade secrets", as they might be called, were picked up. One of these was a formula for preserving wooden objects. The covered wagon, pioneer furniture and the Fort Dearborn logs, we are assured, may be rescued from decay by the use of this formula.

Accessions

For the Library

Some gifts to the library from February 1 to May 1.

Lincoln's last Speech in Springfield in the Campaign of 1858," The University of Chicago Press, 1925. Gift of the Publisher.

"The American Pulpit on the Death of Lincoln," by William E. Barton, published in "The Open Court," October, 1923. Gift of John T. Bramhall.

"The Lincoln Foundation," Incorporated, Revised Edition, Manuscript 2; Springfield, Illinois, 1925. Gift of J. C. Thompson.

"Reminiscences of the Chicago Fire of 1871," by Mrs. A. H. Miller. Gift of Mrs. George Henry High.

"The Outlaws of Cave-In-Rock, Historical Accounts of the Famous Highwaymen and River Pirates Who Operated in Pioneer Days upon the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and Over the Old Natchez Trace," by Otto A. Rothert, 1924. Gift of Dr. O. L. Schmidt.

"Indian Wars of New England," by Herbert Milton Sylvester; Boston, 1910. 3 vol. "The Cheyenne Indians, Their History and Ways of Life," by George Bird Grinnell; New Haven, Yale University Press, 1923. 2 vols. "The Founding of Harmon's Station with an Account of the Indian Captivity of Mrs. Jennie Wiley and the Exploration and Settlement of the Big Sandy Valley in the Virginias and Kentucky," by William Elsey Connelley; New York, The Torch Press, 1910. "The Sunny South," edited by J. H. Ingraham; Philadelphia, S. G. Evans, Publisher, 1860. "The Journal of a Residence on a Georgia Plantation in 1838-1839," by Frances Anne Kemble; New York, Harper & Bros., 1863. Two French Canadian Catalogues. Gifts of Dr. Charles B. Reed.

"Wisconsin—Its History and Its People, 1834-1924," by Milo M. Quaife, 1924. Chicago. Also "Minnesota and Its People," edited by Joseph A. A. Burnquist, 1922; "Centennial History of Arkansas," by Dallas T. Herndon, 1922; "Tennessee—The Volunteer State, 1769-1924," by John T. Moore and Austin P. Foster, 1923. S. J. Clark Publishing Company. Gifts of the Publisher.

"Michigan in the World War," edited by George N. Fuller, Ph.D.; Lansing, Michigan Historical Commission, 1925. Gift to The Michigan Historical Commission.

Collection of sixty-three volumes received from the *William B. Ogden Library*, Boscobel-On-The-Hudson, as follows: Chamber's Miscellany, 7 vol.; Maria Edgeworth, Novels and Tales, 7 vol.; William H. Prescott, Conquest of Mexico, 3 vol.; Philip the Second, 2 vol.; Ferdinand and Isabella, 1 vol.; Biographical and Critical Miscellanies, 1 vol.; George Bancroft, History of the United States, 4 vol.; Thomas B. Macauley, History of England, 5 vol.; Edward Gibbon, History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 4 vol.; David Hume, History of England, 5 vol.; Jared Sparks, Library of American Biography, 8 vol.; Works of Mrs. Sherwood, 16 vol.

Twenty-Fourth Lincoln Birthday Service with an "Address by Hon. Addison G. Proctor, Feb. 12, 1923." Gift of Mrs. W. R. Robbins.

"Early Indian History of Livingston County," Henry J. Meis, Pontiac, Illinois, 1925; Bulletin No. 1, Livingston County Historical Association. Gift of the Editor.

"The Colonial Background of the American Revolution," by Charles M. Andrews, Yale University Press, 1924. Gift of Publisher.

William Penn's First Charter to the People of Pennsylvania, April 25, 1682. *Facsimile.* Gift of William Moland's Sons, Inc.

"The White House Gallery of Official Portraits of Presidents," the Gravure Company of America, 1907. Gift of Mrs. Franklin Rudolph.

George Schneider Papers: correspondence with Generals Hecker, Siegal, Blenker, Kapp, Hassaurek, Koerner, Cullom, George Ebert and Kossuth; German Campaign documents of the year 1860, Proceedings of the National Republican Convention held at Chicago, May 16, 17, and 18, 1860; 18th Ward Republican Primary ticket, "For President, General U. S. Grant." Gift of Mrs. Clara Berger.

The New York Herald, Saturday, April 15, 1865, containing an account of the assassination of President Lincoln. *Facsimile.* Gift of Charles H. Tenoyck.

Fort Dearborn Magazine, January 1923 to Autumn, 1924, (bound volume). Gift of Mr. C. C. Greene.

"Diary and Correspondence of Amos Lawrence," 1855. Gift of Mrs. Charles Garfield King.

For the Museum

"The Peace Makers," by G. P. A. Healy. Oil Chromo retouched by the artist. Gift of Miss Katherine Smith.

Chicago in 1820. Lithograph in colors on stone by F. Fabronius; J. Gemmell, Chicago. Gift of Walter M. Hill.

Model of log cabin made of Fort Dear[born] timber, built by John Moss in Peoria Co[unty] Illinois in 1836 in which he lived until Dec[ember] 1849. Gift of Cecil Moss.

Statue of Abraham Lincoln by Augustus [Saint-] Gaudens. Enlarged photograph framed in [oak] and given in memory of the husband of [the] donor. Gift of Mrs. Jeremiah G. McCart[hy]

New Members

Sustaining Life

Buzzell, Edgar A.
Carpenter, Mrs. Frederic
Genius, Mrs. Richard M.
Hack, Frederick C.
Heller, Albert
Hibbard, Mrs. William G.
Kemp, Mrs. Edward M.
Sanborn, Mrs. Victor C.
Schlake, William

Governing Annual

Emery, George F.
Gustavson, Marcus, N.
Hollister, William C.
Jackson, W. J.
Kiddoo, Solomon T.
McCormick, L. Hamilton
Myres, Magnus
Nye, Mrs. James W.
Salinger, Oliver
Stanton, Charles N.
Struby, Mrs. Walter V.
Tiffany, Henry I.
Upham, Mrs. Frederick W.

Sustaining Annual

Albert, Arthur F.
Almes, Dr. Herman E.
Alschuler, Alfred S.
Anderson, Palmer E.
Andrews, Mrs. Emory Cobb
Andria, Katherine
Babcock, Orville E.
Bangs, J. Edward
Baldwin, Letitia M.
Beach, Mary Joona
Blackman, Herbert F.
Brawley, Dr. Frank E.
Blech, Dr. Gustavus M.
Brassert, Herman A.
Broomell, Francis E.
Brown, Frederick A.
Cahn, Louis M.
Colson, Harry G.
Chritton, George Alvah
Darby, Raymond J.
Dinkelberg, F. P.
Duncan-Clark, S. John
Eliot, Henry W., Jr.
Elkan, Henry
Everett, Edward Warren
Faroll, Mrs. Barnett
Ledyard, Charles Hugh
Lee, John H. S.
Leffel, Mrs. Philip Clarke
Leech, Charles Hugh
Lewis, Dr. Thomas Henry
Lindheimer, B. F.
Lipsky, Harry A.
Little, Mrs. Melville C. K.
McNally, James H.
McFadden, Mrs. Parmalee
Mallers, John B., Jr.
Mandel, Edwin F.
Mills, Mrs. Wiley W.
Moses, Julius
Netherton, Ross D.
Neumann, Charles S.
Oberfelder, Herman F.
Ormsby, Dr. Oliver F.
Pardee, Powell
Petit, Adelor J.
Prather, Donald Fry
Reich, August C.
Reichmann, Albert F.
Reimer, A. G.
ReQua, Mrs. Charles H.
Rich, Elmer A.
Farwell, Francis W.
Federman, Dr. Adolph
Friend, Dr. Emanuel
Friestedt, Arthur A.
Gallauer, Carl
Geer, Mrs. Ira J.
Gheen, Miss Marian H.
Gilpin, A. W. L.
Golman, Alex. M.
Granger, Alfred
Gusfield, Julien J.
Hall, Dr. James Whitney
Hart, Mrs. Henry G.
Harvey, Dr. James A.
Hibbard, Agnes Smith
High, Mrs. George Henry
Hirschfeld, Dr. S.
Hoelscher, Dr. Julius H.
Hoffman, J. S.
Hole, MacPherson L.
Horan, Albert J.
Hoyt, Mrs. Phelps B.
Hunter, Robert H.
Hurley, Francis A.
Jenkins, Will F.
Johnson, J. C.
Kalisky, Mrs. H. Richmond
Katzinger, Arthur
Kleinpell, Dr. Henry H.
Kroeck, Arthur H.
Langworthy, Benjamin F.
Rohroff, John
Rosenthal, Kurt
Ross, Mrs. Frank A.
Sattler, Dennis S.
Saunders, Dr. Annetta A.
Severinghaus, A. H.
Sherman, Roger
Sherwin, William A.
Sonnenschein, Dr. Robert
Stewart, Samuel S.
Stolz, Rabbi Joseph
Stuart, Mrs. John
Studebaker, Clement, Jr.
Sutcliffe, Mrs. Elbert Gary
Swissler, William R.
Teich, Curt
Templeton, Stuart J.
Tucker, William R.
Tuttle, Mrs. Arthur F.
Walcott, Arastus L.
Waterfield, J. Soule
Weber, Frank C.
Wielenberg, Mrs. C. H.
Whedon, Mrs. James P.
Wheeler, John T.
White, Harold E.
Wilk, Fred L., Jr.
Williams, Dixon C.
Wood, Kay
Yates, Paul
Yeomans, Charles

Necrology

Arnold, Miss Katherine D.
Bortell, Mrs. Grace C.
Chapin, Mrs. Charles A.
Dickinson, Albert
Downey, Joseph
Dunn, Jacob Piatt, Jr.
Foley, John Burton
Geer, Ira Jewett
Gleason, Thomas C.
Kohlsaat, Mrs. Christian C.
Manierre, William Reid
McCormick, Senator J. Medill
Niles, Paul E.
Nye, James W.
Proctor, Hon. Addison G.
Roach, J. M.
Robinson, William L.
Sherratt, Andrew H.
Upham, Frederic William
Whitson, Mrs. Emma W.
Winterbotham, Joseph

F896.168

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume III CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1925 No. 4

Announcements

The third Tuesday in November is the date of the Annual Meeting of the Governing Members of the Historical Society. Weighty matters concerning the future development of the Society will be considered. The Annual Meeting should be attended by all members who have the destinies of the Society in their control.

The date of the unveiling of the tablets in memory of Marquette and Joliet, and La Salle and Tonty, under the auspices of the Colonial Dames is not yet settled, but will be arranged in the near future. These tablets are the productions of Wheeler Williams, of Chicago, and will be unveiled at the Boulevard Bridge.

Sir Gilbert Parker, who was to be the guest of honor at the unveiling of the tablets and give an address at the Historical Society, is sailing for England on account of the death of his wife and cannot be present.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

DONALD H. NICHOLSON.....*Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephone Dearborn 4020

DOWNTOWN MEMBERSHIP OFFICE
ROOM 1213, 79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

OCTOBER, 1925

Officers

President.....OTTO L. SCHMIDT
1st Vice-President.....CHARLES B. PIKE
2nd Vice-President.....GEORGE W. DIXON
Treasurer.....JOHN J. MITCHELL
Secretary.....FRANK J. LOESCH
Assistant Secretary.....ROBERT C. FERGUS
Librarian.....CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams — Frank J. Loesch
William H. Bush — Cyrus H. McCormick
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter — Mrs. L. H. McCormick
George W. Dixon — Joy Morton
Robert C. Fergus — Charles A. Munroe
Marshall Field III — Henry J. Patten
Edward L. Glaser — Potter Palmer
William O. Goodman — Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Chalkley J. Hambleton — Edward L. Ryerson
Mrs. Samuel Insull — John A. Spoor
Chauncey Keep — Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Mrs. Francis M. Taber

Membership Committee

William H. Bush — Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Chalkley J. Hambleton — Letitia M. Baldwin, *Sec'y*
79 W. Monroe Street
Telephones Randolph 1186-1187

Women's Auxiliary Board—Executive

Chairman.....MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman.....MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman.....MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer.....MRS. GEORGE W. DIXON
Secretary.....MRS. FRANCIS M. TABER
Cor. Secretary.....MISS ESTELLE P. WARD
Telephone University 0334

Chronicle and Comment

On the afternoon of October 8, the children and grandchildren of members of the Historical Society are invited to meet Mrs. Julia Taft Bayne, a cousin of the present Chief Justice Taft, who was a playmate of Willie and Tad Lincoln from the time of President Lincoln's inauguration until the death of Willie in 1862. Mrs. Bayne will talk to the children about "Good Times in the White House."

Mrs. Bayne was sixteen years old the day Lincoln was inaugurated. Her recollections of President and Mrs. Lincoln are very vivid. She gives an interesting and unprejudiced view of the family life in the White House and social life in Washington at that period. Her parents were very prominent in Washington Society. Her father, Horatio Nelson Taft, was appointed Chief Examiner of the Patent Office by President Buchanan.

Mrs. Bayne's elder half brother was [illegible] surgeon who attended Lincoln after he was shot. All the pictures of Lincoln's death bed [illegible] show Dr. Taft holding the head of the President.

This is the second of the series of afternoons with living historical personages for the children and grandchildren of the members of the Society. The first programme of the series was given last February when Addison G. Proctor spoke to the children. In this programme as in the former the children in the receiving line will be the descendants of members of the Historical Society who were supporters of Lincoln in the election of 1860.

A Junior Auxiliary of the Historical Society is being formed for the purpose of giving the children opportunities for meeting well known Americans who visit the Society.

The Historical Society building has been closed on Sundays during the summer months, but will be open on Sundays in the near future. Further announcement will be made in the next number of the BULLETIN.

The Chicago Daily News in its photographical section of October 10, will devote the entire page to pictures of the Chicago Fire in the Collections of the Chicago Historical Society. Synchronized with the pictures, Miss Caroline M. McIlvaine will broadcast "A Travelogue of the Great Chicago Fire", tracing the course of the conflagration across the city by means of personal narratives of fire sufferers that were gathered by the Society immediately after the fire. The broadcasting programme will begin at 8:30 P. M. at the Daily News Radio Station at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago.

The "Vikinge Faerden", the chart of the Viking Ship in crossing the Atlantic to come to Chicago for the World's Fair in 1893, was presented as a gift to the Historical Society by Captain Magnus Anderson, through Mr. Alfred O. Erickson. Captain Anderson is visiting America now for the first time since 1893.

The Charles F. Gunther collection of Foreign books and manuscripts belonging to the Chicago Historical Society is to be sold during the winter at the Galleries of the American Art Association in New York City. The first sale will be in November.

The Gunther Collection is truly a remarkable one, in manuscripts especially which cover a period from Assyrian cuneiform tablets of 2000

to 1500 B. C. through all ages and countries down to modern times, being of the highest historical interest and value.

It is unusually rich in Oriental manuscripts, including palm strips from India, Ceylon, Burmah and Tibet in Sanskrit, Pali, Singhalese and other eastern languages, a portion of the Kandjur—rare Tibetian Buddhist Scriptures, only three or four complete copies of which exist outside of the Religious houses of Tibet; manuscripts in Siamese, Chinese, Korean, etc.

The Semetic languages are equally well represented. Besides the ancient clay tablets from Assyria and Babylonia, there are rare fragments of papyrus inscribed in early Coptic, desirable scrolls and volumes in later Coptic, Ethiopic, Syriac, Kufic, Arabic, Persian, Aramaic and Samaritan.

There are also Greek, Slavonic and ancient and modern Armenian religious manuscripts; Latin medieval illuminated manuscripts, many Autograph manuscripts, and an entire section devoted to Autograph Manuscript Music from the pens of such composers as Liszt, Balfe, Schumann, Schubert and many others.

John Milton's own copy of Frischlin's Comedies (in German) with Milton's autograph initials on title and his markings in the volume; William Hogarth's original watercolor sketches accompanying the original Manuscript of his Five Days' Tour; a beautiful mosaic binding by the famous English binder, Samuel Mearne; a rare collected volume of Schwenkfelder pamphlets, other pamphlets by and regarding Martin Luther; a group of early Shorthand works including the scarce Bible in Shorthand, London, 1687, are among the many desirables revealed by a glance through the catalogue.

An extensive collection of Shakespeareana includes the First Quarto of *Taming of the Shrew*, also the Second and Fourth Folios, early Deeds bearing the autograph of Thomas Shakespeare, probably a cousin of the Great Dramatist, and other mementos of Shakespeare as well as various editions early and late, of his works.

Great numbers of printed books and early maps and plans are a part of the collection, besides many other things which constantly increase in value and are always sought by collectors.

Members of the Historical Society who would like to receive catalouges of the Gunther Collection may send their names to Miss Caroline M. McIlvaine, Librarian, and the catalouges will be sent as soon as they are issued.

Accessions

Some Gifts to the Library Since May 1

Document signed by Benjamin Harrison, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, June 15, 1781, for land grants. Gift of Willard S. Cox.

"The History of the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington", edited by Clarence Winthrop Bowen, 1892. Gift of Miss Helen V. Drake.

"Louisiana Under the Rule of Spain, France and the United States, 1785-1807", by James Alexander Robertson, 1911, and 11 other volumes. Gift of Dr. Charles B. Read.

Old Documents found in a building of the Hudson Bay Post at Michipicoten, on Lake Superior. Gift of Edward M. Winston.

"Old Stone Fort, Illinois," being various documents from Seville, Spain, Washington, D. C. and Springfield, Illinois, concerning investigations made as to the origin and history of an old Stone Fort in Southern Illinois; also a photostat of a map of the Mississippi Valley. Gift of Mr. A. J. Kelly.

"Illinois Historical and Statistical Register", by John Moses, Chicago, Fergus Printing Co., 1892. Two volumes. Gift of Miss Helen V. Drake.

"A History of Illinois", by Governor Thomas Ford; Chicago, S. C. Griggs & Co., 1854. Gift of Miss Helen V. Drake.

Gifts to the Museum

"Abraham Lincoln President of the United States Signing the Emancipation Proclamation", full length portrait. Line and stipple engraving by J. Serz from painting by W. E. Winner. Entered by John Dainty, 1864. Gift of Frank G. Logan.

Collection of Confederate currency in denominations of five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred dollars. Gift of the Estate of Mrs. Agnes Piratsky, through her daughter Mrs. Edwin Stubbs.

Oil Portraits of Frederick E. Olinger and his brother, Jean, sons of John P. and Kate Cure Olinger. Gift of The Estate of Frederick E. Olinger, through Mr. Frank Murphy.

Stern timber of "The Mary Gregory," the last of the lake schooners hailing from Chicago, with photographs of the vessel. Gift of Paul Strayer.

Early British Opinions on Westward Expansion

Prior to the French and Indian War, the vast unsettled territory of the American West was little known to British statesmen. The French had explored the West and had established forts and trading posts to carry on the Indian fur trade. But the colonial policy of Great Britain focused the attention of British subjects upon the thirteen colonies along the Atlantic coast as a commercial asset to the empire. The territory west of the Allegheny mountains did not occupy the attention of the Crown. The knowledge of the West in London was scant and inaccurate. Only the western travellers and English fur traders were familiar with the lands beyond the frontier, and the accounts of their journeys were not passed on to the reading public.

Not until after the French and Indian War, were the erratic conceptions of the West which lay dormant in English minds fully realized. Periodicals were then filled with articles directing the attention of the public to the new acquisitions beyond the colonial frontiers. Several maps of the new territory appeared, not one of them showing the French village and trading post of Vincennes. Great errors were made in tracing the course of the Ohio River. Only a few maps showed a French fort inaccurately located at the mouth of the Wabash River, and a map printed in the Gentlemen's Magazine for June, 1763, omitted the Wabash River altogether. [1]

Such misconceptions caused various opinions to be formed regarding the new lands. Dr. Samuel Johnson, in giving his opinion of the new acquisitions, speaks of them as "only barren parts of the continent, the refuse of the earlier adventurers, which the French, who came last, had taken only as better than nothing." [2]

As late as 1789, after the Revolution, William Knox wrote that the Americans could not settle the western territory for ages, that it must be given up to barbarism like the plains of Asia, and that the population would be as unsettled as the Scythians and Tartars. [3]

With such conceptions as these concerning the West, it is little wonder that the advocates of expansion feared that the British government might ignore the next opportunity to increase its possessions in America. Such an opportunity was presented near the close of the French and Indian War. By 1760 the French had taken Louisburg, Fort Duquesne, Fort Niagara, Ticonderoga and Crown Point. The French, however, were still well fortified in Canada, and upon General Wolfe fell the burden of an attack on Quebec. At the end of a rocky peninsula, Quebec, with a strong line of intrenchments above the town, the crest of the bluff well fortified, and with the seeming futility of an assault from the water front, was thought to be impregnable. The British expedition was before Quebec on June 26. General Wolfe placed his many cannon on points of vantage and opened up a bombardment. At the end of two months the buildings of the town were badly shattered but the French hold was not relaxed. Winter was approaching, and Wolfe, determined to make the best of his opportunity while it lasted, decided to attack the town from the high ground behind it. On September 12, he landed on the Plains of Abraham, a mile and a half from Quebec, where Montcalm met him with French troops. Some of the French soldiers were recruits whose wavering threw the rest into confusion. A retreat was made for the fortifications and the energetic pursuit by the British resulted in a victory. Quebec was occupied by 7,000 British troops.

Canada or Guadaloupe

After the capture of Quebec, British statesmen began to reflect upon the results of the conflict. A complete victory over the French seemed very promising, and all were eager that it should add to the strength and material prosperity of the empire. With Canada already practically in the possesssion of the British, the burning issue in England was, should Canada be retained or should it be given back to the French as a set-off for acquisitions in the West Indies? Canada or Guadaloupe? Both could not be justly demanded as indemnifications. Concerning which one would be more profitable a controversy immediately developed.

Among the writings on this question was "A Letter to Two Great Men," (Mr. Pitt and the Duke of Newcastle) setting forth the reasons for keeping Canada. This was answered by a pamphlet entitled "Remarks on the Letter to Two Great Men" which demonstrated great political knowledge and ingenuous argument

1. Alvord, The Mississippi Valley in British Politics, Vol. I, p. 81.
2. Alvord, The Mississippi Valley in British Politics, Vol. I, p. 83.
3. Ibid.

name was attached but it was thought to have been from the pen of either Edmund or William Burke.

The desire to acquire Guadaloupe was based on the opinion that it would be of great commercial value to the empire. The function of colonies, according to a vast number of British statesmen, was to contribute to the commercial prosperity of the mother country. North America was in the same climate and had products similar to those of England. On the other hand, Guadaloupe, they thought, with its tropical products, would supply raw materials for British manufacture which other possessions of the empire could not supply. The large sugar plantations would make possible an annual exportation of £300,000 of sugars, and would be a source of great wealth.

The English colonies in America had shown symptoms of a desire for expansion beyond the sea coast. This produced perhaps the greatest argument for allowing the French to remain in Canada. So long as the French were in Canada they would serve as a check to the further growth and expansion of the colonies. The non-expansionists contended that the American colonies should be kept within limits that would make possible sufficient control from the imperial government. The writer of "Remarks on the Letter to Two Great Men" asserts:

> "If the French are not left there to check the growth of our colonies, they will extend themselves almost without bounds into the inland parts, and increase infinitely from all causes; become a numerous, hardy, independent people; possessed of a strong country, communicating little or not at all with England, living wholly on their own labor, and in process of time knowing little or inquiring little about the mother country."

This notion was entertained not only by Englishmen but by a few other contemporary writers. Duc de Choisuel, after the fall of the French power in America, suggests that the result of the war will eventually lead to the independence of the English colonies. Peter Kalm, a Swedish naturalist, who visited the colonies in 1848, writes:

> "As this whole country is toward the sea unguarded, and on the frontier is kept uneasy by the French, these dangerous neighbors are the reason why the love of these colonies for their metropolis does not utterly decline. The English government has, therefore, reason to regard the French in North America as the chief power that urges their colonies to submission." [4]

The "Remarks on the Letter to Two Great Men" contains another very common objection to giving the colonies room for expansion by the acquisition of Canada. The writer says:

> "There is a certain distance from the sea, in America, beyond which the expense of carriage will put a stop to the sale and consumption of your manufacturers; and this, with the difficulty of making returns for them, will oblige the inhabitants to manufacture for themselves; . . . . if you suffer your people to extend their settlements beyond that distance, your people become useless to you."

The distance beyond which settlements would become useless to the mother country was usually thought to be the Appalachian mountains. Beyond that distance the settlers would be beyond contact with England; commerce with the mother country would decline; manufacturers would be established competing with those of England; and the inhabitants, instead of sending their youth to England to be educated, would erect colleges of their own which would create distinctly American ideals and further alienate the youth from British influence.

Briefly stated, these are the arguments presented by non-expansionists in their zeal to keep the colonies within safe limits. The conquest of new territory in America might promote the cause of the colonies, but in true mercantile fashion it was contended that conquests should not be made for the colonies, but for the mother country.

Benjamin Franklin, the Expansionist

There were many advocates for this colonial policy, but, on the other hand, there were some very able statesmen who had more regard for the interests of the colonies and were far-sighted enough to see the folly in a treaty of peace which would restore Canada to France in exchange for Guadaloupe. Great influence was brought to bear upon the Ministry in their decision on the retention of Canada, by the advocates of expansion, and especially by Benjamin Franklin. Dr. Franklin was a champion of the rights of the colonies, but at this time, no less a loyal citizen of the British empire. The great colonial statesman was eager to see a continual growth of the empire. This, ac-

4. Hinsdale, "The Old Northwest."

cording to his theory, required a large increase in population, the prosperity of which would be dependent upon an abundance of land. He held that people increase in population in proportion to the number of marriages which is greater in proportion to the ease of supporting a family. In cities and countries which are thickly settled, marriages are usually delayed until sufficient means of support is obtained. Those who cannot get land are compelled to work for others at low wages which deter many from marriage. Land being plentiful in America leads Franklin to believe that the population could at least double every twenty years. [5]

In 1854, after the Albany Congress, to which he was a delegate, Franklin wrote "A Plan for Settling Two Western Colonies in North America, with Reasons for the Plan." [6] This plan suggested two colonies near the Great Lakes. The establishment of these colonies, he recommended, as a means of securing the safety of the other colonial frontiers from French and Indian attacks from Canada. He urged that such settlements be made immediately, lest the French expand into the same territory, limit the increase of the English population, harrass the Indians into attacking the frontier, prevent the cultivating of new lands, and cut off all commerce and alliance with the western Indians.

The Canada Pamphlet

When, in 1760, the attention of the British government was focused on the results of the war, Franklin, who knew the needs of the colonies and conditions in the West probably better than any other man except Sir William Johnston, understood the necessity of the retention of Canada.

In answer to "Remarks on the Letter to Two Great Men", Franklin wrote the famous Canada Pamphlet, the full title of which is "The Interest of Great Britain Considered with Regard to Her Colonies and the Acquisitions of Canada and Guadaloupe." [7]

The writer acknowledged that the possession of Guadaloupe would have certain commercial advantages, but he also explained that all the West Indies trade had long been at a standstill. Limited as the sugar planters were by the scantiness of territory, he contended that it was impossible for the West Indies trade to exceed its present value. Statistical evidence was presented showing that the trade of the North American Colonies was not only greater than that of Guadaloupe but was increasing every year. Franklin denies the statement that North American products are the same as England's. Lumber, tobacco, rice and indigo from the old colonies did not interfere with the products of the mother country. With North American trade on the increase it would be much better, he contended, to acquire more territory on the continent.

The Canada Pamphlet contained refutations of many other important arguments. In answer to the contention that the French possession of Canada is desirable as a check against the expansion, power and independence of the colonies, Franklin reminds his readers that if the independence of the colonies is feared, nothing is more likely to render that fear substantial than a neighboring settlement of the French who are capable of giving them assistance. To leave the French in America to check the growth of the colonies would justify the assumption that all the barbarities they can perpetrate with the Indians upon the colonists is agreeable to England. He calls this "the most likely means of inviting the colonies into the arms of the French who would give them the security that their mother country would not give."

It has been previously stated that the fear of expansion, which would be promoted by the retention of Canada, would make commerce with the new settlements difficult and expensive. This opinion was due to inaccurate knowledge of the western lands and their commercial possibilities. Franklin knew the region beyond the frontiers, and much credit is due to his influence in revealing the geography of the West and the possibilities of profitable trade with England. He writes:

> ". . . . when we consider that the inland parts of *America* are penetrated by great navigable rivers; and there are a number of great lakes, communicating with each other, with those rivers and with the sea, very small portages here and there excepted; that the sea-coasts (if one may be allowed the expression) of those lakes only, amount at least to 2[illegible] miles, exclusive of the rivers running into them, many of which are navigable to a great extent for boats and canoes thro' vast tracts of country; how little likely it is that on the carriage of our goods into those countries, should prevent the use of them. If the

5. "Observations Concerning the Increase of Mankind, Peopling of Countries, etc." Smyth's Life and Writings of Franklin, Vol. III, p. 63.

6. Smyth's Life and Writings of Franklin, Vol. III, p. 358.

7. Smyth's Life and Writings of Franklin, Vol. IV, pp. 32-82.

poor *Indians* in those remote parts are now able to pay for the linen, woolen and iron wares they are at present furnished with by the *French* and *English* traders, though *Indians* have nothing but what they get by hunting, and the goods are loaded with all the impositions fraud or knavery can contrive to enhance their value; will not industrious *English* farmers, hereafter settled in those countries, be much better able to pay for what shall be brought them in the way of fair commerce'''

Dr. Franklin reminds his readers that the English commerce with the remote parts of Germany, France, Spain and Italy is more difficult than trade with the western parts of America. Also that if England can trade profitably with the Indians of the West who have nothing but furs to trade, more profit can be reaped from trade with western farmers who have agricultural products. Trade relations would guarantee sufficient contact between the new territory and the mother country. Landowners would own land both in England and in America, and this would create common interests between the two.

If the French remain in Canada, they will encroach on British territory and destroy British trade. This encroachment, Franklin says, cannot be prevented so long as France controls Canada. Forts would be inadequate as a prevention because of the vastness of the territory and the Indian methods of attack which are entirely different from European methods of warfare. The territory between the English and French is inhabited by Indians who are friendly to the latter and have been instigated to attack the frontier even in times of peace. Small Indian parties can ravage a frontier settlement and disappear into the woods where they cannot be traced. Thus the French are able to keep a long extended frontier in continual alarm by a very few Indians. Complaints are of no avail, for the Governors of Canada contend that the Indians are an independent people over which they have no control and they will accept no responsibility for their actions. Such embarrassments would be prevented if the British owned Canada.

To the argument that the difficulty of carrying on trade with England would encourage manufacturers in the new settlements, Franklin answers that a multitude of poor without land, who must work for others at low wages or starve, is the condition that enables manufacturers to develop. Such a condition is necessary to afford labor cheap enough to prevent the importation of products from abroad and to bear the expense of its own importation. "Manufactures," he asserts, "are based on poverty." According to this reasoning, the confinement of the colonists within the limits of the old colonies would promote conditions favoring manufacturers while expansion would employ them in agriculture, increase their prosperity and eliminate poverty, the foundation upon which manufacturers thrive.

It was feared that Canada could not be peopled without draining Great Britian of its inhabitants. Franklin insists that this fear was founded on ignorance of the nature of population in new countries. It was necessary, when colonization first began in North America to send people, but no more immigration was necessary. "The annual increment alone of our present colonies," according to the Canada Pamphlet, "without diminishing their numbers, or requiring a man from hence, is sufficient in ten years to fill *Canada* with double the number of *English* that it now has of *French* inhabitants."

The possession of Canada would help to secure the peace of Europe. "Disputes arising in America." says Franklin, "may be the occasion of embroiling nations who have no concern there." While the French remain in Canada and Louisiana, the two peoples will border on to each other for 1500 miles. The frontiers people, he condemned as the refuse of both nations, who are free from the restraints of law and cause trouble continuously.

It is quite evident that Franklin's interest in westward expansion was the chief factor which led him to write the Canada Pamphlet. The constant increase in the population of the old colonies would soon have produced the same social and economic evils that the writer had seen in Europe. A study of the writings of Franklin clearly reveals his devotion to the prosperity of the American colonies. He saw that this depended on the acquiring of more land in the West, and that the expulsion of the French and the acquisition of Canada were indispensable to successful expansion.

The Canada Pamphlet carried more weight with the British Ministry than any other writing upon the same subject. It was followed by another pamphlet entitled "An Examination of the Commercial Principles of the Late Negotiation between Great Britain and France in 1761." This was confined to the refutation of Franklin's

pamphlet because it was the strongest case for the retention of Canada. The writer, in referring to Franklin said, "he is clearly the ablest and most ingenuous, the most dexterous, and the most perfectly acquainted with the fort and foible of the argument, and we may therefore conclude, that he has said everything, and everything in the best manner that the cause could bear." The argument in this pamphlet was strong but it failed to convince the ministry as did the Canada Pamphlet.

The Story of Illinois

By Theodore Calvin Pease

The history of Illinois from the beginning of the French Regime to the present is now accessible. Dr. Pease's new book, "The Story of Illinois", is the product of intensive study and thorough knowledge of the history of a great State. It not only commands the admiration of historical critics, but its elegant style and readable qualities will strike a popular cord with every citizen of Illinois.

The struggle between France and England in America, the American conquest and struggle for control of the Northwest Territory in the first few chapters, are followed by a splendid account of the carving of the State out of the Northwest.

The political history of the State in its various stages of development, passing in review many politicians and other important characters, the frontier life in all its aspects and the various phases of economic and educational development of the State, which the author so ably presents, reveals the extent to which he has mastered his subject.

Dr. Pease's accounts of the slavery struggle, the Lincoln-Douglas Debates, Illinois' part in the Civil War and Reconstruction, and Illinois in the World War are some of the high points which have received masterly treatment and reveal the important part played by Illinois in the history of the nation.

"The Story of Illinois" is a book worthy of high recognition and is recommended to the citizens of Illinois as an authentic, readable and inspiring history of the State.

New Members

Sustaining Life

Cook, Jonathan B.
Greensfelder, Dr. Louis A

Governing Annual

Burnham, Mrs. Edward
Dunbar, Thomas Whipple
Dickinson, Mrs. Albert
Hardin, Mrs. John H.
Poronto, H. E.

Sustaining Annual

Barrett, M. J. P.
Loesch, Mrs. Frank J.
Biddle, Mrs. Robert C.
MacRae, Mrs. Thaddeus B
Bloom, Edward I.
Moist, Mrs. S. E.
Brown, James Edgar
Morin, Alex J.
Cepak, Ald. Joseph
Nichols, George P.
Crilly, Mrs. Edgar
Palmer-Ball, Lawrence B
Farwell, Mrs. Arthur L.
Scott, Mrs. John W.
Fish, Mrs. Isaac
Scudder, Eric
Gilmore, Mrs. C. W.
Shrimski, Israel
Heyn, Dr. A.
Sutherland, Mrs. Wm.
Irvin, Mrs. Charles A.
Trainer, Mrs. J. Milton
James, Joseph M.
Ursin, Bjarne
Jordan, Elmer
Washburne, Hempstead, Jr
Katzinger, Edward
Westerlund, Mrs. Wm.
Loeb, Arthur A.
Woodward, Arthur H.
Ziesing, Mrs. August

Corresponding

Tyler, Miss Caroline D.
Wyman, Walter C.

Necrology

Becker, Abraham G.
Fertig, Dr. James W.
Burnham, Edward
Koester, George F.
Burton, Ernest DeWitt
Thorne, Mrs. George R.

OCT 4 1924

F 5 30.1 C5

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume III CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1925 No. 5

Announcement

Due to two recent notable gifts, the chart of the Viking Ship from Captain Magnus Andersen, and the anchor of the Santa Maria from the South Park Commissioners, a meeting will be held at the Chicago Historical Society on the evening of November 19, commemorating the early voyages and discoveries.

Dr. Herman Lukens, a specialist in geographical studies from the Francis W. Parker School, will be the principal speaker. Dr. Lukens will speak on the discoveries and the geographical knowledge of Columbus at the time of his voyages.

The formal acceptance of the "Vikinge Faerden" and the anchor of the Santa Maria by the Historical Society will be a part of the programme.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

DONALD H. NICHOLSON.....*Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephone Dearborn 4020

DOWNTOWN MEMBERSHIP OFFICE
ROOM 1213, 79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

NOVEMBER 1925

Officers

President.....OTTO L. SCHMIDT
1st Vice-President.....CHARLES B. PIKE
2nd Vice-President.....GEORGE W. DIXON
Treasurer.....JOHN J. MITCHELL
Secretary.....FRANK J. LOESCH
Assistant Secretary.....ROBERT C. FERGUS
Librarian.....CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams	Frank J. Loesch
William H. Bush	Cyrus H. McCormick
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter	Mrs. L. H. McCormick
George W. Dixon	Joy Morton
Robert C. Fergus	Charles A. Munroe
Marshall Field III	Henry J. Patten
Edward L. Glaser	Potter Palmer
William O. Goodman	Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Chalkley J. Hambleton	Edward L. Ryerson
Mrs. Samuel Insull	John A. Spoor
Chauncey Keep	Mrs. Frank D. Stout

Mrs. Francis M. Taber

Membership Committee

William H. Bush	Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Chalkley J. Hambleton	Letitia M. Baldwin, *Sec'y* 79 W. Monroe Street

Telephones Randolph 1186-1187

Women's Auxiliary Board—Executive

Chairman.....MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman.....MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman.....MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer.....MRS. GEORGE W. DIXON
Secretary.....MRS. FRANCIS M. TABER
Cor. Secretary.....MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone University 0334

Chronicle and Comment

The dedication of the bronze memorial tablets on Michigan Boulevard Bridge will occur on Saturday, December 5. The city will close to traffic that part of Michigan Avenue between Lake Street and the North bank of the Chicago River, from 1:45 P. M. to 2:15 P. M. The tablets will be placed there by the Illinois Chapter of the Colonial Dames, under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society.

During Sir Gilbert Parker's brief visit to Chicago, he examined the archives of the Historical Society for material on the French regime in this part of the country. Due to the death of his wife, the reception for Sir Gilbert Parker was very quiet and informal.

On Monday, October 19, a temporary organization was effected looking toward the formation of a Junior Auxiliary of the Chicago Historical Society. Seventeen boys were present and the following officers were elected: President, William Cremin; Vice-President, Conover Talbot; Treasurer, Michael Cudahy; Secretary, Bruce Babcock.

A meeting for the adoption of a Constitution will be held on Thursday afternoon, October 29 at four o'clock. The ages of members of this organization may range from 8 to 16 years and they will be drawn chiefly from the Chicago Latin School, University School for Girls, Francis Parker School, the Faulkner School and the Starrett School for Girls and Young Men.

Five hundred children attended Mrs. Julia Taft Bayne's lecture on "Good Times in the White House", on Friday, October 16.

Accessions

Some Gifts to the Library

From the library of the late president of the Chicago Historical Society, Honorable Thomas Dent. Personal diaries and notebooks, 1861-1924. Illinois Laws and Statutes, twenty three volumes. Works on Lincoln, four volumes. Miscellaneous books, fourteen volumes. Family photograph album of Dent and Strawn families. Gift of the Estate, in care of Mr. A. F. Reichmann.

"A Catalogue of the Finley Collection on the History and Romance of the Northwest", by Edward Caldwell, Galesburg, Ill., 1924. Gift of Knox College through Mr. K. D. McClelland.

Map of the Siege of Vicksburg which accompanied the official report of Major-General U. S. Grant, of the Siege and Surrender of Vicksburg, to the War Department. Signed—Otto H. Matz, Ill. Map of the Field of Shiloh, an official report of the battle of Shiloh. Signed—Otto H. Matz, Asst. Top. Eng. U. S. A. Gift of Mrs. Rudolph Matz.

"The Kentucky Land Grants, 1782-1924", by Willard Rouse Jillson, Sc. D. Louisville, 1925. Gift of The Filson Club.

"A New Map of Illinois and part of the Wisconsin Territory", by J. M. Peck and J. M. Bessinger; Cincinnati, Doolittle and Munson, 1830. Gift of Frank J. Loesch.

"Atlas of Illinois—1876." Chicago, Warner and Beers, 1876. Gift of C. J. Hambleton.

"Life of Abraham Lincoln", by William E. Barton; Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1925. Two volumes. Gift of the author.

"Richard Yates—War Governor of Illinois", by his son Richard Yates. Gift of the Hon. Lewis L. Emerson, Secretary of State, Springfield, Illinois.

"Early Trails and Tides of Travel in the Lead Mine and Blackhawk Country", by Edward L. Burchard, Springfield, 1925. (Reprinted from Vol. 17, No. 4, Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society for January, 1925). Gift of the author.

"Energetic Maneuvering in the Old Aurora Town", by Clarence W. Putman. Gift of Miss Kate E. Marshall.

"Indian Traditions of Kenilworth and Wilmette", by Mrs. Bronson Peck. Gift of the author.

"Vikinge Faerden", (Chart of the Viking Ship in crossing the Atlantic Ocean to come to Chicago for the World's Fair). Gift of the "Skipper", Captain Magnus Anderson, who sailed this model of the ancient craft without convoy from Norway; through Mr. Alfred O. Erickson.

Map of Chicago; Rufus Blanchard, 1857. Gift of William H. Bush.

Chicago Tribune, dated Thursday, July 25, 1861. Gift of John G. Shedd.

Letter regarding the Chicago Fire written by John H. Witbeck at Chicago, dated October 12, 1871. Gift of Warren J. Davis.

Eleven Chicago Wall Maps, 1902-1911. Gift of John P. Cowling.

Gifts for the Museum

Portrait of Washington, etching by Henri Lefort, "Delineanit & Sculprit Anno 1880", after the Athenæum portrait by Stuart. Gift of Mrs. J. E. Jenkins.

"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother." Mezzotint. Engraved by Henry Cousins. Painted by W. H. Powell. Entered according to act of Congress, 1864 by William Schaus, publisher. Gift of Misses Goodwillie, through Miss Cecelia Goodwillie.

President Lincoln. Considered by Mr. Lincoln to be the best portrait of himself taken at the time of his inauguration. Gift of Mrs. L. B. Bishop.

A tumble bed, flax fork and five other pioneer utensils. Gift of Dr. O. L. Schmidt.

Suit of buckskin and broad brimmed hat worn by Charles B. Cory in Wyoming and Montana in 1884-85, while hunting with Buffalo Bill, Liver Eating Johnson, Rattlesnake Johnson and Bill Donahue. Gift of Mrs. Charles B. Cory.

"Chicago in 1820." Premium of Palmatary's view of Chicago in 1857. Published by Chas. Sonne, 51 & 53 LaSalle Street. J. Gemmell Lith. 132 Lake Street, Chicago. Lithograph in colors. Gift of Will H. Lyford.

The Huguenots in France and America

The Edict of Nantes, signed by King Henry IV on April 13, 1598, secured religious toleration to French Protestants, the Huguenots, who had long been the victims of persecution. The Edict of Nantes did not grant religious liberty as we understand it, for the Huguenots were not on the same footing with Catholics. They were tolerated but not absolutely equal. However, it was a very liberal measure for the sixteenth century, and seemed to the pope and to extreme Catholics to be a sinful surrender to the heretics. Protestants could reside and hold hold their faith wherever they pleased. Their form of worship could be publicly celebrated in certain specified places. The offices of the state were open to them. Mixed tribunals were organized for their protection in suits at law. A large degree of political independence was given to them, especially in certain cities specified as Huguenot centers.

Henry IV was eager to put an end to the civil and religious strife which had menaced France for so long in order that he might secure national unity and such internal reforms as would guarantee strength and prosperity. The Edict of Nantes, which was a compromise between the hostile religions, was accepted by the nation. Under the peace which it secured, France rapidly recovered from the losses of the past and entered upon a new period of prosperity.

Although religious difficulties arose at times, the edict remained in force and the French Protestants enjoyed political privileges and freedom of conscience. Among the Huguenots were great numbers of skilled artisans. Some of the Huguenots' cities became important industrial and commercial centers of France. There were

many fine orators and scholars among their ranks. Some of their most able men were called to important governmental positions. They threatened neither church nor state. So long as they were left alone they provided France with a great source of strength both moral and material.

In 1643 Louis XIV ascended the throne of France at the age of five years. During the childhood of the young king, his mother, Anne of Austria, acted as regent, and in 1661 Louis assumed control of the government. The Grand Monarch was a profound believer in the divine right of kings. The famous saying, "I am the State", ascribed to Louis, sums up his ideas of government, whether he really used the expression or not. To the narrow mind of Louis it was a sin for which he was personally responsible that heresy should prosper in his kingdom, and to his pride as an absolute king it was deeply galling that there was one thing he greatly desired of some of his subjects and could not command; their conversion to Catholicism.

The mind of the monarch was not the only force working toward the destruction of religious liberty. The Catholic church of France had a strong influence in politics due largely to the ability and strength of its clergy. The general assembly of the clergy which met every five years regarded the Edict of Nantes as an insult and demanded new measures of persecution. The French Clergy was engaged in a dispute with the pope over Gallican liberties which made them very eager to prove their orthodoxy by measures against the Protestants.

At first neither the king nor the clergy had any intention of abolishing the edict. Their policy was merely to harass the Protestants by its rigid interpretation and the withdrawal of all royal support. In 1661, the first year of the personal reign of Louis XIV and sixty-three years after toleration had begun, Louis agreed to the demand of the clergy that commissioners be sent into the provinces to report on the Protestant churches built since the Edict of Nantes. They claimed that article nine of the edict gave Huguenots the right to worship only in certain places. Therefore, all churches built since 1598 should be pulled down. The report of the commissioners was favorable to this scheme and many Protestant churches were demolished.

This was only the beginning of the suppression that was to follow, for liberties were soon curtailed at every point. Toleration was withdrawn from the Pays de Gex, which contained a population of about 17,000 Protestants and only 400 Catholics, on the ground that it had not been a part of France at the time of the issuing of the edict.

The Elector of Brandenburg protested against the infractions of the Edict of Nantes. Louis replied that nothing had been done in violation of the edict since no churches existing in 1598 were destroyed. Burials were prohibited by day because no clause was found permitting it. Schoolmasters were forbidden to teach any subject except reading, writing and arithmetic, on the ground that the edict contained no list of subjects that Protestants might teach. So many schools were closed on this interpretation that Protestant education was practically ruined.

In 1665 the General Assembly of the clergy drew up an address to the King suggesting certain liberties which it might be possible to deprive the Huguenots and still maintain the letter of the Edict of Nantes. Most of these were accepted by the King and promulgated in the Edict of 1666. The new edict professed to maintain the Edict of Nantes but each of its sixty clauses had some unjust decision against the Protestants.

The Elector of Brandenburg again protested against the new edict and in 1669 Louis XIV withdrew many of its clauses. The next ten years brought comparative peace. Foreign affairs were claiming the King's attention. Colbert, the great financial administrator had great influence with the king. But the Protestants saw signs of coming danger. The clergy started a war of pamphlets demanding the wholesale destruction of the heretics. Turenne, the greatest military leader of the country was soon converted. While the first soldier of France was of their faith the Huguenots felt safe from the worst, but he was finally won over to Catholicism. The government was excluding Protestants from its service. So rigorously was this policy pursued that even Colbert finally had to bow to it. The "treasury of conversions" was put to good use. Large sums of money were put to the disposal of the agents of the Crown to purchase the adhesion of the Huguenots to the Catholic faith. Fifty-eight thousand such conversions were made by 1682.

The year 1681 was the beginning of the end. Louis was again free from the complications of foreign affairs and began to devote his attention to the Huguenots. He issued an edict declaring that children of Protestant parents could declare themselves Catholics at the age of seven. This proved to be a terrible weapon of religious co-

ercion. Protestant households were invaded and the forceable abduction of children was the method used to convert them. Appeals were sent to the king, but all in vain. Before another year had passed a pastoral from the leaders of the Church of France was ordered to be read in all places of Protestant worship. It threatened more deadly measures than ever if the Protestants did not come back to the church. Huguenots were excluded from most of the trade guilds and from the King's household. Places of worship were closed on the plea that they had received back converts to Catholicism. Attempts to meet on the sites of ruined temples were interpreted as rebellion and punished with barbarous severity.

The same year marks the beginning of the terrible dragonnades. The quartering of soldiers on private persons was quite common in France, but this burden fell heaviest on the Huguenots. Soldiers had the hint that their officers would overlook their excesses in Protestant homes.

Added to these new measures of persecution, a great blow came to the few remaining liberties of the Huguenots, due to the great change that took place in the life of the Monarch. Madame de Maintenon, who was the governess of the children of the royal family, was beginning to have great influence with the King. After the death of Maria Theresa, Louis was secretly married to Madame de Maintenon. She was deeply religious and under her influence a religious tone took the place of the gaiety and frivolity of the Court. Madame de Maintenon probably had no direct connection with the religious persecutions, but her rise meant the strengthening of the religious and the weakening of the political interests of the king. It became the burning passion of the monarch to gain the favor of the pope by abolishing all heresy and uniting all his subjects to the Catholic faith.

Every means of persecution which was not too plain a violation of the Edict of Nantes had been brought into use and still the King and the church of France were not satisfied until all the heretics were either converted or exterminated. Every influence in the Church and Court favored the revocation of the despised edict. The Court adopted the point of view that Protestantism had almost ceased. Reports were sent to the king that the Huguenots had of their own free will and uncoerced flocked to reunion with the Catholic church. Very few Protestants, it was claimed, remained unconverted. Pere la Chaise, the King's confessor, and other influential members of the Court assured Louis that the completion of the work would not cost a drop of blood. After about 570 of the 815 Protestant Churches of France had been closed and nearly 200 edicts had been issued against them, the last sign of toleration in France was destroyed on October 17, 1685, by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Emigration of the Huguenots

Louis XIV succeeded in his object of the unity of religion in France, but at what a cost? The year 1684 saw Louis at the height of his power. The next year marked the beginning of the decline of the greatness and influence of France. The cream of the country was gone. Three hundred thousand emigrants sought refuge in other countries and had taken the trade of France with them. The educated middle class ceased to exist and want and misery increased enormously.

Many Huguenots left the country before the Edict of Nantes was revoked. In 1668 it was reported that 800 French Protestant families had arrived at the Hague. Other groups fled from time to time both before and after the revocation. In the year 1688, the year of all years when Louis needed his best soldiers to combat the rising flood of European hostility, 600 officers and 12,000 soldiers, who were better trained than their Catholic brethren, left the country as refugees from religious persecution.

England, Germany, Holland and America received the Huguenots and gave them encouragements to make permanent settlements. Some of the refugees who settled in America came directly from the coast of France, but many of them first fled to other countries and finally came to America either in groups of Huguenot emigrants or with settlers from the country in which they had resided.

The first strictly Huguenot settlement in America was made in 1687. Gabriel Bernon, the prime mover, was a wealthy refugee from La Rochelle, one of the largest Huguenot cities of France. He fled to England and was there offered a grant of land in Massachusetts if a settlement were made. Bernon chose as his agent a refugee from Poitiers, Isaac Bertrand du Tuffeau, and furnished him with the necessary funds for an immediate settlement. Du Tuffeau reached Boston late in the summer of 1687, presented his credentials, and was given 750 acres of land in the Nipmuck region, on the site of the present town of Oxford. The location for this settlement was away from civilization in the heart of the forest, and could be reached only

by a small trail known as the Bay Path which connected Boston with the valley of the Connecticut River and the settlement at Springfield. However, as a place for a settlement it had its advantages. The grant was on either side of a small river running through a fertile valley and surrounded by many hills. There was an abundance of water power and a fertile soil on which orchards and meadows might flourish.

The same season, not more than ten families were lead into the wilderness by Daniel Boudet, a French Protestant Minister who had come to Boston a year before the settlers. The clearing of lands and the building of rude log cabins was begun immediately. Du Tuffeau soon arrived and erected a fort on a hill commanding the village and surrounding valley. The settlers had arrived too late to plant crops but survived the winter which was comparatively mild. The forest was full of game, fish were plentiful in the surrounding streams, and corn was purchased from the Indians.

Bernon set sail for America the following year with a number of servants and several families. He arrived in Boston and secured the confirmation of a grant giving him a tract of 2,500 acres lying within the boundaries of Oxford. He was accompanied to the settlement by Joseph Dudley, Chief Justice of Massachusetts and one of the principal proprietors of the Oxford lands, who was eager to show courtesy to the refugees. Brenon's presence gave a fresh impetus to Oxford and many improvements were made. A house of worship was erected and a grist mill and a saw-mill were built to utilize the water power. Brenon spent much of his time in Boston, and du Tuffeau assumed the active leadership of the place. He was made village magistrate and was commissioned by the General Court of Massachusetts in 1689.

The thriving little settlement was soon to have its share of frontier troubles. In 1691 some Indians who were often intoxicated with the rum given to them by traders, killed some of the ministers sent to them by the Huguenots. In 1694, through the influence of Canadian Priests, a band of Indians accompanied by Jesuit missionaries made an attack on Oxford. This was continued by many kidnappings of children and night attacks on farm houses. Later attacks made the colonists take refuge in their fort while their crops and live stock were destroyed. Being few in number they could not maintain themselves in the isolated place and several families moved to Boston. In 1676 a body of troops from Worcester and about forty friendly Indians aided the French in a search for a party of Indians who had made an attack and escaped. Many days were spent in searching the woods for the savages but none were found. Oxford was then abandoned. Its inhabitants scattered to various parts of New England, New York, Virginia and other colonies.

In 1699 an attempt was made to revive the settlement by those who had gone to Boston. Bernon spent large sums of money on improvements. A wash-leather factory was built on the banks of the river flowing through the town. This gave employment to many in hunting and trapping game in the forests. Loads of dressed skins were carted down to Providence where they were shipped by water to Boston and Newport, and there made into hats and gloves by skilled Huguenot artisans.

The Oxford minister, Jacques Laborie, who worked among the Indians and knew their language, learned of the renewal of Jesuit intrigues. In the summer of 1703 hostilities broke out again. The towns defence was strengthened but after the Deerfield massacre, in which a hundred and fifty or more persons were slain or made prisoners, the Huguenots decided that they were too easily accessible and abandoned Oxford in the spring of 1704, never to return.

Another band of refugees, which met with still greater misfortune were those of the Narragansett settlement. In 1686 a body of Huguenots in London made arrangements with the Atherton company, which claimed ownership to the Narragansett country.

Frenchtown was soon established in the settlement. The industry and skill of the settlers resulted in an excellent growth of the town and surrounding country. It was soon found that the Atherton company's title to the region was not valid and that the settlers had purchased the land under false pretenses. The title was declared invalid in 1691, and the colonists left Frenchtown in search for new homes.

In New York, several Huguenot families were found among the settlers of an earlier period. Among the members of the original company which established a colony on Manhattan Island were the Walloons. This family had fled from Northern France to escape the religious persecution which preceded the Edict of Nantes and had taken up residence in Holland. Other Huguenots fled to Holland after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572.

Jesse de Forest had proposed to the Virginia Company to bring a French colony to America

The offer was declined and he repeated the proposition to the Dutch West Indies Company. As a result the French Protestants were well represented in the expedition which sailed in March, 1623 in the ship *New Netherland* to found the Dutch colony on the mouth of the Hudson. A ship which returned to Holland carried reports that soon brought new colonists, many of whom were Huguenots. Peter Minuit, the second director or governor of the settlement was a Huguenot. The first doctor in New Amsterdam, Johannes La Montagne, was one of the earlier refugees to Holland, and Peter Stuyvesant's wife, Judith Bayard, was the daughter of a refugee minister.

The years just preceding the revocation, the French emigration to New York was greatly accelerated. Refugees came in a steady stream to the growing metropolis which afforded them a welcome. From Sedan came Jacques Tiphaine the ancestor of the Tiffany family of distinguished New York merchants. Henry Collier, a native of Paris, who founded the native American family of Colliers, fled to England and later came to New York.

In 1689, Jacob Leisler, a prominent Dutch merchant of New York secured 6,000 acres of land in behalf of the refugees from La Rochelle. This grant forms the present township of New Rochelle in Westchester County, New York. Some of the Huguenots who joined the New Rochelle settlement lived in New York previously. Others came from the West Indies where they had hastily sought refuge, while most of them came from England. These were Rochellese who left their city four years before the revocation, fled to the neighboring Isle of Rhe' and from there on British ships to England. New Rochelle soon became noted for its good residences, clean and passable roads and most of all, for its good schools.

The first house of worship in New Rochelle was erected in 1692. In 1709 this church conformed to the Church of England and a new stone building was erected for its services. Some of the members rebelled against this change and withdrew. The seceders built a meeting house, styled themselves "The French Protestant Congregation", and condemned the Church of England as popish, rotten and unscriptural.

Among the original settlers at New Rochelle was Pierre Jay, the great-grandfather of the statesman and diplomat, John Jay. At the age of eight years, John Jay was sent to school to Rev. Peter Stouppe, pastor of the French Huguenot Church at New Rochelle.

Another Huguenot settlement in New York worthy of mention was at New Platz, where land was purchased from Indians in 1677. The form of local government adopted here was without close parallel in colonial history. At first the heads of the families met together and settled whatever public business there was on hand. As the population grew this primitive democracy gave way to the Dusine, a legislative and executive body made up of twelve members. As long as this system of local government was used no one was eligible to this governing body except the descendants of the original Dusine.

Pennsylvania and Delaware made liberal grants of land to encourage Huguenot settlements. Most of the refugees who settled in these states did not come directly from France, but were residents of Germany and Holland for a good many years before coming to America. They were very easy to assimilate and had almost entirely lost their national identity.

South Carolina was the favorite colony among the Huguenots. Here again we find an attempt at colonization at an earlier period. In 1562, before the Protestants were granted the liberties of the Edict of Nantes, Admiral Coligny, a jealous Huguenot, formed a project of founding a colony for French Protestants in America. A colony was founded on the coast of Carolina. The settlers were poorly supported and deserted the settlement. Two years after the founding of the colony, M. Rene Laudonniere landed with reinforcements, but this group was soon killed by the Spanish officer, Pedro Melendez.

More than a century later, in 1679, Charles II of England embarked a number of refugees in two ships to plant vines and olives in South Carolina. The first group made their homes on the Santee River. Many Huguenots who had settled in New York and New England came to join the South Carolina colony. In 1764 others came under the leadership of their minister, Rev. Gilbert. The government of England, upon Gilbert's solicitations, encouraged the project and furnished the means of transportation. Vacant lands were put aside for their use, grants were made by the Provincial Assembly, and means of conveyance to the settlements was provided. New Bordeaux was the name given to the place. Here agriculture and the manufacture of silk were the chief industries.

Most of the Huguenots carried some property with them and had the means of purchasing land. The English settlers were poorer and looked with contempt upon the prosperity of

the French. A controversy soon arose. While the French were clearing and cultivating lands the English were reviving national antipathies and classing the Huguenots as aliens and foreigners. The land proprietors sided with the refugees and instructed Governor Ludwell to allow the French the same privileges and liberties as the English. Gradually the courage, fidelity and excellent behavior of the Huguenots broke down the hostility and unity was secured.

Wherever the Huguenots settled they became desirable citizens. They aided in the rapid development of the frontier and stimulated industrial progress. Many of their descendants played a notable part in the Revolution, some have been leaders in colonial, state, and national politics. Others have been recognized for literary achievements. Three of the Presidents of the Continental Congress, which conducted the colonies through the Revolution, Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, John Jay, of New York, and Elias Boudinot, of New Jersey, were descendants of Huguenot refugees. The first two of these statesmen were among the five diplomats representing the United States in the Treaty of 1783. Alexander Hamilton was of Huguenot descent through his mother who was among the refugees in the West Indies. General Philip Schuyler, a revolutionary soldier, and Washington Irving were native sons of New Rochelle.

The refugees from the rule of Louis XIV had been deserving of the welcome they received in America, and are worthy of recognition for their valuable contributions to American life.

New Members

The following are changes in membership during the summer, from May 1st to September 1st:

Sustaining Life

Booth, Al V.
De Wolf, Edward P.
Downey, Mrs. Joseph
Ernst, Mrs. Leo
Hurley, Mrs. Edward N., Jr.
Koester, George F., Jr.
Langland, James
Neff, Mrs. Nettleton
Poppenhusen, Conrad H.
Ryersen, Mrs. Edwin W.
Wilder, Dr. William E.
Wrigley, Philip K.

Governing Annual

Bahr, Arthur W., Jr.
Bailey, Mrs. Edward P.
Bridge, Mrs. Norman
Crews, Mrs. Ralph
Keig, Marshall E.
Loeb, Leo A.
MacLean, David
Rosenwald, Mrs. Morris S.
Taft, Mrs. Oren B.

Sustaining Annual

Abel, Edward James
Adler, Mrs. Max
Alder, James W.
Altmeyer, Francis F.
Alvarez, Russel I.
Ashby, G. W.
Badger, A. S.
Badger, Shreve Cowles
Bataban, Barney
Bailey, Miss Mary D.
Bard, Ralph A.
Barrett, John F.
Beneke, Henry
Berkson, Maurice
Beraback, Alfred
Branham, Ben P.
Brecher, Jack A.
Bronell, Charles V.
Bronillett, Hector A.
Butz, Mrs. Robert O.
Byfield, Eugene V.
Chadwick, Charles H.
Chapline, J. G.
Cleveland, Paul W.
Clifford, Mrs. Fred L.
Dahlfors, David
Dammann, J. F., Jr.
DeLee, Dr. Joseph B.
Dickson, James G.
Drake, Mr. John B.
Drake, Mrs. John B.
Dudley, Raymond C.
Eckstorm, Mrs. Christian A.
Esser, Curt A.
Fischman, Dr. E. W.
Fiske, Dr. George F.
Freer, Miss Cora F.
Ferree, James J.
Kesler, Edward C.
Kibby, Mrs. G. W.
Kirk, Mrs. Charles Starr
Klehm, George H.
Kraft, Mrs. Charles V.
Kramer, Max C.
Kruetgen, Ernest J.
Landon, Mrs. Hugh McK.
Leigh, Maurice
List, Paulus
Livingston, John B.
McArthur, Dr. Lewis L.
McKibben, Mrs. Geo. B.
Macierre, Francis E.
Mann, Mrs. Julie M.
Mansby, Joseph
Mitchell, Leeds
Mullaney, Bernard J.
Nau, J. Liston
Niles, Mrs. Paul E.
Nusbaum, Dr. Payson L.
O'Donnell, Joseph A.
Padoor, Joseph L.
Pardoe, John Alfred
Percy, Dr. Nelson M.
Printy, Dr. Emmet A.
Phillips, Mrs. Howard C.
Pillman, Harry A.
Pouritch, Dr. Bojidar
Reckitt, Ernest
Ringwald, F. A.
Roberts, Francis R.
Rothacker, Watterson R.
Scheinman, Jessie D.
Scholl, Dr. William M.
Scott, Mrs. Frederick H.
Sherrett, Mrs. Andrew H.
Shire, Mrs. M. E.
Fyffe, Colin C. R.
Goldstine, Dr. Mark T.
Gibbs, Frederick C.
Greenlee, Mrs. Robert
Hannah, Mrs. Alex. W.
Harvey, B. S.
Hecht, Frank A., Jr.
Houghteling, Miss Leila
Hutchinson, Mrs. C. L.
James, Mrs. Edward A.
Johnson, B. W.
Juddy, William Lewis
Stewart, William Scott
Straus, Eli M.
Sulzberger, Frank L.
Thompson, Fred L.
Tracy, Howard Van S.
Vial, Frederick K.
Weatherson, Dr. John
Whise, Dr. Melchier
White, Mrs. Abel M.
White, Mrs. James
Winans, Frank F.
Young, Miss Pauline

Necrology

Bancroft, Edgar A.
Barrell, Finley
Belding, Hiram H.
Brecher, Mrs. Gustave A.
Brown, Miss Leila
Bryant, Henry Willis
Channon, James H.
Day, Winfield S.
Deering, James
Dovenmuehle, Henry C.
Hayward, Susan M.
Hollis, William D.
James, Dr. Edmund J.
Jenkins, Thomas R.
Kelly, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Edward
Lawson, Victor Fremont
Munger, Oratt Lyman
Ochsner, Dr. Albert J.
Pam, Honorable Max
Rector, Edward
Richardson, Mrs. Orlo W.
Sheriff, Mrs. Marguerite M.
Stuckart, Henry
Watson, Eliza Lucretia B.
Wilson, J. Eldredge
Worthington, Mrs. Edward S.

The following are changes in membership during the month of October:

Sustaining Life

Mullen, James Bernard
Schuyler, Daniel J.

Governing Annual

Barrett, Mrs. Mary K.
Levi, Rabbi Gerson B.

Sustaining Annual

Arvey, Jacob M.
Barnett, Mrs. Otto R.
Belding, Mrs. Bertha W.
Bennett, Nelson J.
Blakeley, John M.
Chatten, Mrs. Melville C.
Cooley, Mrs. Asa B.
Cochran, John Lewis
Crews, Halbert O.
Doyle, Edward J.
Drake, Lyman M.
Goodwin, Judge Clarence N.
Herrick, Charles E.
Hooper, Henry, Jr.
King, Willard L.
Krafft, Walter A.
Lavery, Urban A.
McIlvaine, John H.
Sanders, Horace C. L.
Sheriff, Rothwell M.
Strauss, Henry N.
Swigart, John D.
Warren, Edward J.

Necrology

Bartlett, Mrs. Frederic C.
Blatchford, Paul
Bryant, George Horace

13 1925

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume III CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1925 No. 6

A Centennial Exhibition

The Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Chicago Historical Society, under the chairmanship of Mrs. William S. Monroe, has arranged to hold a Chicago Centennial Exhibition of Colonial and Early American Furniture at 1412 Lake Shore Drive during the fortnight between December 9th and 20th. The Society's contribution to the exhibit includes George Washington's desk from his headquarters at Cambridge, the house which was later the home of Longfellow, and also a number of chairs that have belonged to historic personages, among them, Gov. William Bradford, John Hancock, Thomas Jefferson, David Kennison and Lord Cornwallis. Betty Lane's spinning wheel, prints, paintings, tea from the Boston Tea Party, the Shoenberger sofa and many pieces of furniture that have never before been on exhibition. Many members of the Society have lent valuable objects. Every one who has furniture over 100 years old is requested to communicate with Mrs. Monroe at 64 East Elm Street., phone Superior 3223.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL
SOCIETY PUBLICATION

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

DONALD H. NICHOLSON.....*Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephone Superior 3293

DOWNTOWN MEMBERSHIP OFFICE
ROOM 1213, 79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

DECEMBER, 1925

Officers

President.....OTTO L. SCHMIDT
1st Vice-President.....CHARLES B. PIKE
2nd Vice-President.....GEORGE W. DIXON
Treasurer.....JOHN J. MITCHELL
Secretary.....FRANK J. LOESCH
Assistant Secretary.....ROBERT C. FERGUS
Librarian.....CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams	Chauncey Keep
Cecil Barnes	Arthur G. Leonard
Clarence A. Burley	Frank J. Loesch
William H. Bush	Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter	Joy Morton
Robert C. Fergus	Charles A. Munroe
Marshall Field III	Henry J. Patten
Edward L. Glaser	Potter Palmer
William O. Goodman	Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Chalkley J. Hambleton	Edward L. Ryerson
Mrs. Samuel Insull	John A. Spoor
Prof. James A. James	Mrs. Frank D. Stout

Mrs. Francis M. Taber

Membership Committee

William H. Bush	Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Chalkley J. Hambleton	Letitia M. Baldwin, *Sec'y*

79 W. Monroe Street
Telephones Randolph 1186-1187

Women's Auxiliary Board—Executive

Chairman.....MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman.....MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman.....MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer.....MRS. GEORGE W. DIXON
Secretary.....MRS. FRANCIS M. TABER
Cor. Secretary.....MISS ESTELLE F. WARD

Telephone University 0334

Chronicle and Comment

The meeting of November 19, at the Chicago Historical Society, for the formal acceptance of the chart of the Viking Ship and the anchor of Columbus, will long be remembered by the members of the Society, for its historical value. The programme met the expectations of all those in attendance.

Mr. Alfred O. Erickson gave an address, relating some very interesting events in the life of Captain Magnus Andersen, the donor of the chart. President Edward J. Kelly presented the valuable relic of Columbus' first voyage on behalf of the South Park Commissioners.

The principal address was by Dr. Herman T. Lukens, a specialist in geography, from the Francis W. Parker School. The subject of the address was: "Early Voyages to America and Christopher Columbus' Knowledge of Geography." Dr. Lukens' achievements in the field of geography are very scholarly and worthy of high recognition. His lecture was very timely and stimulating and was illustrated by Behaim's Globe and the backstaff, the jackstaff and the quadrant, replicas of old geographical instruments which he made himself.

The Sixty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Governing Members of the Historical Society occured on November 17th. The following trustees were elected to serve until 1929: Cecil Barnes, William H. Bush, George W. Dixon, William O. Goodman, Prof. James Alton James and Mrs. F. M. Taber. Arthur S. Leonard was elected to serve until 1928. Mr. Barnes and Arthur S. Leonard appear on the Board of Trustees for the first time.

The attendance at the annual meeting was good. More adequate facilities for the display of the Society's treasures was discussed and possibilities for this and other improvements are very encouraging.

Much appreciation is due Dr. Schmidt who has been aggressive and generous in assisting the Publications Committee toward making possible the plans for new publications. Books of considerable value, including collections of original sources, are under way.

Tuesday evening, November 24, Dr. Albert Hale, a member of the Explorer's Club and the Pan-American Union, and at one time a resident of Mexico, gave an illustrated lecture on "Mexico Yesterday, To-day and To-morrow."

Dr. James L. Himrod has been giving an excellent series of lectures on Pioneer Life to school children invited to the Historical Society on Saturday mornings. Dr. Himrod will speak at the open meeting of the Junior Auxiliary, Thursday, December 3, on "The Covered Wagon."

A brief and impressive Armistice Day Programme was held at the Chicago Historical Society at noon, Nov. 11. Dr. Schmidt read the fifty-five names of the Gold Star Sons of the members of the Society. Dr. Preston Bradley gave the Armistice Day Address.

On December 5, in the afternoon, following the unveiling of the Explorer's Tablets on the Michigan Boulevard Bridge, a programme will be held at the Historical Society. Dr. A. C. McLaughlin, Professor of History at Chicago University will deliver an address. Other speakers will be Mrs. Holmes Forsyth, National President of the Colonial Dames, Wheeler Williams, the sculptor of the tablets, Dr. O. L. Schmidt and Major A. A. Sprague.

A special exhibit of the French Regime in America will be on display. It has been the chief purpose of the Chicago Historical Society, from the date of its origin in 1856 to the present time, to feature the gathering of materials on the French Regime, the colonial history of the Illinois Country. Both the libarry and the museum are rich with materials on this period.

The exhibit will show a number of early maps, including a facsimile of Marquette's map of the Mississippi Valley and maps showing the location of the Chicago Portage; the last entry in Marquette's journal when leaving Chicago for Kaskaskia, April 6, 1675; an agreement relative to Indian Trade, signed by Tonty at Montreal, October 15, 1684; a letter of La Salle to Tonty and his colony at Starved Rock dated "Le Checagou, Semptember 1, 1683;" La Salle's journal of his exploration of the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico; Father Louis Hennepin's writings, describing his newly discovered country and the life of the savages; and many other items of interest relating to the French Regime and the early history of Illinois.

Special Exhibition

Owing to the wide interest in pioneering days awakened by the showing of the Paramount Picture, "The Covered Wagon," a special exhibition, illustrating the period of the great wagon trains and the westward movement to California and Oregon, has been assembled and placed on view at the Chicago Historical Society.

Especial interest attaches to this exhibition because of the fact that the late Emerson Hough, the author of "The Covered Wagon," gave to the museum of the Historical Society an important group of furniture and utensils. Among the interesting relics in the collection on exhibition are a Conestoga wagon, built in 1811 and used for many years on the Western trails, hand-made plows, implements, furniture and utensils of the pioneer days, and the first gold nugget discovered in California.

The Anchor of the Santa Maria

On the first voyage of Columbus to the New World, his first landing place was on a small island of the Bahamas which he named San Salvador. This was probably the one now called Watling's Island. Hearing of Cuba and believing it to be Cipango (China), he sailed from the Bahamas and explored the eastern third of its northern coast. From Cuba the expedition went to Haiti, which Columbus named Espanola (Little Spain). Sailing along the shore of Haiti on Christmas Eve in 1492 the flagship, Santa Maria, was wrecked on a sandy shore only five miles from the Indian village of Guarico.

From the wreckage of the Santa Maria, its timbers and planks were used to construct a fort near the village. It was built in the form of a tower and was protected on every side by a large ditch. La Navidad was the name given to this first structure raised by Europeans on American soil. A garrison of forty-four men was left at the fort with ample provisions, munitions and arms. The expedition then returned to Spain to announce the discovery of what was thought to be the region along the east coast of China.

Eleven months later Columbus returned, as he had promised, with a large fleet. Arriving at the location of the fort he found that it had been demolished and none of the men could be found. The natives told Columbus that a few of the garrison had died of disease, a dozen had been killed in an expedition into the mountain regions, and that all the rest had been massacred by the fierce Caonabo, the Cacique of the Golden Mountains, who had secretly marched upon the fort in the night.

Ever since Columbus became an interesting subject for study, the location of the wreck and of the first fort have vexed the minds of historians. Frederick A. Ober, the finder of the anchor of the Santa Maria, followed the fortunes of Columbus for fifteen years before the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. In 1877 he visited the islands of the Caribbean Sea. In 1880 he was in the West Indies and in 1881 on the coast of Yucatan. After many years of following in the wake of the great admiral, Frederick A. Ober was appointed Columbian Commissioner to the West Indies by the Columbian Exposition. This gave him an opportunity for further investigation. He searched out every spot and relic of the discovery and made an exhaustive study of the subject.

Mr. Ober produces good evidence that the

reef on which the flag-ship was wrecked lies off the city of Cape Haitien, a port about a mile from Point Picolet which Columbus called Punta Santa. Rounding Point Picolet, the Santa Maria was forced by a current upon the first reef in front of Cape Haitien. The Indian settlement at Guarico, a few miles distant, was located on the sight of the present town of Petit Anse. It was known that everything pertaining to the wreck, including the materials used in building the fort, was brought here. The fort could not have been far off. It was also known that La Navidad was built on a hill. After an investigation founded on these facts it was concluded that it was located on the summit of a small hill called San Michel, which was near Guarico and the only elevation within two miles or more.

While continuing his investigations in the West Indies, a friend of Mr. Ober's from Santo Domingo informed him that he had found an anchor, had investigated it and determined that it could be considered as authentic. Mr. Ober made an investigation of the anchor which was prolonged until he had all the links in the chain of circumstantial evidence which leads directly back to the time and the scene of the wreck.

Mr. Ober's book, "In the Wake of Columbus," relates in a general way his expeditions and discoveries. The following is a brief account of his discovery and investigation of the anchor, which, although stripped of many details, gives some interesting information about the relic:

"Following the main features of the historical narrative, we recall that all the men were killed; that some of the plunder was scattered about in the huts of the natives, and amongst these articles recovered, 'an anchor of the caravel which had been wrecked.' We know that the spot at which the wreckage was deposited was Guarico, now Petit Anse; that near this point a fort was built, and stocked with everything necessary, and that on the return of Columbus in the latter part of the year 1493, everything was destroyed or dispersed. Following out the clews afforded him by unvarying traditions and the historical evidence, my friend then discovered two ancient anchors, one about two and the the other about three miles from Guarico, and bearing every evidence of extreme antiquity. Each is of forged and hammered iron, about nine feet in length, and with a great ring over a foot in diameter. Sketches and photographs have been sent to Paris and Madrid; and these have been pronounced types of anchors in use at the end of the fifteenth century.

"At the time he re-discovered these anchors, my friend was living at the Cape, and from the proprietor of the estate on which one of them was found he received it as a present. But he did not take it away, and when I met him in Santo Domingo, he very kindly gave me permission to take it for exhibition at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

"Armed, as I have already stated, with a letter of introduction to the proprietor, I went in quest of the relic . . . We rode through the remains of a great avenue of tall trees, and hitched our mules to the corner post of a dilapidated dwelling.

"A few yards distant stood the anchor, leaning against the stone pillars of an old well-curb, across which it had once been placed as an attachment for a rope and pulley. A single glance convinced me of its genuineness, and that, if not the veritable anchor of Columbus, it belonged to the times in which he lived. If it should be asked how came it so far from the shore, and a mile away from its conjectural landing place, at Guarico? I should say, first, that it may have been brought here for the very purpose which it so evidently served. Again, it may have been carried a distance inland by the Indians, after the attack on Navidad.

"Either the mountain chieftain, Caonabo, undertook to transport it to his interior province, and, finding it a burden, dropped it on the way, or else, in their ignorance, reasoning blindly that the anchor was an engine of destruction, or essential to the working of the caravels on the sea, the simple savages had intended removing it as far as possible from the coast. No mention is made of any plunder of importance carried away by Columbus on his second visit, and not only the anchors may have been left, but also the lombards of the fort; which, likewise, may have been taken by the Indians to a distance, or to their strongholds in the mountains. But there it was before me at last, and I lost no time in negotiating for this precious relic, with the result that next day it was on board the Clyde steamer, the Ozama, and on its way to Chicago, via New York."

The Significance of the American Frontier

For thirty years American historical thought has been dominated by the frontier. At the meeting of the American Historical Association in 1892, Prof. Frederick Jackson Turner first pronounced the theory of the frontier and reveal-

of its significance in American history. Since then the researches of several historians have contributed to the theory that the frontier has been the most dominant factor in American life.

The Mississippi Valley Historical Society and several state societies have stimulated interest in the study of the frontier and Western history by gathering the materials from which this phase of history has been developed.

The frontier has become the generally accepted guide to historical interpretation. The theory has been accepted and has gone unchallenged until recently one historian has voiced his criticism of the historical philosophy of the Turner School.

Professor Almack of Leland Stanford University has written an article, published in the Historical Outlook for May, 1925, entitled "The Shibboleth of the Frontier." The writer calls the Turner theory a diluted type of Marxian determinism, contends that there are too many elements which have contributed to the development and progress of the nation to give most of the credit to any one of them. He discusses the backwardness in frontier education, the small number of leaders produced by the West, the bad economic conditions, physical inefficiency caused by privations, the low standard of moral and social life, and the ease with which a religious fanatic or a wily politician can sway a frontier audience. Considering these frontier characteristics, Professor Almack concludes that all things originating on the frontier are not good and uplifting.

It will be interesting to those who are interested in the history of the frontier to see whether an historical controversy will be developed from this beginning criticism of an established theory. It is quite evident, however, that the case presented against the Turner theory is not sufficiently sound in itself to make a lasting impression on historical thought.

Captain Andersen and the Viking Ship

The history of the Scandinavian Peninsula is little known to most Americans. The achievements of Great Britain, the continent of Europe and our own nation have been of more concern to us. However, the early explorations of the Americas reveal the skill of the Scandinavians on the sea at a period long before Spain, Portugal, France and England began the exploration of the new world.

In the 9th century, Norway was going through a process of political consolidation. The independent princes who had been jealous of their power were overthrown by King Harold Fairhair after twelve years of warfare, in the decisive battle of Hafairsfiord in 872. Harold became the feudal landlord of Norway. Tenures were abolished and the princes became his vassals.

The consolidation under one ruler was better for the future of the country than decentralization. But to many a proud spirit and crafty brain it made life in Norway unendurable. The bold princes and their Viking followers, to whom the sea was not a barrier but a highway, had no intention of staying at home to submit to the central authority. Many of them, after invoking the blessing of Wodan, god of storms, upon their enterprise, sailed away. Some re-inforced their kinsmen who were making attacks on King Alfred of England and Charles the Bald in Gaul. Some had already visited Ireland and began to establish homes in Dublin and Limerick. Others found homes in the Hebrides, Scotland and at Micklegard, the great city of the Byzantine Emperor across the Mediterranean. The Orkneys, the Shetlands and Iceland were all settled by Vikings.

From their homes in Iceland the Vikings made the first explorations in the Americas. In 983 Eric the Red was banished from Iceland for killing a man in a quarrel. He took a few followers with him and during the next three years explored the coast of Greenland. He ventured back to Iceland in 986 and enlisted settlers for the new land. He set sail for Greenland with twenty-five ships loaded with his countrymen. Eleven ships were lost or destroyed among the icebergs and fourteen landed on the shores of Greenland with about 400 or 500 settlers.

Leif Erickson, the son of Eric the Red and the most famous of the Viking explorers, made his voyages and discoveries from Greenland. Curious to know what the regions to the south were like, Leif sailed from Greenland with a crew of thirty-two men. Some distance to the southward they came to a barren country covered with flat stones which they called Helluland or

"slate-land." This was probably the coast opposite Greenland either west or east of the Strait of Belle Isle. In other words, either the coast of Labrador or the northern coast of Newfoundland. Sailing on to the south they found a thickly wooded coast which they named Vinland. Some authorities have thought that Vinland was the coast of Massachusetts. Others believe it was Cape Breton Island or Nova Scotia.

The achievements of Captain Magnus Andersen in duplicating the daring adventures of the ancient Vikings is one of great historical interest. Before he was of age, Captain Andersen had sailed every navigable port in the world. He knew the seas and could tell by the sun, moon and stars where he was at all times. At the age of twenty, he had an undaunted desire to cross the Atlantic in a sail boat. With a companion of his own age he started for Newfoundland, in 1886 in a small boat which they called The Ocean. The bold young sailors encountered many storms in which their boat was tossed violently by ocean waves. In mid-ocean, 2000 miles from land the boat was capsized and it seemed as if death was about to overtake them. But relying upon their skill in swimming, the young sailors soon mounted the bottom of the boat and after much difficulty succeeded in swinging it over and resumed their journey. They had met several ocean liners and many seamen had warned them that they could not possibly reach America alive. After this horrible experience they prayed that if they met another vessel they would get on board and return to Europe. But fairer weather found the boys hoping they would not meet another vessel. They sailed on and when they were within 600 miles of Newfoundland they met a lumber boat bound for Europe. They were warned of the severe storms they would have to encounter on the rest of their voyage and with the promise that their boat would be put on deck, they were finally persuaded to return. Safely at home once more, Captain Andersen felt deep regret for the failure and the defeat of their ambition.

But another opportunity soon appeared. In 1892, at the invitation of the World's Columbian Exposition for all nations to participate in the great fair, Norway responded by building a replica of the old Gagstad Ship of Leif Erickson to cross the Atlantic. Money was easily raised and over 200 sailors volunteered to make the voyage. But as the time drew near for the departure many supporters of the voyage lost interest. The seeming impossibility and danger of such a voyage in a ship of the ancient craft without convoy caused most of the volunteers to withdraw from the enterprise.

Plans for the voyage were continued and twelve of the best volunteers were selected. Magnus Andersen was chosen captain. To remove all doubt from the minds of those who were skeptical about the possibility of the achievements of the ancient Vikings was the chief ambition of his life. But he had not consulted his wife and family from whom he expected to hear protests to so hazardous an undertaking which might leave them destitute. But upon hearing that he was selected to lead the enterprise and that he wanted to go, his wife replied: "You shall go, my beloved captain, and sail the proud galley to yonder shore. You shall deliver the message of Norway to America, and when you return you shall have proved the Leif Erickson voyage and discovery of America, and Norway will behold you as the second conquering hero of the mighty sea." After kneeling in prayer with his family, Captain Andersen and his crew sailed in the Viking Ship without convoy, for the shores of America.

The voyage was a complete success. Upon landing in New York harbor, the sailors were hailed as heroes. They were entertained in the Vanderbilt home. Banquets were held in their honor by the mayors of New York and Brooklyn.

The splendid reception given them by New York was disturbed by a little rough treatment of the sailors by an element that held them in contempt, contending that Columbus should have all the honor for the discovery of America.

After leaving New York, the Viking Ship sailed to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Coming through Lake Michigan, it arrived at the Exposition Grounds on the afternoon of July 12, 1893. The Viking was escorted to the North Pier by the Michigan and Blake, the Revenue Cutter, the Andy Johnson and a large fleet of private craft. After receiving the national salute from the Michigan, the Johnson and the Battleship Illinois, the Viking was rowed to the pier where Prof. F. W. Putnam of Harvard, Chief of the Department of Ethnology of the Exposition and representing the Director General, officially welcomed Captain Andersen and his crew and received the Viking Ship as an exhibit in the Exposition by the Norwegian people, as illustrative of what had been done by them nearly 1000 years before.

The Captain and his crew were taken to the Administration Building which was decorated in the flags and colors of Norway and the United States. Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, President of

The National Commission of the Columbian Exposition gave the address of welcome in which he said the following tribute to Norway:

"A few days ago we received the caravals of Columbus in simulation of that great event which opened this new world to humanity. That reception need not detract from the glory of Norway which 500 years before had discovered America, but humanity was not yet ready for its settlement. The glories of the two enterprises need not conflict with one another."

Captain Andersen revisited Chicago last September. During his brief stay in Chicago, he was the principal speaker at the Leif Erickson demonstration held by the Norwegian National League at the Municipal Pier. He saw his old ship in Lincoln Park which was left here as a gift to our country. It was during his late visit that Captain Andersen gave the chart of the Viking Ship to the Chicago Historical Society, through his personal friend, Alfred O. Erickson, a prominent Chicago attorney.

We are indebted to Mr. Erickson for his efforts in securing the chart for the Society, for much data concerning Captain Andersen, and for the following tribute to the donor:

"I shall never forget the many happy hours spent at Captain Magnus Andersen's exquisite home, nestling within the dense forest of birch, pine and spruce, in all its pristine beauty and fragrance, upon the lofty mountains at Nordstrand, and from which one can behold the mighty ocean liners plying the fiords.

"I revere Captain Andersen for his sense of justice and devotion to God and country.

"I adore him for his undaunted courage and indomitable daring.

"I love him for his breezy poise and manly bearing, for his exemplary home life and untarnished family ties, filled with husbandly and wifely love, affection and devotion.

"What loftier tributes can anyone hope to possess?"

Accessions

Some Recent Gifts to the Museum

Abraham Lincoln. Reproduction of a portrait by Chas. A. Barry, sent to Springfield in June, 1860 by the Republican National Committee to make a picture of the future president for campaign purposes. General U. S. Grant. Portrait etching by Jas. Fagan. General P. H. Sheridan and General Wm. T. Sherman. Portrait etchings with fac simile signatures by Jas. Fagan. Gifts of William J. Chalmers.

Sword carried by Col. Jas. A. Mulligan in the Civil War with the following inscription engraved on the hilt, "Colonel James A. Mulligan —Lexington, Mo. 1864—Winchester, Va. 1864. 'Lay me down and save the flag'." Gift of Capt. John Heron.

Gifts for the Library

"Illinois—Geography-History-Government," by H. V. Church, Chicago. D. C. Heath and Company. Gift of the author.

"The Great Task Assumed by Abraham Lincoln and the Burden He Had to Bear—An Address before the Grand Lodge of Masons of Iowa, June 10, 1925." By Joseph Benjamin Oakleaf. Gift of the author.

"Abraham Lincoln—Saver of his Country," by Mable Mason Carlton. Gift of E. H. Sauer.

"Personal Experiences during the Chicago Fire," (Paper read before the Chicago Literary Club by Frank J. Loesch, October 12, 1925). Typewritten ms. Gift of Frank J. Loesch.

"Wilbur F. Storey," compiled by George B. Catlin, 1925. Typewritten ms. Gift of Mrs. W. C. Lyman.

"Pioneer Reminiscences," by Dr. H. L. Himrod. Typewritten ms. Gift of Dr. O. L. Schmidt.

New Members

The following are changes in membership during the month of November:

Sustaining Annual

Baker, James Childs
Balaban, Mrs. A. J.
Beeler, John S.
Bengsten, Henry O.
Bryant, Mrs. Henry W.
Caie, Thomas J., Jr.
Chapin, Lowell Mead
Coleman, Dr. George H.
Crow, Louis M.
Daiches, Eli
Erickson, Alfred O.
Fairbank, Mrs. Kellogg
Finn, Nicholas R.
Forrest, Mrs. George D.
Friedlich, Mrs. Herbert A.
Graninger, F. F.
Halstead, Mrs. A. E.
Krafft, Dr. Jacob C.
Lautmann, Herbert M.
Liebling, Abraham
Lynde, Samuel Adams, II
Mann, Rabbi Louis L.
Mason, Dr. Max
Moore, Mrs. Philip Wyatt
Munger, George E.
Ochsner, Mrs. Albert J.
Pflock, Dr. John Jacob
Rochm, Mrs. George R.
Sippy, Dr. Asher F.
Simpson, Samuel D.
Taylor, Graham
Torrison, Dr. George A.
Whiting, Mrs. Lawrence H.
Young, Bennet Botsford

Sustaining Life

Davis, Dr. Carl B.
Harley, Edward N.
Jarratt, Mrs. Walter J.
Lawson, Iver Norman
Tarrant, Robert

Governing Annual

Grinker, Dr. Julius
Pam, Judge Hugo

How Our Usefulness Can Increase

Future growth of our Society depends on its permanent endowment. Will you today instruct your attorney to add a codicil to your will providing for a bequest of money, or valuable historical material to the Chicago Historical Society? If you do not wish the services of an attorney, you can attach to your will the following codicil which will be legal provided it is signed by yourself and two witnesses:

Form of Bequest

I give and bequeath to the Chicago Historical Society, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Illinois, February 7, 1857, the sum of

.....

.....Dollars

Witnesses:

.....

.....

We have many paintings of prominent men who were the builders of Chicago. If the descendants of each pioneer were to give an endowment to be used for the maintenance and repair of the portraits and frames, our financial task would be lightened.

Form of Donation

I.....

do hereby donate and give to the Chicago Historical Society the sum of

.....

.....Dollars

as a Memorial to the memory of.....

.....

and to constitute a fund to be known in perpetuity as the.....

.....

Fund, the income derived from same to be used as the Trustees of the Society direct.

.....

DEC 1 1 1920

F 8 9 6 . 7 8 8

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume III CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1926 No. 7

Colonel Ellsworth and the Zouaves of '61

by Charles A. Ingraham

Copies of the latest publication of the Chicago Historical Society, on Colonel Ellsworth and the Zouaves of '61, are now available. It is a most remarkable treatment of a subject of both local and national significance.

Colonel Ellsworth, the first commissioned officer killed in the Civil War, was an organizer and leader of many volunteer companies of young men prior to the Civil War. This young military genius is a prominent figure in the history of Chicago, being for some time in command of the Chicago Zouaves.

Charles A. Ingraham has made a valuable contribution to history in producing the life of a leader in an activity which may be called a sport of national popularity and an important phase of military life under the old volunteer system.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

DONALD H. NICHOLSON.....*Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephones Superior 1478-1479

DOWNTOWN MEMBERSHIP OFFICE
ROOM 1213, 79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

JANUARY, 1926

Officers

President.....OTTO L. SCHMIDT
1st Vice-President.....CHARLES B. PIKE
2nd Vice-President.....GEORGE W. DIXON
Treasurer.....JOHN J MITCHELL
Secretary.....FRANK J. LOESCH
Assistant Secretary.....ROBERT C. FERGUS
Librarian.....CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams	Chauncey Keep
Cecil Barnes	Arthur G. Leonard
Clarence A. Burley	Frank J. Loesch
William H. Bush	Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter	Joy Morton
Robert C. Fergus	Charles A. Munroe
Marshall Field III	Henry J. Patten
Edward L. Glaser	Potter Palmer
William O. Goodman	Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Chalkley J. Hambleton	Edward L. Ryerson
Mrs. Samuel Insull	John A. Spoor
Prof. James A. James	Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Mrs. Francis M. Taber	

Membership Committee

William H. Bush
Chalkley J. Hambleton
Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Letitia M. Bladwin, *Sec'y*
79 W. Monroe Street
Telephones Randolph 1186-1187

Women's Auxiliary Board—Executive

Chairman.....MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman.....MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman.....MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer.....MRS. GEORGE W. DIXON
Secretary.....MRS. FRANCIS M. TABER
Cor. Secretary.....MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone University 0834

Chronicle and Comment

A program celebrating the unveiling of the Michigan Avenue Bridge bronze tablets, in honor of Louis Jolliet, Pére Jacques Marquette, René Robert Cavelier Sieur de La Salle and Henri Tonty, was held at the Chicago Historical Society on the afternoon of December 5, following the ceremonies at the bridge.

Mrs. Holmes Forsyth, State President of the Colonial Dames, who presided, spoke of the early records that were discovered, especially those of Marquette, which were the basis for the founding of the Chicago Historical Society about seventy years ago, and remarked upon the co-operation between the Historical Society and the Colonial Dames and the great assistance that each organization has been to the other.

Greetings from the Historical Society were given by George W. Dixon, Second-Vice President, who introduced the National President of the Colonial Dames, Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, making a very happy allusion to his personal acquaintance with the late Justice Lamar who served on the United States Supreme Bench from 1910-1916. Mr. Dixon also gave a resumé of the Historical Society's contribution to the history of the French Regimé in the Mississippi Valley.

Mrs. Lamar spoke in behalf of the Society of Colonial Dames of America, its purposes and significance. Major Albert A. Sprague, Commissioner of Public Works of Chicago accepted the tablets in behalf of the City of Chicago. Wheeler Williams, the sculptor, gave a talk about the tablets themselves and related many interesting details regarding his work in producing them.

The principal address was delivered by Prof. A. C. McLaughlin, head of the Department of History at the University of Chicago, which was a most interesting and enlightening treatment of the lives, privations and achievements of the early explorers.

The Allied Arts and Industries Ball was held on December 18, in the Gold Room of the Congress Hotel. Many pageants of different kinds were produced, among which was one by the Historical Society, arranged by Miss Sarane Otis and Miss McIlvaine, reproducing the welcome given to Lafayette on his visit to Kaskaskia in 1825. Kenneth Dana, the leading man of the "Charm" Company impersonated Lafayette and seventeen young friends of Miss Otis played the parts of the ladies and gentlemen of Kaskaskia. Henry Lee Shaw, of the Society's Staff played the part of Toby the waiter.

Dr. James L. Himrod is now delivering his famous lecture on "The Covered Wagon" to the large groups of school children who assemble at the Historical Society on Saturday mornings. Dr. Himrod delivered this lecture on the Chautauqua platform before Emerson Hough's book or the picture on "The Covered Wagon" were known to the public. This excellent lecture on pioneer life and transportation is supplemented by the objects in the pioneer room of the museum of the Society.

Plans are being made by the Historical Society to co-operate in the Johnny Apple Seed Sesqui-Centennial Celebration which will be produced at the Municipal Pier during next July and August. This is a project of the Civic Theatre and will be directed by Miss Bertha Iles. D

Himrod will write the pageant which will be given at the Celebration.

The Centennial Exhibition of Colonial and Early American Furniture, December 9-20, under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Historical Society was considered the best exhibit of its kind ever held in Chicago.

The George Washington collection, the Lafayette collection, the John Lee Clark collection and the Colonial Kitchen were furnished and arranged by the Historical Society. Other valuable exhibits were furnished by the Illinois Society of the Colonial Dames.

The Woman's Auxiliary was greatly assisted by the Coverlet Guild of America in arranging several rooms and by many women who furnished individual rooms.

Among the many noteworthy parts of the exhibit furnished by individuals was the furniture of Ansell Gibbs, a sea captain of Fairhaven, Massachusetts, and his wife. This home was furnished in 1804 and the house remained as furnished at that time until 1917. This exhibit was loaned by Mrs. William Bryce Mundie. Another large and interesting exhibit was the furnishings of the Mohawk Valley estate of General Pieter Fonda and Major Jellis Fonda, loaned by Miss Ann Fonda Rice.

Address of Welcome

The following is a portion of the address of welcome given by George W. Dixon in the program of December 5th:

This day will be a red letter day in the annals of this Society for it marks the culmination of a task undertaken three score and nine years ago at the time the Society was founded, (1856) namely, to establish beyond dispute the fact that the Chicago River was explored by white men in 1673 and that a French Colony was established in Illinois in 1681.

To that end this Society has devoted such funds as could be spared from its modest income, but its most important contribution is that of original documents in the French language, and the personal research of its members. Chief among these was a former president of this Society, Mr. Edward Gay Mason, who devoted years of his busy life to research in archives abroad, as well as in this country, to establish the fact that white men passed through the Chicago river as early as the Seventeenth Century. Where Mr. Mason laid down this work in 1898, which only ended with his life, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt took it up and has carried it on to the present time, being instrumental in adding to the manuscripts collected by Mr. Mason (LaSalle's letter written from Chicago in 1683, the first Illinois deed, 1693, etc., etc.); other early French documents of inestimable value, among them LaSalle's Patent by which he was given permission to explore the Mississippi Valley under the patronage of Louis XIV, and various documents written by the noble Tonty, the man with the iron hand.

Research has now been taken up by two men of the younger generation and, within the last year, the exact limits of the Chicago Portage used by the Explorers have been determined. These will be marked by this Society in the coming Spring.

Two years ago, a special committee of the Colonial Dames visited the Historical Society and announced the laudable purpose of furnishing the funds to erect bronze tablets on the Michigan Avenue Bridge, to call the atention of the world to the fact that Chicago had Colonial history. When they were furnished with the data establishing the authenticity of this fact, this Society very graciously proposed that the tablets bear the name of the Chicago Historical Society, as the sponsor for the historical facts involved.

There was additional reason for this because the Historical Society is assured of existence in perpetuity and, therefore, can always maintain a place for safeguarding records.

It is the hope of our officers that there will be many occasions for co-operation with the Illinois Society of the Colonial Dames, in the years to come.

Coming Lectures

January 13, Mr. Harry Hansen, Literary Editor of The Chicago Daily News, will deliver an address on "The Path of the French Empire." To extensive study of the French documents in library and elsewhere, Mr. Hansen will add the results of a recent pilgrimage to the old French towns in the American Bottom, in Illinois and Missouri.

Dr. James Lattimore Himrod will deliver his lecture on "Who Were the Pioneers," January 21. Dr. Himrod is one of the best speakers on this subject on the platform today and because his forebears have lived on every frontier in America he speaks with first hand impressions.

On February 11, the Reverend Louis A. Warren of Zionsville, Indiana, who for twelve years lived in Hodgenville, Kentucky, will

deliver the Lincoln Birthday Address, taking for his subject "The Birthplace of Lincoln." Mr. Warren will use maps and detailed plans of the entire region surrounding the Lincoln homestead and will present documentary evidence never before published.

On alternate Tuesdays in February and March, Dr. Arthur Guy Terry, Associate Professor of History of Northwestern University, will give a course of lectures on "Colonization in America." Dr. Terry's lectures are extremely popular with hosts of students.

Early French Policy Toward the United States

The greater part of the 18th Century was dominated by the struggle between England and France for two Colonial Empires, one in America, the other in India. By the treaty of 1763, France outwardly relinquished her claims to both places while inwardly watching her chance to injure her victorious rival. The opportunity soon came in the rebellion of the American Colonies against Great Britain. Realizing the animosity which existed between France and the mother country, the colonists sent Silas Deane, Arthur Lee and Benjamin Franklin to seek aid from the former which was given secretly at first; then openly after the defeat and capture of Burgoyne's army in 1777. On February 6, 1778, two treaties were signed between France and the Americans, one of amity and commerce, the other of defensive alliance.

By the first treaty, America, among other things, pledged herself to allow the ships of no other country to arm or sell prizes in the ports of the United States, and by the latter, an alliance was drawn up which guaranteed to France her possessions in the West Indies. Both of these provisions were to prove exceedingly embarrassing to the newly formed American government later on.

In 1789, the Bourbon government of France fell before the storm of revolution which had been brewing for some time. The enthusiasm which the early events of the Revolution aroused in the newly formed republic across the sea was as instantaneous as it was widespread but soon in the ever changing situation, arose much more serious questions. By 1793, all Europe was embroiled in a war with the French radicals, who, having beheaded their rulers felt inspired to spread liberty to the other peoples of Europe.

This continental struggle brought the question of our treaty obligations before Washington and his cabinet. To have embarked upon an European war at that time would have been suicidal, so accordingly, Washington, after careful consultation with his cabinet, issued his famous neutrality proclamation, April 22, 1793. The United States was to pursue a policy friendly and impartial to all belligerent powers. The feeling in this country was decidedly pro-French so the measure was not popular although approved by Congress.

Before the proclamation was issued there had landed in Charleston, the new French Minister, Genet, who began to conduct himself in a manner which proved irritating to the United States. Before the new French Minister had been received by the President at Philadelphia, he had fitted out privateers, issued letters of marque to both Frenchmen and Americans, and had undertaken to organize a military campaign against the Spanish territories of the Southwest. The American government sent protests and finally requested his recall which was granted by the French government without difficulty inasmuch as Genet's political party had already fallen from power in France.

Genet was succeeded in February, 1794, by Fauchet who served until Adet came in June 1795. The latter was soon recalled and affairs were left in the hands of the Consul-General Letombe. On the American side, Gouveneur Morris was recalled in May, 1794, and James Monroe, a Republican and therefore more acceptable to France, took his place in representing the American government in France. In fact, Monroe was so favorable to France that Washington requested his return in December, 1796, and sent in his place Charles Cotsworth Pinckney. The history of the next four years was a series of constant complaints made by the French government, relative to the alleged inexecution of the treaties and our relations with England.

Ever since the treaty of 1783 our relations with England had been unsatisfactory due to the fact that the latter had not carried out all the terms of the treaty and had taken a policy

of aggression toward our commerce. To avoid further trouble, John Jay was sent to London in April, 1794. A treaty was concluded and proclaimed in February of the following year. Although it relieved some of the most pressing grievances, it was sharply criticised at the time and put the final touch of bitterness to the French relations. France opposed the treaty, not only because certain terms conflicted with the French interpretation of the treaty of 1778, but also because she disliked any show of friendliness between England and America.

Such was the situation when John Adams took the oath of office, March 4, 1797. The foremost thought in his mind was the preservation of peace. A commission, consisting of C. C. Pinckney, John Marshall and Elbridge Gerry was sent to France in the hope that its mission would result in more friendly relations.

The instructions to the envoys were very explicit. They were to make no loans, place no restrictions on lawful commerce, obtain justice for past injuries and enter upon no engagement inconsistent with former treaties. Soon after their arrival in Paris, October 4, 1797, the commissioners sought to open negotiations. They were never officially received and although there took place several unofficial interviews with Talleyrand, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, most of the negotiations were carried on by his agents. These informed the Americans that before negotiations could be made the United States would have to advance a loan of 32,000,000 florins to France and give the officials a "douceur" of 12,000,000 livres. The envoys refused these demands and the negotiations dragged along all winter until April 3, 1798, when, after having several times stated the American grievances and refuted the old complaints of France, passports were requested.

Gerry, the only one of the three commissioners who was acceptable to the government of France, was induced to stay and continue negotiations for fear of immediate war if he did not. The other two left Paris in May, 1798. When the dispatches of the negotiation were submitted to Congress the letters X, Y and Z were substituted for the real names of the French agents. Hence the mission came to be known as the XYZ Affair.

Adams had called Congress into extra session and had urged measures for defense, but due to the influence of the Republicans, the matter was allowed to drift pending the result of the negotiations supposed to be in progress.

The years 1795-1799 saw France under the control of the Executive Directory composed of five men who were corrupt, unscrupulous, devoid of any idea of justice and eager only to fill their own pockets. The policy of that government was ably carried out by the wiliest of diplomats, Talleyrand. The policy toward the United States was: to check the influence of England in America, to force the United States to serve French interests, and to build up a Colonial Empire in the New World.

France expected a profound gratitude from Americans for the aid which she gave them during the Revolution. The Moniteur, the official organ of the Directory declared that, "France had a right to expect more from the United States than any other country, for she is their true mother country since she has secured to them their liberty and independence."

After the restoration of amicable relations between England and United States, the Directory immediately jumped to the conclusion that the American government had embarked upon a policy of alienation to France. Fauchet declared, "It is sufficient to read the notes which the Secretary of State has signed since his coming into the Ministry to be perfectly convinced that the American Cabinet has, with regard to us, from the moment that the difficulties became serious, run through all degrees of the most marked contempt." Letombe wrote that "the government of the United States was very little disposed to serve the Republic, that, by the inclination of circumstances and men it was drawn toward England." To combat this tendency was one of the chief points of French policy.

There were two ways for France to attain this: first, she might do everything possible to embarass the new administration, and second, she might interfere with American politics. The Republican party was looked upon with favor in France as friendly to French interests but the Federalist party which was still in power was held in contempt. Both these methods were tried to obtain, as the Federalists believed, the ultimate overthrow of our government and the erection of what would virtually be a French protectorate. John Quincy Adams affirmed that the object of France was to "embarrass the new administration and rally all of its opponents under the standard of France." This to his mind was one of the explanations of the failure of Marshall, Pinckney and Gerry. Hamilton voices the same opinion when he writes that, every careful observer has been convinced that France has been averse to our acquiring internally the consistency of which

we were capable, in other words, a well constituted and efficient government.

The attempts of France to alienate the American people from their government caused higher resentment than almost any other long series of wrongs. Genet had threatened to appeal to the people for support against the policy of Washington. Fauchet had conferred at length with certain leaders of the Republican party and Adet, having attempted to prevent the passage of the Jay Treaty, had issued before his departure, three fiery statements which were sent to the Republican press and the Secretary and State and were designed to influence the coming Presidential election by arousing the fear of war among the people.

Letombe, after the departure of Adet writes to the home-government of his frequent confidential talks with Jefferson and mentions that the "Republican party supported by our victories is gaining in this country." He asserted that Adam's presidency could last only four years and that the system of the United States will change with him. Perhaps the most arrogant and insulting taunt given to our country was the words of Talleyrand's agents to the American envoys in 1798 when they declared that "the diplomatic skill of France and the means which she possesses in your country are sufficient to enable her with the French party in America to throw the blame of a rupture of negotiations on the Federalists as you call yourselves but on the British party as France calls you and you may be sure it will be done."

Should the submission of the United States fail to be attained by political intrigue, still another resource remained to France, one which dated back to Revolutionary times, namely, the building up of a French Empire in the Western part of the continent which should tap the interior resources of the country, make France economically independent, and at the same time, hold the coast states in check. At the peace negotiations of 1783, Vergennes tried to keep the colonies from extending their boundaries to the Mississippi, but this failing, had turned his attention to urging Spain to sell or cede Louisiana to France and to keep the Mississippi closed to American trade. The purpose of the latter object was to detach the western settlements from the Union, inasmuch as their feeble loyalty to the central government was known, and to attract them to Louisiana through commercial interests.

France constantly tried to accomplish this object by purchase if she was friendly to Spain at the time, or by intrigue with foreign powers if the relations between them were hostile. The French officials from Genet on, in America, sent secret agents into the West hoping thereby to gain military aid should an expedition be initiated against the Spanish territory and in time to cause the secession of the territory west of the Alleghanies.

Such being the designs of France upon America, it is not difficult to understand the animosity caused by the cool neutrality of the American government and the pronounced increase in commercial relations with England.

France thought America should have aided her in the European war, but as assistance was withheld there was all the more reason for her receiving the full amount of her commercial privileges. As it was, the United States interfered constantly with French privateers and frequently took prizes from them on the ground that they were either captured in American waters or their captors had been fitted out in the United States, thus causing a breach of neutrality. The expression of these complaints brought to an end our patient toleration. Hamilton, in discussing these points, asserts that France's privileges came from a misconception of the treaties. By the articles in question, the enemies of France were prohibited from seeking refuge in or bringing prizes to American ports. France assumed that the negation of the right to others meant the granting of it to herself.

The Americans on the other hand, had much greater cause for complaint in the ever increasing interference on their commerce. During the period of the European war, neutral commerce suffered severely at the hands of all belligerents. The British relations were improved by the Jay Treaty in 1795 and of the remaining powers, France was the chief offender.

One of the centers of greatest commercial importance to France was the West Indies. But France was not equipped for West Indies trade and depended upon America for a large part of it, another reason for French hostility to our treaty with England. The French government passed a series of obnoxious decrees which brought the two nations to a crisis in 1798.

The earliest decree was passed May 9, 17[illegible] but as this was repealed in 1795, the real difficulty concerning depredations on American commerce began by the decree of July 2, 179[illegible]. By this decree neutrals were to be treated by France as they permitted England to treat them

This was strictly enforced by agents in the West Indies where most of the spoilations on American commerce were made. A second decree was passed March 2, 1797, after the Jay Treaty and the election of Adams, which provided: that enemy goods in neutral ships should be seized, that Americans serving on enemy ships should be deemed pirates and that any vessel not having a role d'equipage or list of the crew in a prescribed form should be subject to capture. By the decree of January 18, 1798 all neutral vessels loaded with enemy goods were condemned when coming from the enemy's country.

The depredations on American commerce were not the only grievances of the United States. In a report made to Congress, February 27, 1797, by the Secretary of State, the injuries inflicted by the French were listed as follows: spoilations and maltreatment at sea by French ships of war, an embargo laid upon American ships at Bordeaux, non-payment of bills and other debts drawn by the colonial administration in the West Indies, seizure or forced sale of cargoes, appropriated for public use without payment, and non-performance of contracts made by government agents for supplies.

By June of 1797, over 300 vessels had been captured. Fifty-four ships had been taken in March of that year, of which but two were cleared. The estimate of the sums lost by 1797 was $11,000,000.00, $7,000,000.00 of which consisted of American property sold in France and never paid for.

Adams still favored peace if it could be maintained with honor but was convinced of the necessity of preparations for defense. Such preparations were begun in the summer of 1798. July 7, Congress declared the Treaty of 1778 with France no longer binding with the United States. Early in 1779 the American cruiser *Constellation* captured the French *Insurgente* and it looked as if a state of war existed between the two countries in everything but name. July 17, Adams informed the Senate and congratulated them on the fact that Washington had accepted the appointment as Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

Meantime Gerry had returned from France with the message from Talleyrand assuring the United States of France's desire to restore better relations.

When it became apparent to France that her actions toward America were leading the latter into measures of defense a change in policy rapidly took place. Actual warfare would have been decidedly disadvantageous to France. She needed the supplies which the trade with America afforded. Furthermore, France did not wish a declaration of war because England very apparently did. Gerry, in writing to Jefferson after his return testifies that the main cause for the failure of a war resolution in the Directory was the known fact that England was awaiting just that turn of affairs. Such being the case the passing of measures of defense came as a distinct shock. Still greater was the alarm upon hearing of a possible alliance between the United States and England.

Such fears on the part of France soon brought a change in their policy. A decree was passed restraining French privateers in the West Indies. Newspapers were used as a means of preparing the minds of the people for a change in maritime policy. An attempt to mediate through Holland was made, but this proving unsatisfactory to the United States, Talleyrand expressed his willingness to receive any envoy that the United States might send and added that a minister would be received with the respect due to the "representative of a free, powerful and independent people."

On February 18, 1799, the President nominated William Vans Murray minister plenipotentiary to France. Both the Cabinet and the Senate were opposed not only to such a mission but to Murray. So Adams immediately nominated Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, Patrick Henry and Murray as envoys to adjust the differences between the two nations. Patrick Henry declined because of his old age and Governor William R. Davis of North Carolina took his place.

Pickering, the Secretary of State, who was opposed to the mission, delayed instructions to the envoys for five weeks during which time Napoleon had returned to France from Egypt, overthrown the Directory and established a Consulate with himself as First Consul.

Regardless of the change in government the envoys sailed for France, were received favorably and secured the Anglo-American Convention of 1800 by which it was agreed that indemnities should be paid for illegal captures, ships taken were to be returned, property captured and not yet condemned was to be mutually restored, individual and national debts were to be paid and commerce between the two nations was to be free. Neutral commerce was henceforth to be safeguarded, with the exception of contraband of war which was defined as including only military and naval

supplies, and each nation was to be among the most favored in the ports of the other.

Accessions

Some Recent Gifts to the Library

"The Story of the Burlington," by W. W. Baldwin, Vice-President, 1925, and six other railway pamphlets. Gift of Henry J. Patten.

"Mitchell's Traveller's Guide Through the United States." (Contains an indexed map of the central and eastern states of the year 1832.) Philadelphia, 1832. Gift of Dorr Eugene Felt.

"The French Regimé in Wisconsin and the Northwest," by Louise Phelps Kellogg; Wisconsin Historical Series, vol. 1, 1925. Gift of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Thirty Insurance maps of Ottawa, Illinois; Two Block maps of Germantown, Illinois, 1900; Block map of Dewey, Illinois, 1899. Gift of Henry von Wackenbarth.

"The Lincoln and Douglas Debates," by L. O. Leonard. Published in the Union Pacific Magazine, February, 1923. Gift of L. O. Leonard.

A letter to Mr. Ernst Prussing from Mrs. Murray F. Tuley, asking for his opinion in regard to placing women on the City Board of Education. Undated, received by Mr. Prussing in October, 1888. Gift of Eugene E. Prussing.

Some Recent Gifts to the Museum

The Eugene Field Collection. Gift of Mary French Field.

NOTE: This group includes, the desk, book case and practically all of the furnishings of the corner where were written nearly all of Mr. Field's prose and verse for many years; also photographs and prints prized by him and in some cases autographed. As Mrs. Field will later send the desk chair and several other mementos of interest, the exhibition of the collection will be deferred.

Alderman's and City Marshall's badges of Iver Lawson, father of the donor and of Victor F. Lawson; alderman of the 15th Ward in 1864 and marshall of the Police Department in 1869; elected representative to the General Assembly of Illinois in 1869. Gift of Iver Lawson II.

Coal Miner's lamp used in Peru coal mines in 1863. Gift of Albert Scharf.

New Members

Sustaining Life

Butterworth, Mrs. Wm.
Van Ness, Gardiner B.
Harris, Mrs. Albert W.

Governing Annual

Blome, Rudolph S.
Becker, Mrs. A. G.

Sustaining Annual

Allin, Mrs. Benjamin C.
Bains, R. L.
Breen, James W.
Buckingham, Tracy W.
Burns, John J.
Croxton, H. W.
Chapin, Henry K.
Grapperhaus, Frederick W.
Hayward, Laura A.
Judson, Clay
Mandel, Mrs. Leon, II
Meixueiro, Dr. S. G.
O'Keefe, Mrs. Dennis D.
Perry, I. Newton
Quinlan, William W.
Ranney, George A.
Seipp, Mrs. William C.

Necrology

Baskin, Oliver L.
Bennett, Frank I.
Blanchard, Mrs. Rufus
Bowers, J. F.
Hoyt, William M.
McCormick, Alexander A.
Sparks, Prof. Edwin E.
Spooner, Frank E.

F 896.168

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume III CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1926 No. 7

The following course of six lectures will be given by Dr. Arthur Guy Terry on the Colonization of America, on alternate Mondays, at 8:15 P.M., beginning with February 22, 1926:

First Lecture

The Old World — Europe in the 16th century—The nations and their governments—Town life and rural life—The renaissance—Church reform—Commerce.

Second Lecture

The New World — Discovery of America—Spain's monopoly—Elizabethan England—Dutch maritime expansion—The defeat of Spain.

Third Lecture

New Spain — Spain's area of colonization—Spanish methods—Conquistadores and encomenderos—Royal government—Catholic Church—Expansion of Colonial frontiers.

Fourth Lecture

New France — Rise of the Bourbon Power in Europe—French methods in Canada—The fur trade and Catholic missions—Louisiana—France expelled by England.

Fifth Lecture

New England — England's constitutional struggle—Trading companies—Types of colonies—Self-government and religious tolerance—Comparison of Spanish, French and English colonization.

Sixth Lecture

American Independence — Causes of the American Revolution—Recognition of American independence—Revolt of Spain's colonies—Recognition of the Spanish American Republics—Evolution of Canadian self-government.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL
SOCIETY BULLETIN

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

DONALD H. NICHOLSON.....*Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephones Superior 1478-1479

DOWNTOWN MEMBERSHIP OFFICE
ROOM 1213, 79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

FEBRUARY, 1926

Officers

President.....OTTO L. SCHMIDT
1st Vice-President.....CHARLES B. PIKE
2nd Vice-President.....GEORGE W. DIXON
Treasurer.....JOHN J. MITCHELL
Secretary.....FRANK J. LOESCH
Assistant Secretary.....ROBERT C. FERGUS
Librarian.....CAROLINE M. McILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams
Cecil Barnes
Clarence A. Burley
William H. Bush
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter
Robert C. Fergus
Marshall Field III
Edward L. Glaser
William O. Goodman
Chalkley J. Hambleton
Mrs. Samuel Insull
Prof. James A. James
Chauncey Keep
Arthur G. Leonard
Frank J. Loesch
Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Joy Morton
Charles A. Munroe
Henry J. Patten
Potter Palmer
Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Edward L. Ryerson
John A. Spoor
Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Mrs. Francis M. Taber

Membership Committee

William H. Bush
Chalkley J. Hambleton
Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Letitia M. Baldwin, *Sec'y*
79 W. Monroe Street
Telephones Randolph 1186-1187

Women's Auxiliary Board—Executive

Chairman.....MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman.....MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman.....MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer.....MRS. GEORGE W. DIXON
Secretary.....MRS. FRANCIS M. TABER
Cor. Secretary.....MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone University 0334

Chronicle and Comment

In the afternoon of February 11, Rev. Louis A. Warren will talk to the Junior Auxiliary. Rev. Warren's lecture will be illustrated with maps and views of the region surrounding the Lincoln homestead.

On the evening of February 11, Rev. Warren will deliver his address at the Lincoln Birthday program to be held at the Historical Society.

That the members of the Junior Auxiliary are taking much satisfaction in treading in the footsteps of their pioneer grandparents is evidenced by the increasing attendance at their regular monthly meetings.

On Thursday, January 14, the meeting was held around the covered wagon and Dr. Himrod told of the origin of the Conestoga wagons and actual exploits of pioneers in calking their wagon boxes and swimming their ox teams across rivers. The members spent half an hour in exploring every part of the splendid example of that type of wagon presented by Dr. O. L. Schmidt to the Society several years ago. This particular wagon came over the Alleghanies in 1811. Its 115 years of age reveals its strength to endure much weathering. Its maker, in his pride of craftsmanship, gave it many a touch of artistry, softening all the angles, notching the edges of the tail piece, moulding the iron parts in good patterns and even impressing small ornamental designs on some of its parts.

Accessions

Some Recent Gifts to the Library

"The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents," edited by Edna Kenton, New York, 1925. Gift of Messrs. Albert and Charles Boni, New York City.

A report of the meeting of the citizens of Danville, Illinois and the Resolutions passed at the meeting which was held December 31, 1825, upon receipt of the news of the death of The Honorable Elias Kent Kane. Gift of Elias K. Kane. *Manuscript.*

Twenty-six Insurance Maps of Pekin, Illinois; New York, 1916. Gift of Henry Von Wackenbarth.

Site of Fort Crevecoeur; Danville, 1925. Gift of Illinois State Historical Library.

"Geological Survey of Illinois," by A. H. Worthen. Vols. 1-5, 1866 to 1873. Springfield. Gift of Iver Lawson.

"Petit Atlas Departmental de la France," Paris, 1868. Cartoons of Our War with Spain by C. H. Nelson, New York, 1898. Gift of J. A. Holabird.

"A Remembrance of Albert John Ochsner, M.D., LL.D., of Chicago," address by Horace J. Bridges, Herman Grotophorst, Wm. J. Mayo, M.D., and Franklin H. Martin, M.D. Gift of Mrs. Albert J. Oschner.

"The Southwest Expedition of Zebulon M. Pike," edited by Milo Milton Quaife, Chicago, 1925. Gift of Thomas E. Donnelley.

"The Industrial Museum," by Charles R. Richards, New York, 1925. Gift of the American Association of Museums.

Letter from E. G. Dana to Zebina Eastman, Burlington, Wisconsin, Jan. 29, 1884, concerning the abolition of slavery. *Manuscript.* Gift of Sidney Corning Eastman.

Some Recent Gifts to the Museum

Bolster said to be from the bed in the Petersen House in which President Lincoln died. Engraving of Landseer's painting, "The Village Blacksmith," said to have hung on one of the walls in the room where Lincoln died. Gift of Mrs. Charles E. Rector through Mitchell E. Follansbee.

Model of the Lincoln log cabin at New Salem, size 16x24 inches, made by David Johnston of Watseka, Illinois, who also made the models of Lincoln's home, the Bowling Green cabin, etc., that are exhibited in Springfield. Gift of Mrs. May E. Aleshire.

Small engraved portraits of Americus Vespucius, William Penn, Benjamin Franklin, Daniel Webster and William Cullen Bryant. Gift of Henry C. Purmort.

Chicago in the 60's. Stereoscopic views (10). Chicago in ruins, 1871. Stereoscopic views (28). Gift of Mrs. James Volk.

Eugene Field Collection Addenda

Wooden horse carved and painted by Joseph Jefferson when playing the part of Caleb Plummer in "The Cricket on the Hearth," 1894; Toy horse of wood, headless, bearing the silver plate engraved; "From I. S. Toole-Caleb Plummer to Eugene Field-London-December. 27th, 1889."

The Death of President Lincoln

Being an interview of Fred Peterson from a photostatic copy of the New York Times, February 9, 1913, in possession of the Chicago Historical Society.

"The scenes are fresh now as if they had happened but yesterday. I was at home for my Easter vacation, and my father lived in the brick house just opposite Ford's Theatre. This theatre was then the leading one of Washington, and a box was always reserved for Lincoln. I was well acquainted with the theatre people, and I knew the ins and outs well. Lincoln attended the theatre often, and he was surprised one time to see young Tad on the stage, dressed up to represent one of the minor characters. He did not know him at first, but his actions seemed strangely familiar, and when he saw who it was he burst into a ha-ha which called the attention of the house to the box.

"I knew Wilkes Booth very well, and he sometimes slept at our house. He was a tall, well-made young fellow, and he had large black eyes and luxuriant black hair. He was a nervous, erratic, strange man; and it is a curious thing that he slept in our house a week before this deed was done, and under this same coverlid upon which Lincoln died.

"The assassination, you know, occurred on the night of the 14th of April, and I saw Booth that morning riding a little sorrel mare down Pennsylvania Avenue. It was not far from Willard's Hotel that I saw him, and I was then on my way to play ball on the grounds just below the White House. When the game was over I went home and had supper. After supper I went to the theatre, but I didn't go to Ford's, as I had often seen the "American Cousin," but I went to another theatre, where "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp" was being played.

"As I started out to go to the theatre I saw the President's carriage drive up to Ford's, and President Lincoln and some other gentlemen and ladies got out. After I had been at the theatre but a short time the manager came to the front of the stage and said that the performance had to stop, as the President had been shot at Ford's. The crowd made a rush for the doors, and I tried to go home.

"As I reached the corner of Tenth and E Streets, a block away from the theatre, I heard some men gathered around a fellow whom they had caught hold of, and yelling: "Hang him! hang him!" They were standing under a sycamore tree, and one of them suggested that it was a good place to string him up. The wretch was a poor fellow who had nothing to do with the assassination, but whom they suspected. I pushed my way past these men and finally got to the door of my father's house. Two soldiers were in front of it. I tried to pass them, but they said: 'You can't go in. The President is lying in there.'

"But I live here, I replied."

"That makes no difference, you can't go in," returned the soldiers.

"I will see if I can't get in!" I muttered to myself as I slipped around to a shutter which

I knew could be opened, and climbed into the window. The first man I met was my father, and he told me the President was lying in the room the actor Matthews had formerly occupied, and that he wanted me to help him. My sister was at school at Bethlehem, Penn., and my mother was there with her. So I was practically alone with my father.

"Did Lincoln die in the room into which he was first carried?

"Yes, but this room has not been well represented in the pictures of the scene. It was a small, narrow room in the rear of the house and just at the end of the entrance hall. It was about 10 feet wide and 15 feet long. It was very plainly furnished, and the walls were covered with brown and white strips of paper running up and down from the floor to the ceiling. Some engravings and photographs were hanging on the wall.

"When I came in, the President was lying on the bed. His face looked ghastly, and the blood was still flowing from his wound upon the pillows. The blood flowed fast and the pillows were saturated. A number of the Cabinet including Edwin Stanton, Salmon P. Chase, Secretary Wells, and others, stood beside the bed, and several doctors were present. Charles Sumner sat on the bed holding the President's hand, and sobbed like a child. There were tears in the eyes of nearly every man present, and now and then they tried to speak to the President. But he was unconscious. He lay with his head on this pillow, and his eyes, all blood shot, almost protruded from their sockets. His face twitched, and it looked as though he was trying to speak, but I suppose the action of his features was involuntary.

"Was Mrs. Lincoln present?

"No, at this time she was in an adjoining room, and Robert was there trying to comfort her. She was sobbing and crying, and during that night she came now and then to the bed and burst into a flood of tears, and then went away, sobbing, into the other room. The doctors wanted some hot water and bottles, and asked me to get them for them. We had a hot fire in the kitchen, and I had the cook put the hot water in the bottles and bring them in. The doctors then placed them about the body of the President, rubbing his limbs all the time to keep the blood in circulation. I helped them, and stood at the foot of the bed, rubbing his right leg. At this time all hope had not been given up, but as the night wore on the prospects became very gloomy, and the scene comes before me tonight.

"Between 3 and 4 o'clock I got very sleepy, and was sitting on the trunk at the foot of the bed nodding. Secretary Wells touched me and said: 'My boy, you are tired out, and you had better go out and get some sleep, and we will call you if we need you.' At this I went into the next room and sat down upon a rocking chair. I was soon sound asleep, but in a moment a rough hand caught my shoulder, and Secretary Stanton's voice said: 'My boy, this is no time to sleep, and you had better go in and watch.' I then returned to my place but I could not keep my eyes open, and I finally went into the back room and slept till dawn. It was just light when I returned to the death chamber. President Lincoln was breathing so heavily that you could have heard him in any part of the house. His face was deathlike, and his jaw had fallen down upon his breast, showing his teeth. So he remained until 7:22 when he died.

"I have never seen a correct painting of the deathbed. A lot of cheap things were thrown upon the country at the time, but they were not in accordance with the facts. Mrs. Lincoln is painted in these pictures as kneeling at the bedside and holding her husband's hand as the life went out of his body. She was, in fact, not in the room. The Cabinet were, however, all present, and all were weeping. Charles Sumner and Robert Lincoln stood together and Sumner's arm was thrown around young Robert's shoulders. Sumner was crying, and young Lincoln was sobbing.

"I then left the house and went to tell my father who was at his store. It was a nasty day. As I opened the door I saw that is was drizzling, cloudy and dark. There was a guard around the house, and also one stationed on each of the corners, above and below. I gave the first announcement of the death to them and through them to the outside world. I got father and when I came back the President was all black about the eyes and forehead. I put my hand on his face, and it was as cold as stone.

"Soon after this Mr. Lincoln was taken from the house. His body was wrapped up in a couple of blankets and carried to the embalmers. It was then laid out in state in the East Room of the White House.

"You do not own the house in which President Lincoln died, Mr. Peterson?

"No; all is changed now, and these relics which I have are the last practical evidences of the President's last sufferings. The room in which he died has been changed, and we have sold the house to its present owner, Louis Shade. We got $4,500 for it, and the buyer took it because he thought the government would use it as a museum, and he asked, some time ago, $12,000 for it. These pictures and these pillow cases are all that is left of the furniture. We sold the bed upon which the President died for $80. No one has ever slept under its coverlid since that night, and we would not think of using it. I do not think it should be sold to anyone. It should be preserved for a museum. We could have sold it time and again.

"It is wonderful the desire people have for collecting relics of Lincoln. They came for days after the President's death to see the room in which he died, and they stole everything they could get their hands on. They snipped pieces out of the curtains, pulled paper off of the walls, and even carried away the mustard plasters we used that night. When the President was carried over from the theatre to the house that night, some drops of blood fell upon our doorstep, and the next day men and boys dipped little pieces of paper into this blood and carried them away as mementoes.

"The day after the assassination was Sunday, and Washington was draped in black, and all the preachers preached funeral sermons over him.

"I don't like to think of it. The scenes of it sometimes haunt me like a nightmare, and I almost wish that I had not been a part of them."

The Creation of the National Land Policy

The creation of a national domain, a policy for the disposal of its lands and a provision for its government stand out as the constructive measures of the Old Continental Congress. After the revolt against England, six of the independent states claimed large tracts of western territory by virtue of their old sea-to-sea charters. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia considered their old charters good against England for lands to the Mississippi River, while New York, the seventh state claiming lands to the west, asserted, as suzerain of the Iroquois Indians, her right to the control of the country west of the Delaware River.

Six of the states had definite boundaries which gave them no claim to the unsettled regions of the West. These states thought Congress should limit the boundaries of the other states and erect new colonies from the surplus territory. Dickinson's draft of the Articles of Confederation in 1776 gave Congress the power to limit the states, but the clause granting that power was struck out before the Articles were submitted for adoption. This was the beginning of a perplexing problem. The smaller states were convinced that the common effort and success in the Revolution warranted the cession of all western claims to Congress. The Proclamation of 1763 which was thought to have forbidden grants of land west of the proclamation line, and the Quebec Act which attached all territory north of the Ohio River to Quebec, were cited in attempts to prove the illegality of state ownership of the unsettled lands.

Rhode Island, New Jersey and Delaware were willing that sovereignty should be vested in the claimant states if the lands themselves should be passed to Congress. In 1778, Rhode Island and New Jersey presented Amendments to the Articles transferring the ownership of these lands to Congress. The defeat of the proposed amendments was very fortunate indeed, for, although the ownership of western lands by Congress would provide an effective means of alleviating the financial embarrassments of the Union, it would not be sufficient as a guarantee for its future strength and preservation. National sovereignty as well as ownership was needed. Maryland followed much the wiser policy in her refusal to ratify the Articles of Confederation until the claimant states would cede their unsettled lands to Congress. This was the greatest service from the limited states in the creation of the national domain.

The chief inducement for the larger states to cede their lands to Congress arose from the overlapping of boundaries and the conflicts between their claims. The legal basis for these claims was in the charters granted by the English crown to various companies, proprietors and colonies. The Virginia charter of 1606 heads the list while Georgia received the last colonial charter in 1732. The uncertainties of

language used in these documents to describe boundaries and the extent of grants produced a long series of disputes. Numerous proclamations and orders of the King in council added to the confusion over boundaries and claims. The unsettled land of Virginia east of the Appalachian Mountains and that of Massachusetts in Maine were not contested by any other state. But no state had unquestioned claim to the unsettled western lands. In the northwest, four states claimed lands with overlapping bounds.

This state of affairs, making several of the claims of doubtful validity, was no doubt responsible in a large measure for preparing the minds of the state assemblies for the cession of their claims to Congress.

Fear of alienation of the larger states kept Congress from disputing their claims. No authority was assumed by Congress to interfere with state lands. However, on September 19, 1778, the Committee on Finance made a proposal for the cession of western claims, and a year later Virginia and other states were urged to cease making grants until the end of the war. Congress announced its intention of using any and all ceded lands for the common good of all the states and the ultimate creation and admission of other states into the Union which shall have been carved out of such territory.

This proved to be a real solution to the problem. In 1780, New York led the way by an offer to cede her western lands, perhaps because the validity of her title was weaker than those of the other states. Virginia soon followed with her first offer of cession, and upon this evidence of good will toward the Union, Maryland ratified the Articles of Confederation.

Between 1782 and 1802 all the claimant states made cessions, including all territories between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi except Kentucky which remained a county of Virginia until its admission as a state, and the Connecticut Reserve. The cessions not only provided a source for the relief of the financial distress of the Union but gave Congress a definite task for which it had adequate authority, and produced a common interest which bound the states together and prevented the collapse of the Confederation.

The acquisition of the public domain made possible for the first time a national land policy. It was considered primarily as a source of revenue which would come through the sale of the lands. So the next task before Congress was the formation of a policy for the disposal of the lands and the government of the newly acquired territories when settled. The Indian titles to the Northwest were released by the treaty at Fort Stanwix in 1784 and another at Fort McIntosh in 1785. Not until the expedition of Anthony Wayne, followed by the Treaty of Grenville, however, did some of the hostile tribes recognize the title to this region.

In 1781, before the national title to any section of the territory was clear, Pelatiah Webster, relying upon the future cessions of the states, published an essay proposing a system for the disposal of the lands which is very suggestive. Webster's plan urged the prevention of a wild rush for land by suggesting that the ceded territory be marked off from the unceded and intrusions be prohibited. The unceded parts should be surveyed into townships of six, eight or ten miles square; then it should be sold at auction to the highest bidder, the minimum price to be fixed at one Spanish dollar per acre. Purchasers must settle and improve the land within two or three years or forfeit their titles. Townships should be laid out in tiers and sold in that fashion, so that only after one tier was settled should the next be placed on sale.

It is quite evident that this plan had its advantages. The settlements in close columns which it recommended would make them less assailable and easily defended. Laws, customs and police could be easily extended. It would prevent absentee landlords from profiting from the hardships and labors of the pioneers. Indians were to be treated friendly and intruders removed. Salt licks, coal and mineral lands were to be preserved for public use.

No credit for originality, however, is due the author of this plan. All the provisions can be found in the land systems of the New England colonies. Webster was simply the first one to apply the colonial experience to the national problem.

In the Spring of 1783, some of the officers of the Continental Army at Newburg on the Hudson drew up a petition to Congress for a soldier's state northwest of the Ohio River, in payment of the bounty offers of Congress to the soldiers. This is known as the Army Plan. Additional land was to be given to those settling within one year. Surplus lands were to be the common property of the state and should be used for the building of roads and bridges.

erecting public buildings, schools and academies, expenses of government, and other things for the common good. Conditions of settlement were to be attached to each grant and forfeiture should be made the penalty for non-compliance. The United States should furnish expenses for the march of the soldiers to the Ohio and subsistence for three years. Exclusion of slavery in the state was desired.

Another plan submitted to Congress the same year was the Financier's Plan produced by Bland of Virginia. This plan also applied to territory which should be given to the soldiers. It suggested that the territory be divided into districts not exceeding two degrees latitude and three degrees longitude, and into townships the size of which was not definitely specified. The exterior lines of the districts were to be run by surveyors paid by the United States. Out of every 100,000 acres granted to soldiers, 10,000 acres should be reserved for the common lands of the United States and should be used for the payment of the civil list, erecting frontier forts and seminaries of learning. Any surplus should be used for the building of a navy and for no other purpose. Lands of the soldiers were to be free from all taxes and quit-rents for seven years.

The Army Plan and the Financier's Plan both insisted on the township system but differed as to ownership. According to the former, the land should belong to the state and be used for local needs. The latter assured a national domain through definite reserves to be used for general needs. The Financier's Plan was submitted to the Grand Committee on May 30, 1783 but no action was taken. The Army Plan was submitted to Washington on June 16, who forwarded it to Congress the next day with his approval, stating in his letter to Congress that this plan "would connect our government with the frontiers, extend our settlements progressively, and plant a brave, a hardy and respectable race of people as our advanced post, who would always be ready and willing (in case of hostility) to combat the savages and check their incursions." Congress, however, was not ready at that time to make any appropriations of land and the petition was refused.

Another of the earlier proposals regarding the land policy, important not because of its content so much as for the circumstances accompanying it, was that of the Connecticut Assembly. Connecticut was the only state to make stipulations as to the method of the disposing of the lands at the time her cession was made. This state insisted upon the township system. The territory was "to be laid out and surveyed in townships in regular form to a suitable number of settlers in such manner as will best promote the settlement and cultivation of the same—according to the true spirit and principles of a Republican State." This was accepted by the Committee reporting the cessions of New York, Virginia and Connecticut, which recommended townships about six miles square. But final action was not taken on the report.

Before any definite action was taken, these and other plans were suggested. The steps taken by Congress in the development of the land policy as used in the national domain will be discussed in the next BULLETIN.

Lincoln Relics

A bolster said to be from the bed in the Petersen House in which President Lincoln died and "The Village Blacksmith," a picture said to have hung on one of the walls in the room, have been given to the Historical Society by Mrs. Charles E. Rector of New York through Mitchell E. Follansbee.

After President Lincoln was shot at Ford's Theatre, he was removed across the street to the home of William Petersen, a highly respected merchant tailor. Both the Petersen house and the old Ford Theatre are still standing and both are owned by the government. The Petersen house has been converted into a museum for the collection of articles in any way relating to Lincoln. It is the home of thousands of Lincoln relics which make one of the most interesting and valuable collections ever preserved in commemoration of a human being. About 1,000 volumes relating to Lincoln, 300 portraits, busts and medals, photographs of Booth, pictures of the assassination, the family cradle in which the Lincoln children were rocked, an original locust rail split by Lincoln, the family bible from which his mother read to him, 250 funeral sermons preached at the time of his death and hundreds of other things relating to the "Great Commoner" are preserved in the Petersen house.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Charles E. Rector, then a young man twenty years of age, enlisted in the Eighth Heavy Artillery of New York. Mr. Rector saw three years of service at the front in the regiment under Col. Peter A. Porter. He belonged to the second brigade,

second division, second corps, under the command of Winfield Scott Hancock.

After the war, Mr. Rector entered the service of the government as a clerk in the War Department at Washington where he met Louise Petersen, the eldest daughter of William Petersen. Miss Petersen was attending a woman's seminary in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania at the time of the assassination and it is said to be in her room in the Petersen house that Lincoln died.

Mrs. Rector died several years ago but the two relics remained in the possession of her husband until his death, and his second wife has recently presented these treasures to the Chicago Historical Society.

An attempt is being made to secure more detailed information regarding these gifts which are among the newest additions to the museum. They will be on exhibition among other Lincoln relics at the Lincoln Birthday Program.

New Members

The following is a list of new members from January 1 to 27:

Sustaining Life

Boles, Frederic T.
Boles, Mrs. Frederic T.
Rosenwald, William

Governing Annual

Kohlsaat, Miss Edith M.
MacVeagh, Franklin

Sustaining Annual

Barbour, James J.
Blow, Walter
Bowers, Mrs. James F.
Broun, Scott
Bunnell, John Alexander
Carrol, Roy
Clark, Robert H.
Clinch, Mrs. R. Floyd
Cox, Kenneth K.
Dornfeld, R. N.
Ellinwood, Marvin E.
Erickson, Elmer
Foley, Mrs. John Burton
Heinberg, Louis N.
Howard, Nathaniel L.
Lytle, William Creighton
McCormick, Mrs. A. A.
Melnick, Leopold B.
O'Brien, Peter J.
Packer, Charles Swasey
Quigley, Mrs. Martin J.
Reed, William Phelps
Slavik, Henry George
Stanmeyer, Anthony W.
Starkweather, Frank Henry
Tourtelot, F. I.
Venn, Dr. Augustus E.
Wegg, Mrs. Donald R.
Wheeler, Leslie
Wright, Capt. William P.
Wyman, Austin L.

How Our Usefulness Can Increase

Future growth of our Society depends on its permanent endowment. Will you today instruct your attorney to add a codicil to your will providing for a bequest of money, or valuable historical material to the Chicago Historical Society? If you do not wish the services of an attorney, you can attach to your will the following codicil which will be legal provided it is signed by yourself and two witnesses:

Form of Bequest

I give and bequeath to the Chicago Historical Society, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Illinois, February 7, 1857, the sum of

.....

.....Dollars

Witnesses:

....

.....

We have many paintings of prominent men who were the builders of Chicago. If the descendants of each pioneer were to give an endowment to be used for the maintenance and repair of the portraits and frames, our financial task would be lightened.

F 896.168

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume III CHICAGO, MARCH, 1926 No. 9

An Investment in Citizenship

The long awaited volume, "Ellsworth and the Zouaves of '61" has now been delivered by the University of Chicago Press.

Issued just sixty-five years after the death of the Chicago youth who was the first commissioned officer to give up his life in the Civil War, this book fills a long felt want.

The author, Charles A. Ingraham, has caught the spirit of the young military genius and with the aid of his diaries, letters and contemporary newspaper accounts has achieved not only a vivid portrait of the popular hero but a pageant in which the chief personages of the period become real to us against the background of the Civil War. It has been suggested by some of the reviewers that the story which is interwoven throughout with Ellsworth's courtship of the charming Carrie Spafford be dramatized.

The book is beautifully illustrated and has been published in excellent style at heavy cost to the Society and in order that its splendid message may be broadcast to the youth of Chicago, members are asked to order it in blocks of five and ten copies for gifts to boys and girls. The price $2.00, postpaid $2.10, is a real investment in citizenship.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

DONALD H. NICHOLSON.....*Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephones Superior 1478-1479

DOWNTOWN MEMBERSHIP OFFICE
ROOM 1213, 79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

MARCH, 1926

Officers

President.....OTTO L. SCHMIDT
1st Vice-President.....CHARLES B. PIKE
2nd Vice-President.....GEORGE W. DIXON
Treasurer.....JOHN J. MITCHELL
Secretary.....FRANK J. LOESCH
Assistant Secretary.....ROBERT C. FERGUS
Librarian.....CAROLINE M. McILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams
Cecil Barnes
Clarence A. Burley
William H. Bush
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter
Robert C. Fergus
Marshall Field III
Edward L. Glaser
William O. Goodman
Chalkley J. Hambleton
Mrs. Samuel Insull
Prof. James A. James
Chauncey Keep
Arthur G. Leonard
Frank J. Loesch
Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Joy Morton
Charles A. Munroe
Henry J. Patten
Potter Palmer
Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Edward L. Ryerson
John A. Spoor
Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Mrs. Francis M. Taber

Membership Committee

William H. Bush
Chalkley J. Hambleton
Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Letitia M. Baldwin, *Sec'y*
79 W. Monroe Street
Telephones Randolph 1186-1187

Women's Auxiliary Board—Executive

Chairman.....MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman.....MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman.....MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer.....MRS. GEORGE W. DIXON
Secretary.....MRS. FRANCIS M. TABER
Cor. Secretary.....MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone University 0334

Chronicle and Comment

One thousand people visited the Chicago Historical Society on Lincoln's Birthday.

The series of pioneer lectures given to the school children was supplemented by the talk on "The Lincoln Log Schools" on the afternoon of February 11 by Louis A. Warren, minister and historian. Mr. Warren was, for three years, editor of the La Rue County Herald at Hodgenville, Kentucky, the birthplace of Lincoln, and later lived at Elizabethtown, the first home of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks. Mr. Warren has surpassed all other recent investigators in his patient and intelligent study of the Lincoln family in Kentucky.

The chief feature in the commemoration of Lincoln's Birthday was Mr. Warren's address on the evening of February 11 on "The Lincolns' Kentucky Homes," illustrated with pictures taken by himself and numerous maps and charts of his own drawing. To historians and patrons of history the address had a two-fold value; the abundance of new information relative to Lincoln and his ancestors and the scientific methods so skillfully used in this excellent piece of geneological research.

One of the results of Mr. Warren's researches is his ability to refute the commonly accepted opinion that Lincoln's boyhood was spent in poverty and misery. Brief quotations were given from several histories and biographies of Lincoln, emphasizing the worthlessness of Lincoln's father and the lowliness of his boyhood home. This was followed by an abundance of evidence proving their inaccuracy and revealing that Lincoln's father not only paid his debts and kept out of poverty but deserves to be ranked as highly as the average pioneer.

Another article in this month's bulletin contains an explanation of the land system of the South as contrasted with that of the North. Mr. Warren showed that Thomas Lincoln was a victim of the loose land system of the South which finally drove the Lincolns out of Kentucky. A suit was brought against him to establish the claims of the heirs of a Philadelphia banker named Middleton, who had joined the Revolutionary army and had received a grant of Kentucky land from the government of Virginia. The Lincolns did not await the result but moved to Indiana where the national land system prevented boundary disputes by means of a more accurate system of surveying.

The Historical Society acknowledges the courtesy of the Chicago Surface Lines in carrying the posters announcing the February Anniversary exhibits which were attended by a larger number of citizens than previous exhibits.

The second and third of the series of lectures by Professor Terry will be delivered during the month of March. On March 8, Professor Terry will talk on "The New World," and on March 22, on "New Spain."

Washington Exhibition

Over 800 visitors at the Historical Society on Washington's Birthday saw the special exhibition on Washington and the Revolution. Washington's will, his sword, medicine case, camp dishes and lamp and many of Martha Washington's personal belongings were on exhibit.

Among the papers and manuscripts, the group of special interest to people of Chicago

was the Henry C. Van Schaack papers, which constitute an autographic history of the American Revolution. The compiler of these valuable papers, The late Henry C. VanSchaack, of the VanSchaack Drug Company, of Chicago, has brought together autographs of many of the most distinguished military men and civilians of the American Revolution, in the shape of original letters and other valuable documents.

The principal sources from which this rare collection was obtained were: the papers of Henry Van Schaack, a prominent colonial for twenty-three years preceding the revolution, having been a fur trader, a Lieutenant Paymaster and Commissary in the French and Indian War, Postmaster at Albany, N. Y., Magistrate and Supervisor at Kinderhook (now Stuyvesant), N. Y., a member of the General Court of Massachusetts and a magistrate at Pittsfield, Massachusetts; the manuscripts of Peter Van Schaack, LL. D., who had extensive correspondence and intercourse with Revolutionary characters and other eminent contemporaries; the papers of Major John Frey, a prominent member of the Tryon Committee of Safety; the papers of Matthew Vischer, secretary of the Committee of Safety for the city and county of Albany; the papers of John Jay, obtained from the son and grandson of the patriot, and several other valuable collections.

This collection was compiled by Henry C. Van Schaack in 1884 in three volumes, the first volume of which was presented to the Historical Society by the late Lydia Beekman Van Schaack Hibbard through her daughter, Mrs. Robert B. Gregory.

Dr. James L. Himrod delivered an address on "This America of Ours," at the first "Ideal Week" program at the City Club, February 6. Dr. Himrod is now giving the third of his series of lectures to the Junior Auxiliary and school children entitled, "Inside and Outside of the Log Cabin," a splendid exposition of life on the frontier.

Washington to Adams

An article on "The Early French Policy Toward the United States," which appeared in the BULLETIN for January of this year contains a brief account of the danger of war due to French hostility, the measures for defense on the part of the United States and the request sent to Washington to return from his retirement and assume command of the United States army. The following letter to President Adams, taken from the original in possession of the Historical Society, is Washington's reply to the appointment. In showing his sentiments toward the crisis and his love for the country he had so long served, the letter speaks for itself.

Mount Vernon, 13 July, 1798.

Dear Sir:

I had the honor, on the evening of the 11th inst., to receive from the hand of the secretary of war, your favor of the 7th, announcing that you had, with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed me "lieutenant-general and commander in chief of all the armies raised, or to be raised, for the service of the United States."

I cannot express how greatly affected I am over this new proof of public confidence, and the highly flattering manner in which you have been pleased to make the communication; at the same time, I must not conceal from you my correct wish, that the choice had fallen upon a man less declined in years, and better qualified to encounter the usual vicissitudes of war.

You know, sir, what calculations I have made relative to the probable course of events, on my retiring from office, and the determination I had consoled myself with, of closing the remnant of my days in my present peaceful abode; you will therefore be at no loss to conceive and appreciate the sensations I must have experienced, to bring my mind to any conclusion that would pledge me, at so late a period of life, to leave scenes I sincerely love, to enter upon the boundless field of public action, incessant trouble, and high responsibility.

It was not possible for me to remain ignorant of, or indifferent to, recent transactions. The conduct of the Directory of France toward our country; their insidious hostility to its government, their various practices to withdraw the affections of the people from it; the evident tendency of their acts, and those of their agents, to countenance and invigorate opposition; their disregard of solemn treaties and the laws of nations; their war upon our defenseless commerce; their treatment of our minister of peace, and their demands amounting to tribute, could not fail to excite in me corresponding sentiments to those my countrymen have so generously expressed in their affectionate address to you. Believe me, sir, no one can more cordially approve of the wise and prudent measures of your administration. They ought to inspire universal confidence, and will no doubt, combined with the state of things, call from Congress such laws and means, as will enable you to meet the full force and extent of the crisis.

Satisfied, therefore, that you have sincerely wished and endeavored to avert war, and exhausted to the last drop the cup of reconciliation, we can with pure hearts appeal to Heaven for the justice of our cause, and may confidently trust the final result of that kind Providence, who has heretofore and so often signally favored the people of these United States.

Thinking, in this manner, and feeling how incumbent it is upon every person of every description to contribute at all times to his country's welfare, and especially in a moment like the present, when everything we hold dear is so seriously threatened, I have finally determined to accept the Commission of Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, with the reserve only, that I shall not be called into the field until the army is in situation to require my presence, or it becomes indispensable by the urgency of circumstances.

In making this reservation I beg it to be understood, that I do not mean to withhold my assistance to arrange and organize the army, which you may think I can afford. I take the liberty also to mention, that I must decline having my acceptance considered as drawing after it any immediate charge upon the public, and that I cannot receive any emoluments annexed to the appointment, before entering into a situation to incur expense.

The secretary of war being anxious to return to the seat of government, I have detained him no longer than was necessary to a full communication upon the several points he had in charge.

With very great respect and consideration,
I have the honor to be,
Dear Sir,
Your most Obt. Hble. Servt.,
GEORGE WASHINGTON,

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the U. States.

The Creation of the National Land Policy

(Continued from February issue)

In 1784, after the Virginia cession had been made, Congress appointed a committee for the consideration of a plan by which the lands of the national domain might be disposed. The members of the committee were Jefferson of Virginia, Chairman; Williamson of North Carolina, Howell of Rhode Island, Gerry of Massachusetts and Read of South Carolina. These men represented sections of the country which had entirely different methods for the settlement of their respective frontiers. The committee had no intention of creating a new or original plan. Instead, they turned to the methods used in their own states.

In the New England system the survey of lands into townships almost always preceded private ownership and settlement. In the township lands were divided into tracts for settlement by the colony, the town ot the proprietor. Plats were prepared and bounds recorded. Towns were responsible for the accuracy of surveys and town officers saw that the bounds were accurately determined. Townships were often laid into tiers and sold at auction. Grants were usually made for education and religious purposes. And conditions for the improvement of the lands were often a part of the purchase agreement.

In the South, the method was that of indiscriminate location. Land was obtained by warrants on any part of the unappropriated territory. Public surveyors were supposed to survey the land but most of this was done by their deputies who had little experience and made many errors. Occupation was often the first step taken in the settlement of new areas while the securing of titles came later. Virginia had a system that called for warrants, certificates, caveats and grants. The records of these were poorly kept and the looseness of the whole system brought numerous disputes over land titles and confusion in general. North Carolina had a similar system which was being extended over Kentucky and Tennessee.

These two systems were called to the attention of Congress. Other more definite plans had been proposed but each had its origin in one of these two methods or both. One system encouraged individual initiative and enterprise; the other, security of land title and orderly settlement. One provided against overlapping surveys and title disputes, made the town or colony responsible for the accuracy of surveys and titles, obtained compactness, normal community life, protection against raids and mutual aid during severe winters. The other gave op-

portunity for the pioneers to locate and select good lands along the rivers and streams, develop large plantations and benefit by slave labor.

The Committee reported to Congress on May 7, 1784. The plan submitted to that body adhered to the principle asserted in the Proclamation of 1763 and that followed by Congress in the consideration of previous petitions; namely, that land should be secured from the Indians before disposed of by Congress or settled. It should be divided into "hundreds" of ten geographical miles square each containing 6086.4 feet. The "hundreds" were to be divided into lots of one geographical mile square of 850.4 acres. Lines were to be run due north and south by the true meridian and east and west. Surveyors and registers should be appointed by Congress. The land should be sold by warrants which could be purchased by specie, land office certificates reduced to specie by sale of depreciation, certificates of the liquidation debt or military warrants. Settlers should purchase warrants for a lot or a hundred and then locate them. A provision was borrowed from Virginia's plan that no patent should issue until a warrant and certificate had been in the hands of the register for a certain number of months, during which time a person claiming under prior location could file a caveat and the conflicting claim would be settled by arbitration.

The important features of the system recommended by this first ordinance were that surveys were to precede sales, lands were to be divided into hundreds and lots, proceeds from sales should go to the sinking fund only and no provision was made for religion or education. The report was in the handwriting of Jefferson, who has been recognized as its author.

The plan of the Ordinance of 1784 was a combination of the New England system of surveys and the Southern system of disposition, with the use of warrants, certificates and caveats. It was a better plan than that used by a majority of the states which the members of the committee represented, but it was lacking in the completeness that would make it practical. Nathan Dane, a member of the committee drafting the Ordinance of 1787, who has been accredited with a large share of the drafting of that document, in a letter to Daniel Webster, March 26, 1830, calls Jefferson's report a "resolve or plan (not ordinance)" and declares that it was not matured enough to be practical. North Carolina was the only state voting for immediate action and the other votes in Congress declared against considering the report.

Meantime, settlers were passing over the mountains into the Ohio country. Soldiers were demanding their promised bounties and the need for increased revenue was felt. Washington was on his trip, in the summer of 1784, to examine the portages between the Potomac and James Rivers on the east side.

As early as 1770, Washington, in a letter to Thomas Johnson," the first state governor of Maryland, suggested that a project for the opening up of the Potomac be "recommended to public notice upon a more enlarged plan as a means of becoming the channel of conveyance of the extensive and valuable trade of a rising empire."

Washington didn't reach the Ohio but he gathered all the information he could about it. He communicated his observations to Jacob Reed, a member of Congress. Washington asserted that Congress would have to act rapidly in meeting the need of a progressive and compact settlement of the West. "Such is the rage for speculating in and forestalling of lands in the northwest of the Ohio that scarce a valuable spot, within a tolerable distance of it, is left without a claimant." The hostility of the Indians being inflamed by the conduct of settlers in marking out, surveying and settling lands is another reason cited to urge quick action by Congress.

Washington proposed that Congress purchase enough land from the Indians to make one or two states. The land, he recommended, should be sold at a price that would discourage monopolies and yet not be too burdensome on individual occupiers. Trespassers beyond the Ohio should be declared outlaws and fit subjects for Indian vengeance and their claims should be null and void. In a letter to Richard Henry Lee, President of Congress, March 15, 1785, Washington advised that lands be sold in small amounts and at a medium price. He recommended the New England system as better than that of Virginia and the South.

Men who were interested in the settlement of the domain were getting eager for action. Rufus Putnam, in a letter to Washington, April 5, 1784, writes, "You are sensible of the necessity, as well as the possibility, of both officers and soldiers fixing themselves in business somewhere as soon as possible, as many of them are unable to lie long on their oars, waiting the decision of Congress on our petition, and

therefore must unavoidably settle themselves in some other quarter which, when done, the idea of removing to the Ohio country will probably be at an end with respect to most of them; besides, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have come to a resolution to sell their eastern country for public securities; and should their plan be formed and propositions be made public before we hear anything from Congress respecting our petition, and the terms on which the land petitioned for are to be obtained, it will undoubtedly be much against us by greatly lessening the number of Ohio Associates."

Washington, in reply to Putnam's letter, June 2, 1784, writes, " . . I hear Congress are differing about their powers; but, as they have accepted of the cession from Virginia, and have resolved to lay off ten new states, bounded by latitudes and longitudes, it should be supposed that they would determine something respecting the former before they adjourn, and yet, I very much question it, as the latter is to happen on the third, that is tomorrow."

While Congress was in cession at Princeton, Washington urged in person the necessity of a speedy decision, using his powers of persuasion and arguments for quick action that he had received from Putnam. Every member with whom he had contact agreed with his policy but pleaded the want of cessions upon which to act. "This has been made and accepted," writes Washington, "and yet matters, as far as they have come to my knowledge, remain in status quo."

On March 4, 1785, a reconsideration of the report of 1784 was undertaken. A second reading occured on March 16, followed by a debate. It was then referred to a committee of one member from each state. William Grayson of Virginia and Rufus King of Massachusetts were the leading members of the committee. A month was given to the consideration of the report, with the result that another plan was ready by April 14 which was more carefully worked out than Jefferson's scheme.

The committee chose to retain the rectangular townships although the size was reduced to seven miles square and statute miles were substituted for geographical miles. The township was to be the smallest tract sold. They could be sold at auction, one dollar per acre being the minimum price. Reserves for schools, religion, and for the future disposition of Congress were provided. The report was in Grayson's hand writing and in a letter to Jefferson written April 12, Monroe states that the report was drawn principally by Col. Grayson.

The day after the report was presented, Grayson sent a copy to Washington with the reasons for its provisions. In order to avoid controversy, all information possible should be gathered concerning the lands. Surveys in squares were recommended as the least expensive, as only two sides of the squares had to be run in most cases. Sales should be made by auction in order to give advantage to those away from the lands. The policy of sale by township would serve as an inducement for emigration derived from friendship, religion or relative connection, for the poorer classes would unite to purchase a township. The offering of a small number of townships for sale at a time should answer the objection of delay and at the some time prevent the lowering of price because of over-supply. The formalities of warrants, entries, locations, returns and caveats were eliminated, the first and last process being a deed. Each state would be given an equal chance at the best lands at its markets. The plan could be easily altered, if experience proved it wrong, by reducing the quantity and multiplying surveys.

In Washington's reply to Grayson's letter, April 25, he approved of the township system and selling, but opposed the sale in states. He thought there was no good reason for it and that it would lead to state jobbing. A central land office he thought would be more convenient and would encourage competition.

When the report was submitted to Congress, the plan of township planting was attacked. However, according to Payson J. Treat, the historian of the Natural Land System, there is no record of Southerners urging indiscriminate location. Apparently all accepted the advantage of rectangular surveys before sale. The South did attempt though, to amend the report so that smaller tracts could be sold. The clash was not between the two opposing colonial systems but between the New England system and a modified Southern system of rectangular surveys and individual location.

After a month of hopeless debating a compromise was reached. Alternate townships were to be divided into sections one mile square and the others to remain in tact. Two other important amendments were made. The township was reduced to six miles square and the reservation of a section for religion was struck out.

On May 20, the Ordinance of 1785 was passed. Land was to be disposed of as soon as the Indian titles were purchased. Townships were to be surveyed six miles square and alternatives divided into lots one mile square. The first lines north and south and east and west were to begin on the Ohio River on the Pennsylvania border and only township lines were to be surveyed. Townships were to be sold in the states, alternately, by the whole and by lots.

Furthermore, the land was to be divided into ranges, a range being a series of townships running from north to south and the ranges numbered from east to west. As soon as seven ranges were surveyed the land would be ready for sale. One seventh of the amount was to meet the claims of the Continental Army. The balance was to be distributed among the states "according to the quotas in the last preceding requisition," and sold by the commissioners of the loan officers of the states at public auction.

The minimum price was fixed at one dollar per acre, to be paid in specie, loan office certificates, or certificates of the liquidated debt, including interest. Surveying expenses were $36.00 per township and to be paid by the purchaser at the time of sale. Deeds for definite tracts of land were to be issued; not warrants permitting future location. Sections 8, 11, 26, and 29 in each township and one third of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines were to be Congressional Reservations. One sixteenth of each township was reserved for public schools, three townships were reserved for Canadian and Nova Scotian refugees during the Revolution and three towns for the Christian Indians of the territory.

Plans from many sources arose in attempts to meet the general need, but, the advocates of no particular policy or plan got exactly what they wished, but neither were any totally disappointed. It was a compromise in which all parties had to give up something, however, the New England system was the larger of the contributors to the adopted policy.

This "compromise of opinions" was the National Land Policy by which the first disposal of lands was to be administered. The urgent needs of Congress, however, caused a departure from the new policy almost immediately. Changes have been made from time to time, but the policy adopted in 1785, is in general, the same policy that the United States has today.

In summarizing the events relative to the land policy, Prof. Treat writes: "Refusing to try vague experiments in that valued domain, Congress adopted the system which had proved the most effective in the old States, and, refusing to sacrifice the future for a temporary gain, it preferred to postpone the land revenue rather than to make use of a dangerous expedient . . . it (The Ordinance of 1785) proved to be one of the wisest and most influential of all acts of the Revolutionary period." B. A. Hinsdale writes that "it contains the germs of our present admirable system of national land surveys." And A. M. Dyer; "The land ordinance of 1785 inaugurated a system of surveys which afterward perfected by practice and experience into that now used in almost every civilized country on earth."

After the ordinance was passed, Thomas Hutchins was appointed Geographer of the United States and was put in charge of the surveys with the help of one surveyor from each state. The beginning of the surveys was the beginning of the test of the land policy and soon brought alterations in some of its provisions. The ordinance insisted that the geographer and surveyors shall "pay the utmost attention to the variation of the magnetic needle; and shall run and note all lines by the true meridian, certifying with every plat, what was the variation at the times of running the lines thereon noted." This provision was repealed because it took too much time. It was the first alteration in the ordinance and would have been an unfortunate one had it not been later amended.

The survey of the Seven Ranges took more time than was expected partly due to the hostility of the Indians. By February, 1787 four of the ranges were surveyed. Plats were submitted to Congress. Many of the Southern members were out of patience with such a slow system and tried to make room for indiscriminate locations. This question had to be fought out every year for ten years, but the New England and Middle States stood firm and finally won. However, as soon as the four ranges were ready Congress decided to proceed with the sales and not wait for seven ranges as the ordinance specified.

The Board of Treasury was asked to report a plan of sale. The report of the board showed that it considered the method outlined unsatisfactory already, before it was applied. It would abolish the system of sales in the states. After land was drawn for the soldiers, sales should

take place at the seat of Congress. The ordinance made no provision for the credit purchase of land due to their desire for revenue. The report advised that credit should be provided by allowing one third the purchase price to be paid down and the balance within the next three months. Failure to pay the balance, however, should be penalized by the forfeiture of the first payment.

(*Concluded in next issue*)

Accessions

Some Recent Gifts to the Library

"The Diaries of George Washington, 1748–1799," edited by John C. Fitzpatrick, A. M., 1925. Four volumes. Gift of Dr. Otto L. Schmidt.

"Abraham Lincoln—The Prairie Years," by Carl Sandburg; New York, 1926. Gift of the Author.

"Lincoln Bibliography—A list of Books and Pamphlets Relating to Abraham Lincoln," compiled by Joseph Benjamin Oakleaf, 1925. Gift of Dr. Otto L. Schmidt.

"She Knew Lincoln (Mrs. Julia Taft Bayne)," by Maybelle Jones. Excerpt Tourist News. St. Petersburg, Florida, 1925.

"Lincoln in Life and Caricature Gleaned from many Fields," by H. O. H. (Guido Bruno). Excerpt Pearson's Magazine, April, 1917. Gift of the Author.

"Beginnings of Medical Education in and Near Chicago—the Institutions and the Men," by George H. Weaver; Chicago, 1925. Gift of Dr. George H. Weaver.

Collection of Civil War Souvenir Envelopes. Gift of Mrs. I. C. Hoag, through Dr. Otto L. Schmidt.

"Personal Experiences during the Chicago Fire," by Frank J. Loesch; Chicago, privately printed, 1925. Autograph copy. Gift of Frank J. Loesch.

Some Recent Gifts to the Museum

Globe representing the degree of advancement in Geographical knowledge at the time of Columbus's first voyage to America to which Prof. Lukens has added the outline of the Western Continent then unknown to the geographers.

Note: Based on Behaim's globe. Gift of Prof. Herman T. Lukens.

John Paul Jones candlestick with lead figure and brass stand and socket. Gift of Mrs. Frank Hugh Wagner.

"One of the Wives of Sitting Bull, Un-ca-pa-po-Sioux." Portrait in oils by H. H. Cross who made his original sketches for this and many other portraits of Indians at Mankato, Minnesota, after the Massacre of 1863. Loaned by Mr. Bahr.

Chapeau and two sword sashes of the full dress uniform worn by General S. B. Holabird in the Civil War. Gift of his son, J. A. Holabird.

"The Chicago World's Fair Committee, the Winners in the Struggle over the site in the House of Representatives. Instantaneous photo by Brady." Illustration from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, March 15, 1890. Gift of Alonzo C. Mather.

New Members

Sustaining Annual:

Andrews, Alfred B.
Armstrong, Frederick W.
Bates, Mrs. Joseph A.
Bartlett, Frederick N.
Bosworth, Mrs. Fred A.
Blickhahn, Hubert P.
Braunworth, Dr. Anna M.
Burt, Charles B.
Case, Mrs. Francis M.
Carpenter, Thomas King
Chapin, Rufus F.
Coffin, Mrs. Charles Howells
Cotton, Donald R.
Crumlish, Mrs. Daniel
Devine, Dr. Edward J.
Eastman, William E.
Fallon, Mrs. Bernard
Finnegan, R. J.
Finnegan, Martin N.
Flexner, Washington
Fogle, John L.
Fowler, Dr. Earle B.
Frisch, Paul
Gary, Dr. J. Clark
Goodman, Mrs. Kenneth S.
Griffith, George D.
Hart, Miss Gertrude W.
Heide, B. N.
Holinger, Dr. Jacques
Hoyt, N. Landon
Hibben, George
Kelley, Mrs. Edward F.
Kilbourne, L. B
Krutckoff, Charles
Lapham, Arden B., Jr.
Lenthesser, Fred W.
Lynch, Joseph B.
Newton, Charles W.
Pace, J. Madison
Saville, Arthur G.
Schmidt, Theodore
Stenson, Miss Jane A.
Strouse, Dr. Solomon
Sudler, Mrs. Carroll H.
Swain, George Warner
Timmins, Mrs. Harry L.
Talbot, Mrs. Eugene S., Jr.
Thibodeau, A. D.
Vail, Roger Sherman
Waite, Dr. Lucy
Wakeley, Charles R.
Warner, Mason
Watson, Oliver L.
Wilsey, R. E.
Withers, Allen L.
Yoe, Miss Charlotte W.

Sustaining Life

Borden, Mrs. John
Coolidge, Mrs. E. Channing
Gloeckler, Charles S.
Woodruff, George
Young, Dr. Josephine E.

Corresponding

Hansen, Harry A.

F 896.168

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume III CHICAGO, APRIL, 1926 No. 10

The American Transportation Exhibit

Sunday visitors at the Chicago Historical Society have been viewing the Washington and Lincoln anniversary exhibits which have now given way to some interesting exhibits illustrating early methods of transportation, including prints of Mississippi steamboats, the different types of boats prior to the use of steam, and early packhorse, postboy and stage coach travel. A large print giving an excellent display of the United States Navy in 1898 will be shown.

This display will interest all members and visitors of the Historical Society who are interested in the beginnings and development of modern American transportation.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

DONALD H. NICHOLSON.....*Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephones Superior 1478-1479

DOWNTOWN MEMBERSHIP OFFICE
ROOM 1213, 79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

APRIL, 1926

Officers

President.....OTTO L. SCHMIDT
1st Vice-President.....CHARLES B. PIKE
2nd Vice-President.....GEORGE W. DIXON
Treasurer.....JOHN J. MITCHELL
Secretary.....FRANK J. LOESCH
Assistant Secretary.....ROBERT C. FERGUS
Librarian.....CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams — Chauncey Keep
Cecil Barnes — Arthur G. Leonard
Clarence A. Burley — Frank J. Loesch
William H. Bush — Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter — Joy Morton
Robert C. Fergus — Charles A. Munroe
Marshall Field III — Henry J. Patten
Edward L. Glaser — Potter Palmer
William O. Goodman — Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Chalkley J. Hambleton — Edward L. Ryerson
Mrs. Samuel Insull — John A. Spoor
Prof. James A. James — Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Mrs. Francis M. Taber

Membership Committee

William H. Bush — Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Chalkley J. Hambleton — Letitia M. Baldwin, *Sec'y*
79 W. Monroe Street
Telephones Randolph 1186-1187

Women's Auxiliary Board—Executive

Chairman.....MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman.....MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman.....MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer.....MRS. GEORGE W. DIXON
Secretary.....MRS. FRANCIS M. TABER
Cor. Secretary.....MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone University 0334

Chronicle and Comment

Sunday visitors at the Chicago Historical Society have been viewing the Washington and Lincoln anniversary exhibits which have now given way to some very interesting exhibits of prints illustrating early methods of transportation, including a group of prints of Mississippi steamboats, the early pack-horse, post-boy and stagecoach.

The sales of the Ellsworth books are continuing to be quite lively. Not only former members of the Zouaves but a host of Ellsworth's friends and admirers are making purchases.

Interest continues to grow on the subject of the Colonization of America as set forth in the brilliant series of lectures given by Dr. Arthur Guy Terry. Students of American institutions are finding these lectures an excellent method of reviewing former work and receiving information at to the conclusions of modern scholarship on the subject. Dr. Terry has the happy faculty of putting facts in unforgetable language and his ability to impart information in an entertaining manner is unsurpassed.

A large number of women's clubs have availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting the Historical Society and being conducted through the exhibits during the past month. Several letters have been received expressing the pleasure experienced and almost invariably including expressions of appreciation of the educational work the Society is equipped to do. In almost every group there have been descendants of prominent early pioneers and the visits have often resulted in the acquisition of original documents and accessions to the museum.

The dedication and tree-planting ceremonies to be held in Thatcher Woods, Cook County Forest Reserve on April 17, 1926, will be accompanied by the inauguration of the John Chapman (Johnnie Appleseed) Sesqui-Centennial Celebration.

John Chapman, a heroic and outstanding figure in our pioneer history, was the son of Nathaniel Chapman, a Revolutionary soldier. When seventeen years of age, John Chapman journeyed on foot to the present site of Pittsburg and built a home at Pittsburg Landing. Here he planted an apple orchard which gave him more than local fame. His place corresponded to a modern free tourist camp, for it was made a stopping place for all westward bound pioneers.

Every pioneer who visited Chapman's place was furnished with one ounce of appleseeds with which to plant orchards in the new country. For several years he gathered seeds from the cider presses of the Pennsylvania farmers, sorted and dried them and gave them to new settlers in small deer-skin bags.

Upon receiving word from Ohio settlers that they were having no success with their trees, "Johnnie Appleseed" gave his home to a woman who had lost her husband, and set sail for Marietta, Ohio with two Indian piroques loaded with appleseeds.

The remaining forty-one years of his life were spent instructing the pioneers of the northwest in planting and caring for apple orchards. The contribution of John Chapman to the development of the northwest and his part in the War of 1812 is related in Dr. Himrod's new book entitled "Johnnie Appleseed" which will soon be on sale at the Historical Society.

The Historical Society took the lead in the plans for the celebration by calling a meeting of representatives of several civic and patriotic organizations. The members of the meeting through a special committee secured the co-operation of Mayor Dever who has appointed a committee to take charge of the celebration.

An April open meeting of the Junior Auxiliary will be held on Thursday, April 1. Dr. James Lattimore Himrod will speak on "The Winning of the West." This is the sixth lecture in the series of talks on the "Pioneers."

Dr. Himrod will trace the causes of the migration of the colonists over the Allegheny Mountains to occupy the Central West. He will emphasize certain facts that have a strong bearing on this migration that are usually not touched upon in text-books. Some new material relative to George Rogers Clark, Illinois' Revolutionary hero, will be brought out in this lecture.

Members who have copies of the Historical Society BULLETINS Volume 1 numbers 1, 2 and 10 and Volume 2 numbers 5, 6, 7 and 8 will confer a favor by returning them to the Librarian, 632 N. Dearborn St.

The John Brown Collection

Many visitors at the Historical Society have seen the John Brown collection on exhibition in the museum; his photographs, many weapons which he used in his struggles against pro-slavery bands, items relative to the Harper's Ferry raid and several interesting letters written to his family and friends just before his execution.

The papers on exhibit are only a very small part of the rich and valuable John Brown papers in the library. There are many letters written by Brown on others connected with his strange career which give evidence on matters of historical importance in the slavery controversy. Others reveal the character and motives of this idealistic man of a materialistic age, while a few show the support given to his plan of liberating slaves by prominent abolitionists of the North. Genealogical materials on the Brown family are not lacking. One of the most interesting papers is the original manuscript of the account written by Anne Brown, telling of the life at Kennedy's farm near the slave districts of Virginia and giving character sketches of many of her father's followers. Judge Parker's papers also form an important part of the collections and throw a good deal of light on the trial of Brown after he was captured.

Two collections of John Brown material are owned by the Historical Society, while a third one in its temporary possession is the property of Forest H. Sweet, a dealer in books and manuscripts in Cleveland, and has not yet been purchased by the Society.

-:- *John Brown and Slavery* -:-

In the slavery controversy, as in all struggles of such magnitude there were men who represented many shades of opinion. The defenders of the institution, the compromisers, the advocates of non-extension of slave territory and the abolitionists all played an important role in the fight over slavery.

Among the abolitionists, John Brown will long be remembered as the one whose hatred of human bondage was bitter enough to carry him into a forceful attempt to abolish it. There were many who published abolition propaganda and some appealed to a "higher law" than the Constitution of the United States for guidance in the abolition crusade. A few were willing to finance the plans of the arch-abolitionist, but Brown himself and his small group of men were the only ones who went so far as to attempt the actual extinction of slavery by force and the shedding of blood.

John Brown was a visionary man whose religion dominated his whole life. He was a stern Calvinist and a Puritan, born out of due time. He drew his inspiration from the Old Testament and his favorite text was "Without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sins." Cromwell was his hero. He admired Nat Turner as much as George Washington. The religious wars of Europe or the early days of the Massachusetts colonies would have been a suitable environment for him. He was very tender to the negro and had brooded for years over the wrongs of the slaves.

When the territory of Kansas was organized and the struggle between pro-slavery and free state forces began, Brown saw his chance to strike a blow against slavery and in the autumn of 1855 the old Puritan joined his sons in the new territory.

After the pro-slavery attack on Lawrence, the

hot-bed of free staters, Brown resolved to get revenge. Five free state men had been killed in Kansas and it seemed no more than just to him that revenge should be had by an equal number of victims. Volunteers were called for a secret expedition. Four of his sons, a son-in-law and two other men were enlisted. Brown's word was law in his own family but one of the other men objected to the bloody mission, to which Brown replied, "I have no choice. It has been decreed by Almighty God that I should make an example of these men." It took a day to persuade the objector but the leader finally won and on the Saturday night of May 24, 1856; John Brown satisfied his hunger for revenge. One captive survived to testify that his brother's arms were cut off, his head cut open and severed from his body, his jaw cut and a large hole was cut in his side. His father was shot in the forehead and stabbed in the breast.

It is said that the next morning (Sabbath) when Brown raised his hands to Heaven to ask a blessing, they were still stained with the dried blood of his victims. The word seemed to come to him to go out and slay the enemies of his cause.

The friends of Brown refused to believe that he had anything to do with the massacres. They shut their eyes to the plain facts of Mordacai Oliver's Report in Congress giving an abundance of evidence on the raid. No injury of the free state party or reaction of public sentiment occurred in the North. Republicans had made good use of the deeds of violence by pro-slavery gangs in Kansas but strangely enough the Democratic Press made almost no use of Brown's raid. A free state version soon appeared which admitted the killing but contended that a pro-slavery gang was caught hanging a free state settler and in effecting the rescue, Brown's men shot five of their enemies. This was published widely in the Republican journals and was believed by their readers.

In the Spring of 1859, Brown was in Boston where he became an attentive listener at the New England Anti-Slavery Convention. He passed judgment on their methods by saying, "These men are all talk; what is needed is action—action." His experience in Kansas had brought Brown in contact with men of means and influence and his trip to New England was for the purpose of getting financial aid for another and greater blow. The type of men he won to his support is both surprising and significant in revealing the strength of "Old Brown's" personality and the methods some pious men were led to use in striking slavery. Gerrit Smith, a rich philanthropist, Theodore Parker, a noted preacher, Thomas W. Higginson, pastor of a free church at Worchester, George L. Stearns, a successful business man of Boston, Dr. S. G. Howe, a devotee to the cause of suffering humanity and F. B. Sanborn, just fresh from college but willing to give his income to the cause were all converts to Brown's plan for conspiring against the South.

Brown called a conference of his friends to meet at Gerrit Smith's home in Petersboro, New York. A few of them came on February 22, dined together and then listened to Brown while he disclosed his plan. In 1858, he had left a small company at Tabor, Iowa to devote the winter to military drill. With his small body of trusty men, he proposed to occupy a place in the mountains of Virginia, whence he could make incursions into the slave districts and liberate slaves. As they were freed he would arm them for protection. His band was to subsist on the enemy and fortify itself against attack. The frequent liberation of small groups of slaves would fill their masters with fear of a slave insurrection and make slavery so insecure and dangerous that the planters would rid themselves of their remaining negroes. Operations were to be extended until the name of John Brown would be a terror throughout the whole South. Success would attract recruits from the North and Canada and his adherents might increase to a great number. Arms were already provided and with $800 in money he could begin operations in May.

The group was amazed. The plan was discussed and criticised at great length but Brown was prepared and met every objection. To the hopelessness of making war on Virginia with so small a group, he replied; "If God be for us, who can be against us." The council sat until after midnight and reassembled the next day. At last they were almost persuaded. They saw it was useless to oppose him and that he must either be renounced or assisted, and the final decision was that he should be assisted. A few days later, Brown wrote to Sanborn that "God has honored comparatively a small part of mankind with any possible chance of such mighty and soul-satisfying rewards."

In the correspondence between Brown and his friends the real plan was concealed. Brown assumed the name of Nelson Hawkins. His plan was one for speculation in the wool business and his followers were shepherds. Sanborn wrote that Hawkins "has found in Canada

several good men for shepherds, and, if not embarrassed by want of means, expects to turn his flock loose about the 15th of May." Parker, who failed in health and went to Europe, in a letter from Rome wrote, "Tell me how our little speculation in wool goes on, and what the dividend accrues therefrom."

An unexpected reverse was soon to come which delayed Brown's movements. He had hired a Scotch adventurer by the name of Forbes to drill his men at Tabor and had confided in him. Forbes was unable to get the money he had expected and went to Washington, D. C., where he told Senators Seward and Wilson of the intended conspiracy. Senator Wilson wrote to Dr. Howe about it and Stearns, upon hearing the report, wrote to Brown telling him to use his arms for no purpose except the defense of Kansas. Five of his friends met at the Revere House in Boston and decided the attack on Virginia must be postponed and that Brown should go to Kansas at once. He arrived in the Territory in June, 1859 and soon liberated a small group of slaves in Missouri which he escorted safely through the North and across the border into Canada.

Preparations for the blow began in July. Harper's Ferry was the place chosen for the attack. James Ford Rhodes in his History of the United States says that Sanborn was the only one who knew the attack was to be made at Harper's Ferry. He estimates that about fifty persons knew the attack was to be some place in Virginia and that perhaps a thousand knew of the intended attack in some part of the South.

The ammunition consisted of 200 Sharpe's rifles, 200 revolvers and 950 pikes with which to arm the slaves who joined the party. Two houses were rented on Kennedy's farm, near Harper's Ferry. The fire arms were sent by one of Brown's sons from Ohio and the pikes from a manufacturer in Connecticut, to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Both were shipped to J. Smith & Sons and so delivered by the railroad company. The volunteers met at the same place and both men and materials were quietly conveyed to the Kennedy farm.

Anne Brown, the daughter of the leader, and the wife of Oliver Brown kept house for the large and mysterious family on the Kennedy farm. Anne Brown's memoir not only contains some excellent character sketches of the men but pictures the constant fear of being spied on. It was the duty of the women to keep watch, give the signal for the men to disappear when neighbors were seen approaching, inform their callers that their mother would soon arrive at their new home and entertain them in a manner that would ward off all suspicion and lead them to believe that the Brown family were the only occupants of the place. The skill, tact and quick decisions of Anne Brown saved the band from many exposures.

The night of Sunday, October 16 was the time set for the attack. The women had been sent away. All lines of communication were cut. Brown and two followers broke into the United States Armory near the town, which was not under military guard, and seized the watchmen. Others took the arsenal with its public arms and the rifle works; all government property.

By midnight, Brown was master of Harper's Ferry. Lights were out and telegraph wires were cut. Col. Lewis Washington, a descendant of the first President, was captured, for it was one of Brown's favorite ambitions to free the slaves of a Washington. One other proprietor was arrested during the night and several slaves were brought into the armory. At 1:30 A. M. a train passing through from Wheeling to Baltimore was stopped but before sunrise it was allowed to go on and the news of the attack spread rapidly.

When the Harper's Ferry people arose in the morning they found themselves in possession of a hostile force. People on their way to work were taken prisoners. The citizens gathered in forces as best they could, neighboring militias hastened in and the fighting began. By the middle of the afternoon all except the men in the armory under Brown's immediate command were killed, captured or had escaped.

The rest of the raiding party was well fortified in the armory but the attack from outside was too much. Col. Washington who was a prisoner in the engine house afterwards said, "Brown was the coolest and firmest man I ever saw in defying danger and death. With one son dead and another shot through, he felt the pulse of his dying son with one hand and held his rifle with the other, and commanded his men with the utmost composure."

A humaneness was shown to prisoners that was unknown to Brown in the Kansas Massacres. Instead of wreaking vengeance on them for the death of his sons he urged them to seek sheltered corners and would not allow his men to fire on non-combatants outside.

On Monday evening, Robert E. Lee arrived with the United States Marines. Tuesday morning the engine house was taken and Brown was

captured. Of the nineteen men who left the Kennedy farm, ten were killed, four escaped and five were captured. Of the inhabitants and attacking parties, five were killed and nine wounded.

Virginia was in an uproar. The long feared attack on slavery had been attempted. The baser element wanted to kill Brown but the better class could not help admiring his courage. All were alarmed at the possible extent of the conspiracy and demanded to know who supported the raid. The Virginians cared little for the guilt of the philanthropists who had no political influence but tried to fasten the blame on Seward, Chase, Sumner and Hale, leaders of the Republican party.

Brown's trial began two days after his capture and before the wounds he received when captured were healed. At first the counsel for the defense was assigned by the Court but later lawyers from the North came in Brown's behalf. The first counsel for the defense forwarded a plea on the grounds of insanity but Brown himself raised a protest and declared himself perfectly sane. The eye-witnesses of the raid, the special investigating committee sent by Congress and others who interviewed Brown while in prison all gave evidence that he had no sign of insanity and that his courage, coolness and self-control was to be admired. The man himself was apparently mentally sound although his deeds were unquestionably insane. The secret of his actions was that he drew his inspirations from a literal acceptance of the Old Testament. He loved to think of the wonders God had wrought for Joshua and Gideon. With God's help the walls of Jericho were attacked with only 300 men. He was doing God's work and he felt sure he could perform the same wonders.

On the fifth day of the trial the verdict was brought in declaring the prisoner "Guilty of treason, and conspiring and advising with slaves and others to rebel, and murder in the first degree." It was the only decision possible. The papers of Judge Parker, a valuable part of the collections give evidence that the trial was a fair one. "I feel entirely satisfied," Brown declared, "with the treatment I have received on my trial. Considering all the circumstances it has been more generous than I expected; but I feel no consciousness of guilt."

The old Puritan was executed on December 2. When passing out of the prison on the way to the scaffold he handed a paper to a guard on which he had written:

> "I, John Brown, am now quite certain that the crimes of this guilty land will never be purged away but with blood. I had, as I now think vainly, flattered myself that without very much bloodshed it might have been done."

These are the last words of John Brown and the original paper is now on exhibition at the Chicago Historical Society.

To the very last moment it was feared that Brown would be rescued. As he was taken to the scaffold, the cavalry was placed in command of the sentinels, cannon were placed at various points and scouts and rangers were on duty outside the enclosure.

After the victim was on the scaffold and the noose about his neck, it was ten minutes before the sheriff received the signal. The delay would seem to be unbearable. But Col. Preston who stood near Brown watched him closely but could not detect a single sign of fear. The execution was followed by a period of solemnity and quietness.

The effects of the Harper's Ferry Raid are quite obvious. The whole South was set aflame. During his imprisonment, Brown wrote many letters which were published in Northern newspapers and which won their readers to a sympathy with the man whose deeds had horrified many of them. The publicity during the episode fomented the anti slavery sentiment to a dangerous point. One of the most interesting contemporary opinions of the episode is the prophetic statement of Horace Greeley:

> "Its present effect is bad, and throws a heavy load upon us in this state . . . but the ultimate effect is to be good . . . It will drive on the slave power to new outrages . . . It presses on the irrepressible conflict; and I think the end of slavery in Virginia and the Union is ten years nearer than it seemed a few week's ago."

The Creation of the National Land Policy

(Concluded from March issue)

Another departure from the ordinance was the sale of large tracts to land companies. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper had signed the soldier's petition of 1785. Tupper helped survey the Four Ranges and his information led to the call for the people of Massachusetts who wanted to buy land in the Ohio to meet in their respective counties and send delegates to the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in

Boston. Here the delegates met and organized the Ohio Company. General Rufus Putnam, General Samuel Holden Parsons and Rev. Manasseh Cutler were sent to apply for a private purchase of lands and promote their scheme in Congress.

The petition of the Ohio Company was considered and referred to a committee which reported July 14, 1787. The corporate ownership of a large tract was against the ordinance and under ordinary conditions would have been rejected. But the finances of the nation were in terrible condition. Shay's Rebellion had been put down but much bitterness still lingered. The Federal Convention was in cession at Philadelphia to consider possible plans for the revision of the Articles. On July 13, the Ordinance of 1787 was passed and the next day the report on the petition came before Congress.

Manasseh Cutler, who was acting as agent for the Ohio Associates left for Philadelphia while the Ordinance of 1787 was being considered and came back on July 17 to find a strong opposition to the petition. Cutler then threatened to go to the states for the purchase of lands if Congress refused. This statement had its proper effect. Col. Duer, Secretary of the Treasury Board suggested to Cutler that if he would extend the contract and take in another company secretly, the grant would be secured. This clever advice was followed and on July 23 an agreement was reached for a sale. The first terms offered by Congress were not satisfactory and Cutler insisted on better terms supported by the same threat of going to the states.

Only eight states were represented in Congress at the time and it took real diplomacy on the part of Cutler to get the required number of votes. According to Cutler's own statement, the support needed was secured largely by his announcement that he would support General St. Clair, President of Congress, for governor of the Northwest Territory.

Two contracts were signed on October 27, 1787. One for the Ohio Company for 1,500,000 acres and the other for the Scioto Company for 5,000,000 acres. These tracts lay between the Seven Ranges and the Scioto on the Ohio. The exterior lines were to be run by the United States while the interior were to be surveyed by the company according to the Ordinance of 1785. The township system remained in tact. Section 16 of every township was reserved for education and sections 8, 11, and 26 for the future disposition of Congress. The reservation of one section of each township for religion was a New England feature of the contracts which failed to pass in the ordinance, and a provision for two townships for the foundation of a university was entirely new.

The price of the lands was fixed at one dollar per acre instead of fifty cents, the original offer. One third of the price was knocked off for bad lands and incidental expenses, which reduced the price to 66⅔ cents. The actual price paid was only about 8 or 9 cents per acre, for the certificates of indebtedness were then worth only 12 cents on the dollar.

Congress proposed that $50,000 be paid with the contract and the balance when the survey of the exterior lines was completed. This was opposed, however, because the agents of the Ohio associates would not permit the Scioto Company to jeopardize them. They insisted that $50,000 be paid with the contract, $50,000 with the surveys and the balance in six equal payments. A deed for $1,000,000 worth of land was to pass when that amount was paid and other deeds were to pass as agreed upon later. Part of the tract was to be entered and occupied until the deeds could pass.

The success of the Ohio Company encouraged other companies to petition for large tracts of the public domain. John Cleve Symmes, a representative from New Jersey in Congress in 1785–89, petitioned for one million acres between the Great and Little Miamis on the Ohio. He wanted the same terms as those of the Ohio Company but would accept one township for an academy. His petition was referred to the Board of Treasury.

Royal Flint and Joseph Parker and their associates petitioned for two tracts; two million acres on the Ohio and one million on the Mississippi.

Other such applications were made, but the Symmes Purchase was the only one carried through. When the new constitution was being ratified, the public credit of the country, due to the sale of large tracts of lands, had begun to improve. The almost worthless securities began to rise in value and served to increase the cost of western lands. Not only did further applications for tracts cease, but the existing companies found themselves embarrassed by the improved credit of the nation, and by Indian wars. These contracts became a source of trouble to the new government and made

that form of disposition of the public domain undesirable. Such experience made this departure from the land policy of the Ordinance of 1785 only a temporary one.

The Federal government inherited from the Old Congress the land policy which had been created in the last years of its existence. It was reenacted and remained to be developed and stabilized under the new central government.

Accessions

Some Recent Gifts to the Museum

Four hundred and sixty lantern slide views of Chicago; also on deposit 1160 negatives on glass, prints of views in the Chicago region and a large number of film negatives. From the collections of the late C. R. Clark. Gift of Mrs. C. R. Clark of Blue Island, Illinois.

Lincoln and Hamlin "voted" ballot of the 1860 campaign found among papers in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court in Shawneetown, Illinois, during a recent case in court. Gift of George Hanlon.

Abraham Lincoln Portrait. Steel engraving from photograph by Hesler, 1860. Gift of Mrs. R. M. Ashcroft.

Miss Colby's account of her part as a flower girl in President Lincoln's funeral procession in Chicago. Clipping from newspaper article published during the Lincoln Centennial, 1909. Gift of Miss Francelia Colby.

Some Recent Gifts to the Library

"The History of the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington as First President of the United States," edited by Clarence Winthrop Bowen, N. Y., 1892. Gift of Mrs. Arthur Meeker.

"Memoirs of Abraham Lincoln in Edgar County, Illinois," compiled by the Book Committee of the Edgar County Historical Society, 1925. Pamphlet. Gift of the Edgar County Historical Society.

"Abe Lincoln as a Babe—as a Boy and Youth: An Overlooked Interview with Dennis F. Hanks, May, 1892—A Cousin and Close Companion of Lincoln." Supplement to the Shelby County Leader, February 11, 1926. Gift of T. B. Shoaff & Son, Shelbyville, Illinois.

Copy of letter from George Bryan Porter, the last territorial governor of Michigan to Andrew Jackson, Detroit, December 15, 1832, denying accusations made against himself and others connected with him in negotiating a treaty relating to the purchase of Indian lands. Typewritten manuscript. Gift of Walter C. Wyman.

A letter of James A. McCall, A.L.S. to Simpson McCall, Chicago, October 9, 1854, telling of the growth of Chicago, business conditions, wages paid, cost of living, etc. Manuscript. Gift of J. Max Golding.

Map of Chicago and Adjacent Towns by Emil Heubach, Nov. 1876. "Report of the Secretary of War communicating in Answer to a Resolution of The Senate; A Report and Map of the Examination of New Mexico, made by Lieutenant J. W. Abert," Washington, D. C. 1848; Constitution of the State of Illinois adopted by the Convention Assembled at Springfield, June 7, 1847; Funeral of Joseph Medill. Excerpt the Chicago Tribune, March 22, 1899. Gift of Mrs. Francis E. Rossiter.

"Lafayette Centennial Celebration at Shawneetown," compiled by Mrs. Harriet H. Hayes, December, 1925. Gift of Mrs. H. H. Hayes.

Notes on Sewee, Indiana and Indian Remains of Christ Church Parish, Charleston Co., South Carolina," by Anne King Gregorie, Charleston, 1925. Pamphlet. Gift of The Charleston Museum.

New Members

Sustaining Annual

Alford, Aubrey A.
Ames, Rev. Edward Scribner
Barbee, Robert E.
Barrett, Dr. Channing W.
Bosworth, Mrs. Frederick A.
Bourque, Dr. N. Odeon
Burrows, Miss Louisa Libby
Byfield, Herbert A.
Cadwallader, John C.
Carroll, James J.
Clark, Wallace G.
Claussenius, George W.
Colby, Lester B.
Cutter, Irving Samuel
Davidson, John L.
Davis, Elmer J.
Dovenmuehle, George H.
Eller, Emanuel
Elmore, Grover C.
Farley, J. K., Jr.
Farnsworth, George J.
Fenton, John R., Jr.
Finneran, Martin W.
Gleason, John J.
Gehl, Dr. William H.
Guthrie, Luther L.
Hand, Armin F.
Hibber, George
Hopkins, Willard F.
Hultgen, Dr. Jacob F.
Hurley, Ira W.
Iverson, S. Charles
Iverson, S. Charles
Johnson, Nels M.
Jordan, John G.
Kreuscher, Dr. Philip H.
Kerwin, R. M.
Kirk, Mrs. W. Radcliffe
Kirkland, Lloyd G.
Klauer, Fred
Krost, Mrs. Gerard N.
Lawless, Ben W.
Lee, J. Owen
Lind, Frederick A.
Longcope, Mrs. T. M., Jr.
Lunt, Miss Cornelia G.
McCrann, G. A.
McNitt, Mrs. Willard C.
Moulton, William Albert
Neff, Nettleton
Piotrowski, Nicholas L.
Reilly, Leigh
Rolnick, Dr. Harry C.
Rosen, John F.
Scaar, Frank
Sergel, Mrs. Charles H.
Shotwell, Alfred H.
Smith, Dr. Harold S.
Sollitt, Sumner
Stevens, Mrs. Fannie E.
Stuekart, Fred
Thorne, Clayton L.
Tyler, Alfred C.
Uhlemann, Edward W.
Veeder, Mrs. Albert H.
Wakeley, Charles R.
Walling, Willoughby G.
Wheaton, Emmett
Winston, Mrs. C. A.
Wolf, Albert M.
Woodmansee, Mrs. Fay
Young, Mrs. Elsa Rose G.

Sustaining Life

Bristor, James E.
Carroll, John A.
Gates, Leslie F.
Goodman, Mrs. William O.
Jirka, Dr. Frank J.
McErlean, Charles V.
Ross, Mrs. Robert E.
Whiting, Lawrence H.

Governing Annual

Gallaur, Carl
Lackner, Mrs. Francis A.
Lee, Mrs. Francis G.
Weber, Frank C.

Necrology

Lenox, John Powell
Pogue, Edmund DeWolf
Sheridan, M. K.

F 596.160

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume IV CHICAGO, MAY, 1926 No. 1

Announcements

The BULLETIN of the Chicago Historical Society, as in previous years, will be discontinued during the summer months. The members of the Society, however, will be notified of the programs during the summer by announcements from the Librarian.

The lecture of the Junior Auxiliary and School Children for the month of May will be on the life of John Chapman (Johnny Appleseed). The last of the Series of lectures for the year will be given in June and will be on "Our Great Southwest."

Dr. Himrod, who has been giving these lectures has written a book entitled "The Path of the Pioneers" which includes much of the material given in his lectures throughout the winter. This book is being published by A. C. McClurg & Company.

SOC. HISTORIC CHICAGO 1856

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

DONALD H. NICHOLSON.....*Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephones Superior 1478-1479

DOWNTOWN MEMBERSHIP OFFICE
ROOM 1213, 79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

MAY, 1926

Officers

President.....OTTO L. SCHMIDT
1st Vice-President.....CHARLES B. PIKE
2nd Vice-President.....GEORGE W. DIXON
Treasurer.....JOHN J. MITCHELL
Secretary.....FRANK J. LOESCH
Assistant Secretary.....ROBERT C. FERGUS
Librarian.....CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE

Board of Trustees

Joseph Adams
Cecil Barnes
Clarence A. Burley
William H. Bush
Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter
Robert C. Fergus
Marshall Field III
Edward L. Glaser
William O. Goodman
Chalkley J. Hambleton
Mrs. Samuel Insull
Prof. James A. James
Chauncey Keep
Arthur G. Leonard
Frank J. Loesch
Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Joy Morton
Charles A. Munroe
Henry J. Patten
Potter Palmer
Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal
Edward L. Ryerson
John A. Spoor
Mrs. Frank D. Stout
Mrs. Francis M. Taber

Membership Committee.

William H. Bush
Chalkley J. Hambleton
Mrs. L. H. McCormick
Letitia M. Baldwin, *Sec'y*
79 W. Monroe Street
Telephones Randolph 1186-1187

Women's Auxiliary Board—Executive

Chairman.....MRS. GEORGE A. CARPENTER
1st Vice-Chairman.....MRS. FRANK D. STOUT
2nd Vice-Chairman.....MRS. HENRY S. ROBBINS
Treasurer.....MRS. GEORGE W. DIXON
Secretary.....MRS. FRANCIS M. TABER
Cor. Secretary.....MISS ESTELLE F. WARD
Telephone University 0334

Chronicle and Comment

The Arbor Day Celebration of the Sesqui-centennial of Johnny Chapman (Johnny Appleseed) was held in Thatcher Woods, Cook County Forest Preserve, on Saturday afternoon, April 17. Owing to the weather the attendance was not so large as had been hoped, but several hundred people braved the raw cold wind and enjoyed the program which was given.

Mr. Jens Jensen, Chairman of the Johnny Appleseed Sesqui-Centennial Committee, presided. Dr. James Lattimore Himrod, lecturer for the Chicago Historical Society and author of the true story of Johnny Appleseed, made the opening address. Those who have heard Dr. Himrod need not to be told that he was at home in this thing. His rare gifts as a public speaker have never shown to better advantage. He was followed by Dr. J. C. Blair, at the head of the Department of Horticulture, University of Illinois. Dr. Blair made a great tribute to the heroic though eccentric pioneer who paved the way for the great apple industry of the middle western states. His address was a beautiful tribute to Johnny Appleseed and the others who made his work possible. Mrs. Lucy Honeyfield Russell and Mrs. Leona Fitzgerald Rohen sang beautifully appropriate solos. The Camp Fire girls, under the direction of Miss Janet Smith, gave their beautiful tree-planting ceremony, and the Girl Scouts also gave a very pleasing demonstration along similar lines.

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, President of the Chicago Historical Society, presented the grove, on behalf of the Committee, and Mr. John F. Delaney, representing President Anton J. Cermak, of the Cook County Commissioners, in receiving the grove promised that it would be faithfully cared for.

Mrs. John Colbert, a direct descendant of Elder Brewster, of the ninth generation, planted a tree in his memory as tradition tells us that he planted the first appleseed in New England.

Mrs. Ada Chapman Atchison of St. Louis, a granddaughter of Richard Chapman who was a cousin of Johnny Appleseed, was introduced and made very fitting remarks. Mrs. Atchison verified the statements made by Dr. Himrod that Johnny Appleseed visited Illinois in 1836, when he assisted in planting an orchard on Judge Trimble's farm near Casey. He also planted an orchard at Mt. Olivet in Madison County, and visited with his cousin Richard Chapman who planted the first apple orchard in Illinois in 1818, the year that Illinois was admitted to the Union. Mrs. Atchison told how her father planted cherry trees along the highway near their home in order that the school children and the birds might have an abundance of cherries in the springtime,—a generous thing to do indeed.

The Spafford Letters

If any of the members of the Society possess letters of Mr. or Mrs. Horatio G. Spafford, they are requested to send them to the Librarian in order that these may be available for reference in a life of Mrs. Spafford which is being written by her daughter Bertha, Mrs. Frederic Vester, who with her husband and family have been the head residents of the American Colony at Jerusalem since the death of Mrs. Spafford, the founder of the Colony, in 1923. This material is being assembled by Mrs. Mary Morgan Miller who for fifty years corresponded with Mrs.

Spafford and who has a valuable series of her letters that cover the entire span of life of the Colony.

Many old residents will remember the consternation caused in Chicago by the news of the wreck on Sunday, November 23, 1873 of the French liner "Ville du Havre" for several families of prominent citizens were almost wiped out when in twelve minutes the ship sank with all on board, except the sailors who escaped in the boats. Among those families of Mr. Spaffords, Daniel Goodwin, B. F. Culver and C. C. Waite.

The loss of the four little Spafford girls turned the thought of the parents to things spiritual. Mr. Spafford transferred his large and lucrative law practice to his young partner, John P. Wilson, and joined Mrs. Spafford in establishing in the City of Jerusalem a semi-religious institution which has drawn adherents from all over the world to its broad philosophy of doing good to all mankind.

The "American Colony" survived the World War, being protected by the Turks and its affairs are administered by the descendants of the Spaffords.

The above facts are drawn from a paper by Mrs. Miller who with Amanda King (Mrs. Farlin), Bertha Honore' (Mrs. Palmer), Mary Talcatt (Mrs. Walter Peck), Stella Dyer (Mrs. Loring), and Anna Lawson (Mrs. Spafford) was a student in Dearborn Seminary from 1857 to 1861.

It would be very interesting to present Mrs. Miller's paper in full if space permitted. This emphasizes the fact that the Historical Society would be greatly benefited if funds were available for printing these and some of the other valuable reminiscences of early Chicago that are accumulating in its archives.

Some Original Papers of the American Revolution

Contemporaries of the World War, who have witnessed the national unity, international co-operation, the phenomena of war-time finance, and the use of modern transportation and communication cannot fail to be impressed by the lack of these in the American War for Independence.

During the period of the conflict between Great Britain and the American colonies, the latter were governed by thirteen separate governments. The Stamp Act Congress and the First Continental Congress, the members of which met to consider common grievances, were illegal bodies called by the appeal of one or two states trusting that their neighbors would respond. Transportation and communication were tedious and co-operation difficult. The majority of the people were either hostile or indifferent to the cause of rebellion.

The Patriots, however, proved to be well trained in practical government. When Colonial Governors dismissed troublesome Legislatures, the members usually met in a different location, acted as an illegal Provincial Assembly and gained the recognition of the radicals as the temporary governments. Under these Provisional Governments local Committees of Correspondence and Safety were organized. The work of these committees in raising local troops, furnishing supplies, getting rid of dangerous Tories and co-operating in many ways with the Continental Congress and the Provisional State Governments was indispensible to the rebellion. It was chiefly through the correspondence of these various bodies that the news of campaigns and events reached the different states and communities.

Many letters and papers revealing the conduct of the Revolution are in possession of the Chicago Historical Society, the most notable of which are those in the Henry C. Van Schaack Autographic History of the American Revolution. Some of the papers in this volume are original letters preserved by Matthew Visscher, Secretary of the Committee of Correspondence and Safety of the City and County of Albany, New York during the Revolution.

Letter of Peter Van Burgh Livingston, President of the New York Provincial Congress, to Samuel Stringer, Chairman of the Committee of the City and County of Albany, June 7, 1775.

New York Provincial Congress, June 7, 1775.

Before this comes to hand you will be furnished with our directions dated the 2d instant. We are convinced of the necessity of giving you explicit instructions respecting your conduct, but the variety of business in which this congress has been engaged, and the time which is necessarily taken up in our friendly intercourse with the Continental Congress, and the Colony of Connecticut does necessarily at times occasion

an apparent delay in our directions to you. We highly approve of your zeal and activity in raising troops, but request you not to proceed in making further levies until further orders.

The two companies raised in your County already on their march, you will suffer to proceed to join the forces at Ticonderoga but must observe to you, that by the directions of the Continental Congress their pay will stand on the same footing with that of the eastern Colonies, without allowing bounties or clothing to the men and that they are to continue in the service until the last day of December next unless the Continental Congress shall direct that they be sooner disbanded.

Those companies who are under your direction formed, and not sent up, you will continue in pay, if your engagement with them will not justify your discharging them, and request that you send to this congress a return of the officers and men in each company.

The troops taken at St. John's who are with you should remain at liberty, and they may probably be of service in instructing your inhabitants the military; if they refuse earning their bread in this or any other way, it is however the intention of this Congress, that they shall receive their subsistence out of the colony provisions.

Inclosed we send you a copy of a letter from the Continental Congress and their resolves respecting the appointment of Commissaries for receiving supplies of provisions at Albany.

Inclosed also is a copy of the resolve of the Grand Congress to discourage any Incursions into Canada; but this has in some measure been anticipated by a former resolution of this House already published as well as your request respecting our letter to Governor Thrumbell, copy of which has been sent you by Coll. Ten Broeck.

We are Gentlemen

Your most Obedt. humble Servt.

To Mr. Samuel Stringer, Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the City & County of Albany.

P. V. B. Livingston, President.

Letter of James Warren, President of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress, to The Committee of the City and County of Albany, June 28, 1775:

In Provincial Congress, Watertown, June 28, 1775.

Gentlemen,

This Congress have Received your very obliging Letter (by Mr. Price) of the 23d Ult and they Chearfully Embrace The oppurtunity to forward to you by the Same hand as Particular an Account of the Late Engagement With the Enemies of America as We in the Present Hurry of our Publick affairs are able to Do, on the Night of the 16th Instant a body of our Troops took Possession of a hill in Charleston where they began some Entrenchments, but as soon as the Morning Light appeared they were Fired upon by Some of the Ships in Boston Harbor and also from a Battery on Cops Hill (Cooxs Hill) which is on Boston side, Soon after Several Ships & Floating Batteries Drew up as Near as Possible on Each Side Charlestown Neck in and on With their cannon to annoy our People and Prevent any Recruits going from our main Body to their Relief, About Two Oclock P. M. a Large Body of Regular Troops Consisting of several Thousands under the Command of Lord Howe Suddenly Crossed Charles River and Landed near the Hill on Which our People were Poasted, they Immediately marched up in order to force our Infants Entrenchments, but our People Gave them so Warm a Reception that they thought best to Retreat but soon Renewed their attempts, but were Repulsed the Second Time with Great Slaughter, but on their Third Attempt our People (being almost Destitute of ammunition as the Enemies Constant fire from their Ships and Floating Batteries had Prevented any Supplies from our main Army) Were obliged to Retreat with the loss of about 50 men killed and 200 wounded as near as has yet been ascertained and about 30 taken Prisoners many of whom were Wounded and Some of them are Since Dead of their Wound, The Loss on the Part of our Enemies is much Greater, Some persons who were on the field of Battle soon after the fight affirm they saw 800 men Dead on the Ground and that there were as many more wounded, The Lowest accounts we have had is 1000 Killed and Wounded among which are 84 Commissioned officers—On the Same (Consisting of near 500 Houses and other Buildings) Was by those Bloody Incendiaries Lit on Fire and Consumed to Ashes.

We Cannot However Gentlemen but assure You that Notwithstanding our present Distressed Situation we feel a Peculiar Satisfaction in finding our Patriotick Brethern of the City and County of Albany so cordially Interesting themselves in our Particular Welfare and So kindly offering us their assistance as Well as Manifesting their Zeal for the Rights and Liberties of America in Genneral and it is our Ardent Desire to Cultivate harmony and friendship with all our Neighboring Brethern and we hope you will

not fail to continue your favours, and we assure You that we Shall always take Pleasure in conveying to you any Intelligence that Shall afford Sattisfaction.

As to the Bennevolent Donations you mention Which are Collected for our Distressed Brethern, as the transporting of the Articie you make mention of is almost impracticable, think it had better be Exchanged for Cash or Some Nessasary Specie Which may be more Easily Transported.

We are sorry to hear there is any Prospect of an Attack Upon Ticonderoga, but we trust those Important fortresses are Sufficiently Garisoned, and Doubt not but our brave countrymen Stationed there will be able to Repell any force that can be sent against them from Canada.

Finnally Brethern we ardently wish that the Great Supreme being who Governs all things may so Direct all our Millatary operations that they may Speedily Issue in the full Restoration and Peacable Possession of the Natural and Constitutional Rights and Liberties of Every American.

P. S. Some make the number of our killed and missing to be Near a Hundred.

We are Gent'n. with greet Respect your most Humble Servt. By Order of Congress Jas. Warren President.

Letter of Major General Philip Schuyler to the Albany Committee of Safety, written from Saratoga, July 13, 1775:

Gentlemen,

I was in Hopes that the Ship Carpenters at Fort George and Ticonderoga would have been sufficient for the work intended to be done there, but from the Information I have just received I foresee that I shall want ten more, I therefore by the Favor of you to forward that number with all possible Dispatch to Ticonderoga, the Counterpart of any Contract that you may enter into with them You will please to transmit me a Copy of, and I herby engage to pay them; the Time which they are to be employed must be left indeterminate as I cannot possibly say how long they will be wanted.

I am

Saratoga July 13th, 1775—

Gentlemen with much
Respect Your most Obdt.
Humble Servt.
Ph: Schuyler.

An interesting letter of Col. William Tudor, Judge-Advocate General on Washington's Staff, showing the attitude of the Patriots toward the Tories:

Boston, March 12th, 1775.

Dear Sir:

We have not a Week pass without it's furnishing a Subject for Speculation. The different Manoeuviers of the Troops and the Tories are almost constantly exciting our Contempt and Indignation. The disgraceful Expedition to Salem to rob a private Enclosure of some Cannon & Carriages & their hasty Retreat, without in the smallest Degree effecting their Purpose, has much chagrined the General. You will read a very particular Account of this pitiful Attempt in the Boston Papers for the last Monday of Feb. under the Salem head—and you may rely upon it (for I have taken Pains to make a particular Enquiry) that the affair is there related without the least colouring. To which I refer you—But I cannot avoid copying from the Massachusetts Spy of March 2d. a short Piece (under the Fiction of a translation) that sets the matter in a very striking Light.

"Cæsar, though celebrated for an heroic mind, was liable to be betrayed by the villainous Toad eaters at his Table, into low Freaks; in the Prosecution of which he would sometimes disgrace even his most worthy officers—for such undoubtedly was Caius Lessala. This brave, sensible, polite man, was dispatched from Castellinum two Hours after Sun set, on the fifth of the Kalender of March, (answering to our 25th of Feb.) with near 300 picked men in a Galley, under verbal Orders to land at Marmoreum & proceed to Saleminum while the Inhabitants of both places, were engaged in celebrating a solemn Institution. Lessala was not to open his written Orders till he reached the Causeway. He conducted the Affair with a Dispatch & Propriety worthy of his Character, expecting to find he had been sent to surprise one of Pompey's fortified Magazines. But great indeed was his Chagrin, when he read that his Errand was only to rob a private Inclosure in the North Fields of that Village. He suddenly returned to Castellinum mentioned some obstruction of a fly Bridge, & with not a little Resentment in his Eyes, told Cæsar that the Geeze were flown—The base Courtiers enjoyed the Hum which they had contrived against the Veteran: & laid their Heads together to dupe Cæsar."

Last Monday Dr. Warren delivered an Oration against the fatal effects of Standing Armies in free Governments. There was a prodigious Concourse of People present & amoungst them in the most conspicuous Part of the House about

40 Officers. The Oration was spirited—yet free from particular reflections on mercenary Troops—the red Coated Gentry behaved with tolerable Decency till after the Doctor had finished—when taking Exception at the Words of the Vote that was put for the Appointment of an Orator for the next year—One of them cried out fie! fie! this Exclamation was seconded by 2 or 3 others—and the People thinking it was the cry of fire—great Confusion was occasioned—many of the Women jumped out of the Windows—& much mischief would have ensued, had not the Gent. in the Desk very strenuously exerted themselves to restore Quiet, which after some Time they effected.

The pronouncing this Oration, must be construed as a public affront to Mr. Gage in both his Stations—as General of the Army & Governor of the Province—in the first—as it was a Reflection in general on Standing Armies in Time of Peace—& in the other as it was in a Town meeting held directly contrary to an Act of Parliament—to inforce which his Excellency came to Boston. Nor is it a small Proof of the Spirit of the Inhabts. who in Defiance of a Fleet & army with the Musels of their Guns at their Doors, dared tell them that they were an illegal Body of men and the Tools of Tyrants.

We had a most extraordinary Exhibition here last Thursday. As the Populace of Boston have thought fit to repeal the tarring & feathering Act; The Kings Troops have thought fit to revive the Id. Statute, & in consequence of such a Determination gave us a Speciman of a Royal Mob.—The Soldiers have been encouraged by their Officers to take every method of tricking the unwary. An honest Countryman, on Wednesday was inquiring for a firelock; a Soldier heard him & told him he had one which he would sell—away goes the Ignoramus & after paying the Solder very honestly for the gun (which by the way was an old one without a Lock) was walking off when a half Dozen seized him & hurried the poor Fellow away under guard, for a breach of the Act against trading with a Soldier. And after keeping him in Duress all night, the next morning instead of carrying him before the Magistrate who on complaint would have fined him (as has been the Case in several Instances.) The Officers Condemned the man without a hearing to be tarred & feathered. Which was accordingly executed. After stripping him naked & covering him with Tarr & Feathers they mounted him on a one horse Truck & surrounding the Truck with a guard of 20 Soldiers with fixed Bayonets accompanied with all the Drums & Fifes of the Regiment (4th) & a number of Officers, Negroes, Sailors, etc. exhibited him as a Spectacle through the principal Streets of the Town. They fixed a label on the man's back on which was wrote "American Liberty or a Speciman of Democracy," & to add to the Insult play'd Yankee Doodle.

O Britain! how art thou fallen! Is it not enough that British Troops who were once the Terror of France & Spain, should be made the instruments of butchering thy Children. But must they descend also to Exploits too infamously dirty for any but the very meanest of the Mobility to practise? What a wretched Figure will the Boston Expedition hereafter make in the historic Page!

It is with much regret I acquaint you of the Death of our young Friend Hill. he died last friday night of a Mortification of the Bowels. His Excess of Modesty gave him an Air of Reserve, but he was worthy—& is much lamented by a large Circle of Acquaintances & Friends.

Pray give my Respects to Mr. Mifflin & Mr. Secretary Thompson—& assure them I am not unmindful of their Favours.

I am very sincerely your Friend & Servant

Wm. Tudor.

I never write Letters for the News Papers—However if any thing I can say can be any way serviceable to the common Cause—you are at Liberty to make what you please of any Scribbleation of mine—Yet I beg your Caution.

Accessions

Some Recent Gifts to the Library

"Lincoln and Prohibition," by Charles T. White; New York, 1921. Autographed copy. Gift of Charles T. White.

"Lincoln in Springfield." Sketches by Virginia S. Brown; 1925. Autographed. Gift of the Author.

Memoir of Abraham Lincoln—President Elect of the United States of America, His Opinion on Secession, Extracts from the United States Constitution, to which is Appended an Historical Sketch on Slavery—Reprinted by Permission from "*The Times*" London, 1861. Gift of Charles Inches Sturgis.

"Recollections of 12 Years I Served in the 5th U. S. Infantry," by Capt. Nelson Thomason. Address delivered before the Illinois Co-

mandery of the Loyal Legion, March 4, 1926. Gift of the Author.

"The Holland Land Company," by Paul Demund Evans. Publications Buffalo Historical Society. Vol. XXVIII. 1924. Gift of The Buffalo Historical Society.

"Yearbook of the Society of Indiana Pioneers" 1925. Compiled and Edited by Charles N. Thompson. Gift of The Society of Indiana Pioneers, through Charles N. Thompson.

The Missouri Compromise and Presidential Politics—1820-25," edited by Everett Bomerville Brown; St. Louis, 1926. Gift of The Missouri Historical Society.

"Certain Mounds and Village Sites in Ohio," volume 4, part 3. Edited by William C. Mills, 1926. Gift of the Editor.

"Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio Publications," edited by Beverley W. Bond, Jr., Cincinnati, 1925. Gift of The Historical Society of Ohio.

"William Allen—A Study in Western Democracy," by Reginald Charles McGrane, Columbus, 1925. Gift of The Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society.

"The Wilderness Road to Kentucky—Its Location and Features," by William Allen Pussey; New York, 1921. Gift of the Author.

"The Old Time Country Doctor," by William Allen Pussey—Reprint from the Journal of the American Medical Association, August 22, 1925. Gift of the Author.

"Tales of the Old Days—North Manchester and Wabash County," by W. E. Billings, North Manchester, 1926. Gift of the News Journal.

The Development, Strategy and Traffic of the Illinois Central System," by C. N. Markham, 1926. Gift of The Illinois Central System.

Genealogical List of the Descendants of Shadrach Bond—First Governor of the State of Illinois," compiled by Shadrach Cuthbert Bond, Seattle, 1926. Manuscript. Gift of Shadrach Cuthbert Bond.

New Members

Governing Life

Blodget, Mrs. Fannie High

Sustaining Life

Lamson, Warren A.
McLaury, Mrs. Walker G.
Norton, Mrs. Grace Brokaw

Governing Annual

Baldwin, Miss Letitia M.
Cuneo, John F.
Gulbransen, Axel G.
Wood, Kay

Sustaining Annual

Allen, Albert Powers
Allen, John R.
Anderson, C. H.
Babcock, Robert S.
Braun, Dr. Samuel A.
Caldwell, Mrs. Charles E.
Cooke, Mrs. Samuel J.
Curtis, Mrs. Charles C.
Dall, Justin M.
Day, Dr. Lewis J.
Fairfax, Dr. A. G.
Folds, Charles W.
Frey, Charles Daniel
Gartside, John L.
Immenhausen, Herbert G.
Katzmark, John V.
Kelly, D. F.
Lenfesty, John R.
Levinson, Salmon O.
Llewellyn, Paul
McCormack, James W.
Maher, Philip B.
Mayer, Franc D.
Nolan, Preston N.
O'Shaughnessy, John P. O.
Patcison, Mrs. Wm. L.
Reichman, Ernest R.
Rosenberg, Bernhard
Scott, George A. H.
Shurte, C. H.
Smith, Burdette J.
Stambaugh, Calvin J.
Strandberg, E. B.
Sultzberger, Solomon L.
Weil, Edward S.
White, Dora W.
Woodmansee, Mrs. Fay
Wright, Mrs. Wm. Parkinson

How Our Usefulness Can Increase

Future growth of our Society depends on its permanent endowment. Will you today instruct your attorney to add a codicil to your will providing for a bequest of money, or valuable historical material to the Chicago Historical Society? If you do not wish the services of an attorney, you can attach to your will the following codicil which will be legal provided it is signed by yourself and two witnesses:

Form of Bequest

I give and bequeath to the Chicago Historical Society, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Illinois, February 7, 1857, the sum of

.....

.....Dollars

Witnesses:

....

.....

We have many paintings of prominent men who were the builders of Chicago. If the descendants of each pioneer were to give an endowment to be used for the maintenance and repair of the portraits and frames, our financial task would be lightened.

Form of Donation

I.....

do hereby donate and give to the Chicago Historical Society the sum of

.....

.....Dollars

as a Memorial to the memory of.....

.....

and to constitute a fund to be known in perpetuity as the.....

.....

Fund, the income derived from same to be used as the Trustees of the Society direct.

.....

F 896.168